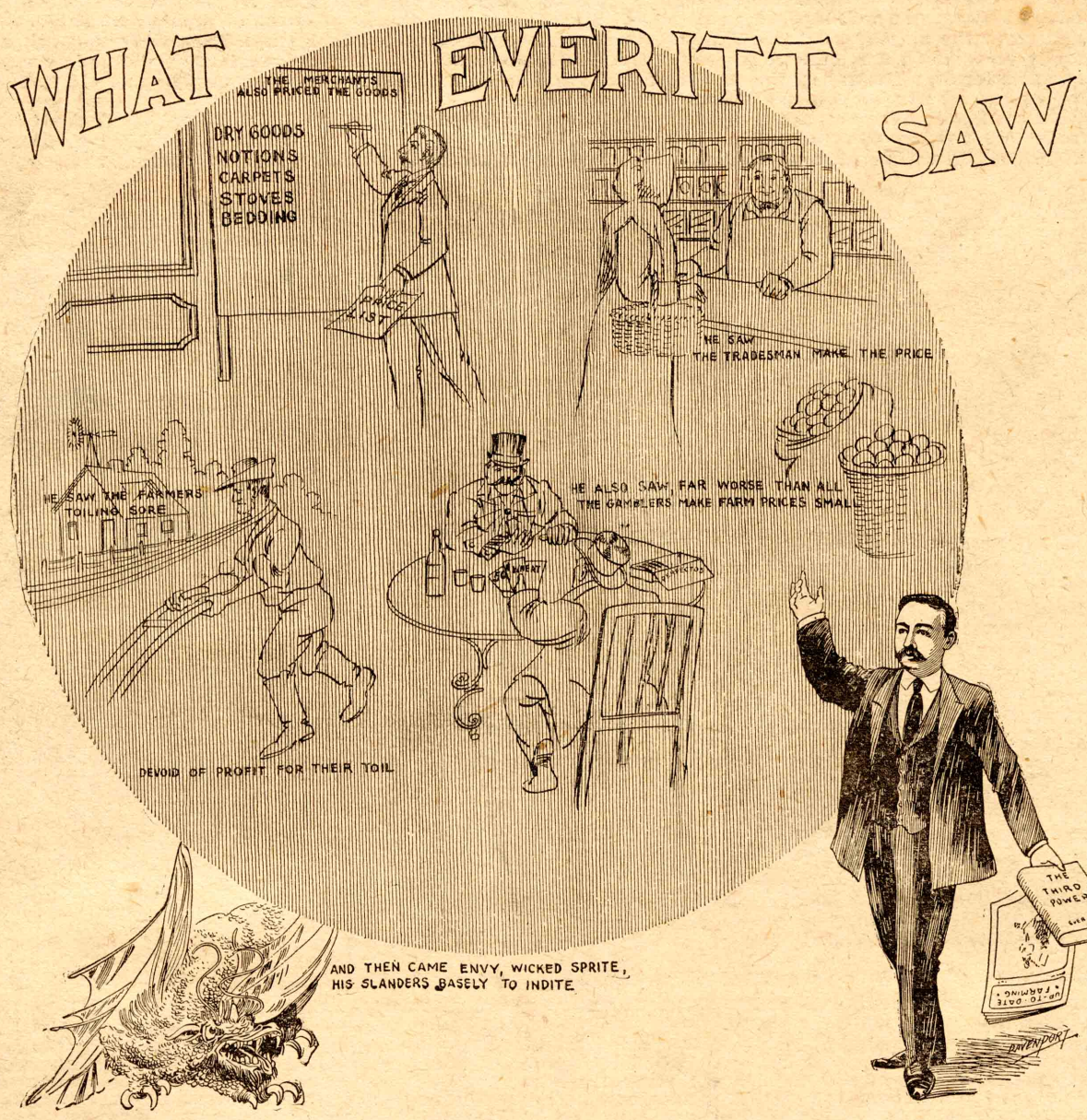
Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JANUARY 1, 1908 | Number 1



WHAT EVERITT SAW

Here are the things that Everitt saw,
While pond'ring over Equity's law,
And solving problems few undertook,
As he wrote the mighty Third Power book.

He saw the tradesmen make the price
On all they sold, with a profit nice;
The merchants also priced the goods
Whose sales brought them their livelihoods.

He saw the farmers toiling sore,
Each year producing more and more,
And rush their products in a pile,
Devoid a profit for their toil.

He also saw far worse than all,
The gamblers make their prices small,
And then as wager for a bet,
Hoard up as cash the farmers' sweat.

All thes and more, did Everitt see,
And organized the A. S. of E.,
Devised a grand and noble plan
Of Equity from man to man.

But then came envy, wicked spite,
His slanders basely to indite,
And make the simple folk believe
No honor Everitt should receive.

They said he published Up-to-Date
To make himself both rich and great,
Which, if 'twere true, would only be
Like other men less wise than he.

All other gain he sacrificed
The Equity plan to thus devise,
And men must make a livelihood,
E'en when they work for human good.

But Everitt finds his fortune waned,
Ere half he hoped for is attained,
And yet he stands for Equity,
Against the foe's iniquity!

All hail! say we to Everitt!
Can grateful farmers him forget?
Nay! such a man may Heaven bless,
And grant him honor and success.

August W. Kruger,
Sec. Arco (Minn.) L. U.

THE FRIENDS OF EQUITY

The long struggle to save the true principles and plan of the Society of Equity for farmers is nearing its end. After this number we don't expect to refer to the recent unpleasantness, except to continue a brief chapter to Conspiracy and Rebellion in each issue. We feel that this story should be told completely as a warning to present and future generations to guard their Society from those who would divert it out of the straight line to first accomplish its objects for farmers.

Reviewing the past year we cannot claim that the troubles the Society has experienced have not been without compensatory advantages. That it must go through such an experience history is an eloquent testimony, hence it is better to have it over in 1907 than to be longer delayed. Also the recent troubles have had the effect of arousing the lethargic to the danger of procrastination and to the necessity of completing the Society without much further delay. Thus, while some time has been lost, we believe the work of organization will go forward more rapidly in 1908 than ever before.

When the next issue of Up-to-Date Farming reaches the readers it will give evidence why we have such great faith in the future. We expect it to be a number of inspiration to all true members, and to all farmers not members.

Many handcaps have also been thrown around Up-to-Date Farming and we have not been able to make it all it should be. It is not necessary to explain here but we ask our readers to be charitable and believe that we have done the very best we could under the circumstances. In the future, if we can continue uninterruptedly toward accomplishing the mission of this paper, we will promise the finest and largest paper for farmers ever printed, as our readers now say it is the most helpful.

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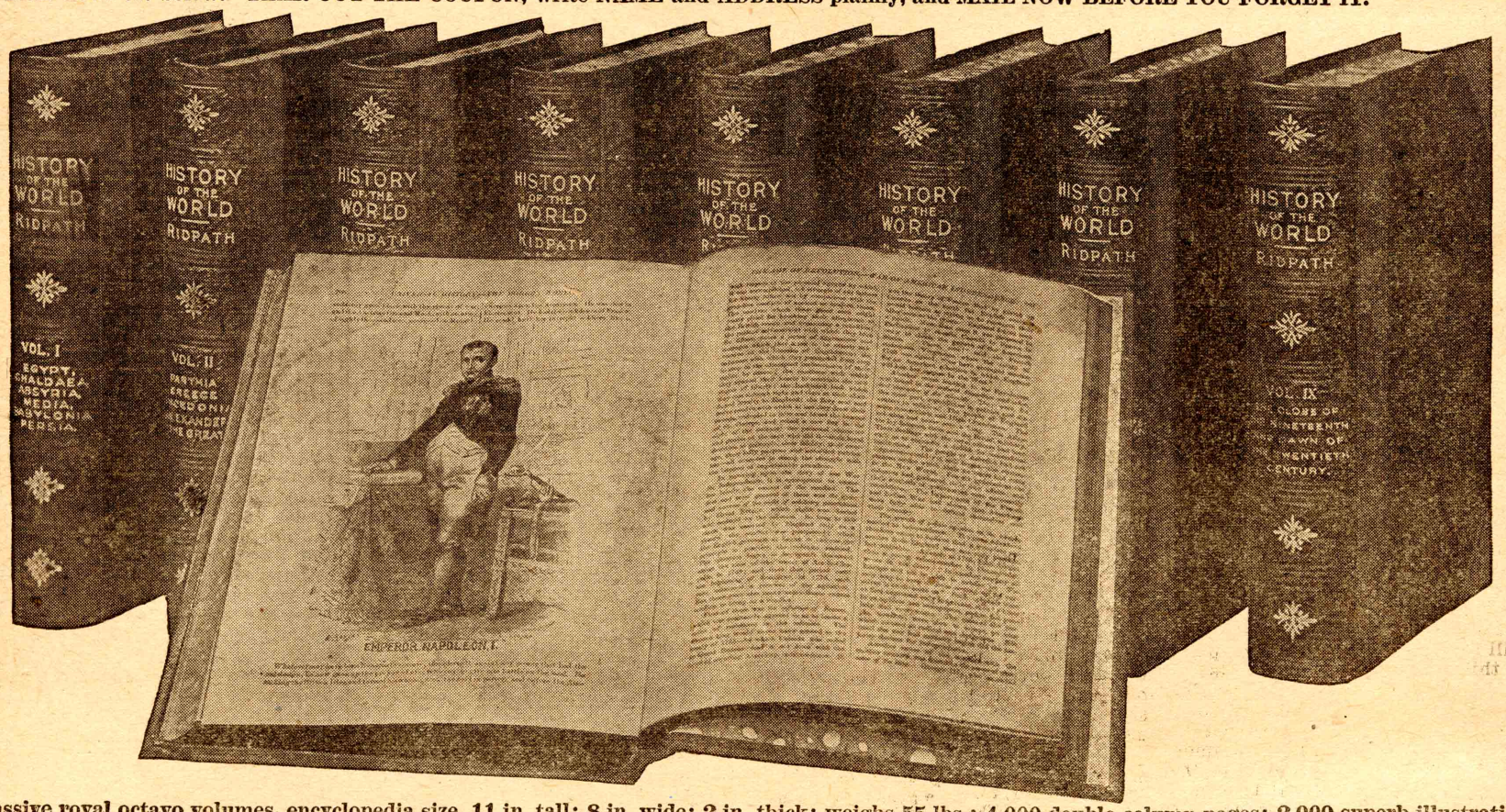

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Union or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
At 227 W. Washington Street

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Volume XI **INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JANUARY 1, 1908** **Number 1**

A grand old year has run its race,
And now another takes its place.
The old year dies, though loth to go;
Time, with his scythe, has brought him low.
—DICKERMAN.

The Old Financial Trouble, Crop Movement

Speaking of the need of a more elastic, if not a better regulated, currency, the President, in his recent message to Congress, says: "The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present laws." And again: "All commercial interests suffer during each crop period!"

The President does not mean that "crop periods" are misfortunes, though they do, in his opinion, cause "all commercial interests to suffer." The farmers' crops have too often been referred to as the means of saving the country from financial disaster and turning the tide of prosperity to usward. What the President desires is that some monetary reform may be effected which shall give us a currency that will meet the heavy demands made upon it by the movement of crops, and yet leave an adequate supply to meet all business emergencies everywhere so that no commercial interests need suffer.

In this the President is only calling attention to a well-known fact of commercial history. During the winter, while the farmers are planning and preparing for their crops, and during the spring while they are planting them, and the summer while they are cultivating them, the currency gravitates to the East, where a more active business is done in other lines; and then when the autumn comes with its harvests and marketing there is a scarcity of money in the crop producing centers, and an interference with business follows its withdrawal from the East to permit its more profitable, but, as usual, temporary use in the West.

Will any of the proposed plans meet this annual disturbance? Is not the real trouble one of marketing rather than of money supply? People consume no more in the autumn than during the winter, spring and summer, nor do the mills need more then of the farm-produced raw material they use. Hence no more of the crops need to be bought or transported during the autumn than at any other season.

But unfortunately farmers have drifted into the habit of rushing their stuff to market directly from the harvest, and out of that habit have grown more evils than any other habit that has been indulged on the farms. It not only disturbs the monetary situation of the country, but it taxes transportation to its utmost capacity for a brief season, often resulting in loss to the railroads by abnormal demands they cannot meet, and the wasting of produce consumers actually need in distant places. It gave birth to speculation in life's prime necessities, a speculation that has degenerated into a species of the most harmful and demoralizing of all gambling, the winnings of which are ruthlessly taxed against both producers and consumers, a taxing power which carries with it the ability to determine what the farmers' earnings shall be and how much of the consumers' earnings may be left after his needs have been supplied.

No changes of currency nor shifting of business centers can reach these evils. They are all the result of a vicious system of marketing, and in a change of that system alone can relief be found. FARMERS MUST PROVIDE MEANS FOR STORING THEIR CROPS, AND MUST MARKET THEM AS CONSUMPTION DEMANDS THEM. It is just as practical and much more logical to store crops on the farms or in the centers where they were produced, as it is to store them in the centers of speculation. In the former case the money performing the ordinary requirements of business would be adequate to "move the crops," and the normal railroad equipment would transport them, not all at once or in a brief season, but as consumption required them during the year. And it would destroy the vicious gambling in prices the whole world deplores, give farmers just and reasonable profits, and supply consumers at prices that would give them coveted opportunities to save something out of their earnings.

THE GREATEST WORK FOR FARMERS TODAY, AND FOR AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES, IS TO PROVIDE STORAGE FACILITIES FOR THEIR CROPS so that they may be marketed as the products of the shops, and factories, and mines, are marketed, not a year's supply in a brief period, dragging after it such a crushing train of evils, but a year's supply to meet a year's demand. The Government no doubt does well in opening waterways and in irrigating arid regions, but it would do better, benefit millions more, if it helped this paper in encouraging storage facilities on the farms and in the agricultural centers, and keep the crops out of the hands of speculation.

THE FARMERS' RELATION TO PANICS

The recent financial flurry, though severe and threatening at the time, and a great lesson if studied intelligently, is now so nearly a thing of the past as to make further reference to it almost superfluous. But so much has been, and still is, said concerning the farmers' relation thereto, and to financial panics in general, that UP-TO-DATE FARMING feels justified in one more remark concerning it. Mr. John G. Shedd, of the great business house of Marshall Field & Co., had this to say in a recent number of the Saturday Evening Post:

> In speaking of the farmer there is only one word to say: he is the basis of the structure today, and if he pursues a normal course the currency flurry will soon be smoked out. He has the real tangible and basic wealth; the world at large wants it and stands ready to pay good prices for it. If the farmer takes his profits and does the natural and normal thing with them—puts them in his local bank, just as he has been doing right along—then he and the merchant and the railroad and the city banker will be all right. But if the farmers of the whole country should allow themselves to become frightened and withhold their money from deposit and from circulation they can make trouble. The responsibility of the outcome, not of the origin, of the situation seems to me to be clearly in their hands. And I believe that they are big, broad and far-sighted enough to recognize this and act accordingly.

Again waiving the fact that the glowing accounts of the farmers' wealth are based on figures made after the crops have passed from the farmers' hands, we repeat what we have said time and again that farmers are not hoarders of money, and we are glad they are not, for it would be unfortunate if the class to which the nation looks for its increase in wealth should minimize the value of that increase by hiding it away and destroying its general usefulness.

But after the farmer has earned money and sold his toil for it, usually at prices made by somebody else, it is straining reason and good taste for other people to ask him to put that money in the bank for somebody else to use, without absolute security against loss. The local banks must use the money or it is a burden to them to have it, and their custom of depositing it in the city banks at a premium, places it in the whirlpool of speculation of which the farmer or local depositor knows nothing, and when the time is reached that the richest banks make a limit to the sum they will return to depositors, the limit sometimes running as low as $10 on any one day, country people cannot be blamed for becoming alarmed. Give the depositors the security the banks themselves require when they part with money, and there will be no hoarding among farmers, nor will there be any panics, for investments will be more carefully guarded and the big hoarders for a purpose will be beaten before they have fairly entered the race.

Postal Savings Banks, for all of whose deposits the government would be responsible, affords a very effective remedy. No one would hesitate to deposit in Postal Savings Banks, nor would any one become frightened during Wall Street or any other financial tangles.

Another and just as effective a remedy is one proposed by many financiers, to require the banks receiving deposits to contribute to a guarantee fund to be controlled by the government. This fund made up of small contributors from the several banks, would stand good for all losses to depositors in any bank. Hence all the banks, at least to the extent of the guarantee fund, would stand sponser for every bank. This would not only make the depositors secure, but it would lead to a system of greater care in handling deposits. Thus secured, neither farmers nor others would need any urging to keep their money in the banks.

MISTAKEN, OR BAD

Of course everybody knows which side of the business or financial proposition the Wall Street Journal represents, but in one very important matter either it or the treasury department is seriously mistaken. That publication is quoted as follows:

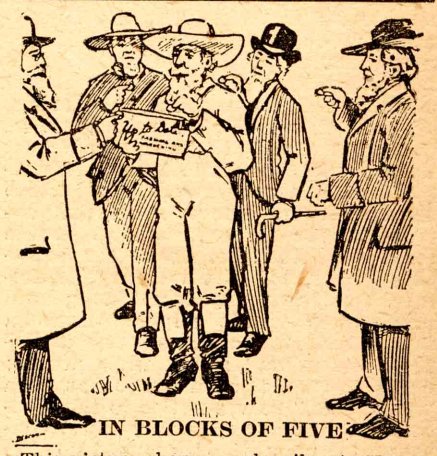
> "The treasury department is pledged to do all it can to facilitate the movement of crops, but it has laid down the rule that it will not advance a dollar to aid in the holding of products for higher prices."

Either the Wall Street Journal is mistaken as to any such rule being laid down by the treasury department, or the treasury department is mistaken as to the purport of the movement for the holding of crops for higher prices so far as the farmers are concerned; or the ruling is essentially bad—the worst ever made by any department of the United States government.

The farmers, as has been so often said, and as is universally conceded, constitute the most important class of our people; and, unlike all other classes, their income or the remuneration for their toil depends entirely upon the price they receive for their products. Heretofore, again unlike any other class, they have had nothing to say concerning the prices at which their products should sell. Custom, if not tradition, compelled them to accept whatever was offered. This placed them, so far as income or reward was concerned, entirely at the mercy of whoever made the price. It is too late to say, as used to be said, that the prices were determined by a law either natural or commercial, or even in accordance with a rule deducible from any established or known condition. Prices have been changed within a few hours, so as to make a difference in the aggregate of millions of dollars, when there could be no possible change either in the supply or demand. Such prices are made arbitrarily by two contending speculative forces, and whether the price tend upward or downward depends upon which of these forces may, for the time being, be in the ascendant.

Against this system the farmers have very properly, but quietly, mild-

WITH UP-TO-DATE'S PUBLISHER



IN BLOCKS OF FIVE

This picture shows a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING in the act of getting five subscribers for $3.00. Go and do likewise.

Read carefully in "Question Box" about subscriptions expiring the end of the year.

According to the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture 1,500,000 people attended the farmers' institutes during the past year. Not a large number, considering the fact that these institutes, as now conducted, are supposed to attract the women of the farms. What would have been the total if the educators had spent as much of their time in explaining to the farm producers how they could secure more profitable prices for their products as they did in telling them how to increase their yields?

Publishers and their assistants, from the very number and nature of the problems they must solve, become very expert But one of the hardest propositions we have to contend with are the letters with insufficient address. What do you think of twenty-five leters a day that must be filed in "insufficient address" file to await a chance to discover the writer? Well there are many such days. Moral:—Write your address and write it in full and distinctly.

We have just sent a *special limited offer* to about 30,000 subscribers of this paper. If *you* receive one this is to remind you of the time limit, January 6th, 1908. If you have not embraced it do it *NOW*.

On the publisher of this paper has fallen the great burden of forcing recognition of the great principles of The Society of Equity. If the Society would have done as much without the aid of UP-TO-DATE FARMING the cost would have been hundreds of thousands of dollars in excess of what it paid. If this statement is true and it is, the promoters of the *new* official paper may well stand appalled at the stupendousness of the task before them, that an established paper would have.

On Monday, December 16, eighty-four (84) members' reports come to this office saying "we paid our 1907 dues." But the report and the money did not reach us, consequently credit was not given on their subscription. The Farmers' S. of E. plan of direct reports from the secretary or organizer to headquarters will remove this trouble. Then only one person will be between the member and headquarters and the responsibility cannot be shirked.

We have a special edition of the Third Power book printed on fine paper and bound in fine silk cloth. Price $1.00 postpaid.

Read in this issue "Infernal Intellect."

A subscription blank in your paper is not a dun unless you are in arrears. If in arrears it is a polite invitation to pay up, and if not, then send a new subscriber on it.

127097
Feb. 18. 1929.

ly, and in an entirely business way, revolted, and propose to gain their point by controlling the marketing of their crops; that is, to sell when the price is on an equitable level with general values, and to hold when it is not; to sell to fully supply the demand at a reasonable price, but not to glut the markets and destroy the price for the benefit of speculation. This is what farmers mean when they talk of holding for higher prices. They do not hold for speculative prices, nor to encourage speculation, but to prevent it; nor do they hold to make high prices to consumers, but to insure to them as well as to the producers steady and equitable prices. It must not be forgotten that the high prices consumers are compelled to pay are made after the stuff leaves the hands of the farmers, for the same speculative forces that make arbitrary low prices for the farmers to receive, make arbitrary high prices for the consumers to pay, the difference between being the reward of the speculators.

If the treasury department understands this situation and the purpose of the farmers in holding their crops, and if the Wall Street Journal is correct in its assertion that the department, while it proposes to aid in the movement or purchase of crops, "has laid down the rule that it will not advance a dollar to aid in the holding of products for higher prices," it is, as we have said, the worst and most unjust rule ever made by any department of this government. It is true the farmers have never asked the government for financial aid to enable them to hold their crops for equitable prices, but the treasury department has, on many occasions, placed millions to enable crippled financial institutions to continue very doubtful business and retain their profits; and this rule, if such a one has been "laid down," serves notice to the agricultural millions that they must continue to pour their crops into the greedy maw of speculation at whatever price such speculative greed may offer them.

We do not believe such is the purpose of the treasury department. Either the Wall Street Journal misrepresents the department, or the department misunderstands the doctrine of controlled marketing.

FALSE AND PERFIDIOUS

Mr. Everitt asks no quarters. If he has in any respect betrayed any trust in any way reposed in him by the American Society of Equity; if he has failed to work incessantly and unselfishly for the building up of the Society; if he and UP-TO-DATE FARMING have been unfaithful in teaching the doctrine of controlled marketing to maintain profitable prices for farm products; if he failed to provide machinery and facilities to print a paper adequate to the needs of the rapidly growing Society, as he was compelled to do by the contract entered into with him, then he asks no consideration. But he does plead for the truth. All he asks is the truth.

A paper published at Menomonie, Wis., that calls itself Equity, name borrowed from Mr. Everitt, and that sports in its headline a design created by Mr. Everitt, is just about as false and unjust as a publication could be. It is filled with innuendoes intended to give entirely false impressions. It makes no allegation as to what Mr. Everitt had done, but like all his enemies, it devotes itself to what he was going to do. The charge is that the Society began with few members and these were friendly to Mr. Everitt, because he suggested the idea and first taught the doctrine; they made UP-TO-DATE FARMING the official paper because it was at that time the only paper in the world devoted to profitable prices for farm products to be secured by control of production and marketing; to justify Mr. Everitt to make the necessary investment in machinery, etc., to publish the kind of paper required, they gave him a contract for a term of years, which it is in positive proof Mr. Everitt accepted with reluctance because of the very fact of the great expenditure required.

This is the sum and substance of Mr. Everitt's offending, as brought out by all his enemies; and every one of them is creditable to the self-sacrificing devotion of the man whose incessant labor brought those people themselves to the front, and without which they would have been as completely unknown today as they were before the Society was organized and UP-TO-DATE began its world work of education.

But onto the above they hang a terrible scarecrow of what Mr. Everitt is going to do—to establish a great paper, to have powerful influence with the farmers and to become a valuable property. Those who made this wonderful discovery and seek to prevent it by the establishment of another paper—is it possible they think "the other paper" will become what they prophesy for UP-TO-DATE, that it will give them tremendous power and influence, and that it will afford them a covenanted opportunity to "buy and sell and get gain?" Or will they hold the other paper down so it will not command such influence as UP-TO-DATE? If that is their purpose, they will find it easy of accomplishment.

But the trouble with these people is not any selfish act Mr. Everitt has done, or anything for his personal gain they expect him to do. It is because he stands for the American Society of Equity as it was originally organized, and as the world has been compelled to recognize it, an organization for the benefit and protection of farmers, and not for the schemes of everybody else under the sun. Under his leadership they knew they could not make a personal machine of the Society, nor could they drag it into any other camp.

That this was their purpose is clear from the following statement of who constituted the late convention as told by one of Mr. Everitt's opponents and printed in the paper to which we have already referred:

> Besides myself, there are other labor men here. There is a general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, an organizer for the United Garment Workers of North America, an organizer for the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, a delegate from the Chicago Federation of Labor, and the business agent of the Kenton and Campbell (Ky.) Trades and Labor Council, the latter being a member of the Typographical Union and editor of the Commonwealth, a labor paper. District Manager Mulholland for the Society is an active member of the machinists' union, a delegate from Michigan City, Mich., is of the same organization, and one of the Indiana delegates has just had issued to him an honorable withdrawal card from the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is free to admit that it is not in favor of any such conglomeration. It is in favor of the American Society of Equity, for farmers and their friends, to bring the farmers out of the disadvantages under which they labor as to the pricing of their products and the management of their business, and that is the whole offending of this paper.

It is pleasant to note, and we mention it for the consolation of this Wisconsin Equity (?) paper, that as many solid members in that State endorse the course of UP-TO-DATE FARMING as in any other State. And we are glad to have such expressions from them. It shows that farmers know what they want, that they have minds of their own, and that they are not afraid to express themselves.

CONFUSED PRICE-MAKERS

J. Ogden Armour, king of the packser, says prices paid farmers for livestock must go lower. He says we must get down to a basis where living is more economical, and, like all of his class, he looks to the producers to stand the reduction. Everything has been on a high scale, he says, and with all the livestock on a lower basis it will ultimately be reflected beneficially to the consumer. Mr. Armour does not choose his words well for his side, but on the side of truth he chooses them better than he thinks. Lower prices for livestock might "ultimately," finally, after a long time, in the wind up, be "reflected," thrown back dimly, from the real benefit of the packers, and result in a kind of moonshine benefit to the consumers. Mr. Armour knows how often prices of livestock go down and prices of meats go up at the same time.

To explain this has been a frequent source of worry to the arbitrary price-makers. Mr. Cudahy of Omaha, says the trouble is that hides have gone down on an average of about $5.00 to the hide, and the packers have to charge more for the meat to make up for what they lose on the hide. Then when you get after the shoeman for the high price of shoes, he tells you the price of leather has gone up. It is next in order to get an explanation from the leather man, and he dodges Cudahy by saying tan bark is getting scarce, and meat is so high it costs more to live, and he must, therefore, charge more for leather.

And there you have it. Everything finds an excuse to elevate his prices except the farmer, and he, poor man, can give no cogent reason why his should not be reduced. He may kick and growl, and feel that there is a wrong done him, but all the same he rushes his stuff off as soon as it is ready for market, and dumps it at the prices offered. And if anybody attempts to show him a better way and arranges a plan by which he could save himself from the greed-made low prices, he turns the toe of his high-priced boots, made of high-priced leather, tanned from low-priced hides, upon that meddlesome fellow and "boots" him one or two—maybe half a dozen!

And then he sits down and sweats while he listens to Mr. Armour declare that "The farmer is the fellow who has been making the money by getting high prices, but it looks as though he will have to sell his stuff lower." Always lower for the farmer, but higher for everybody else. The farmer could "turn the tables" if he would. Who is to blame if he don't?

COUNTRY MERCHANTS MUST BE MAINTAINED

UP-TO-DATE FARMING stands for the prosperity of all rural interests, hence we are glad to hear the President of the United States say in his message to Congress: "I believe it is good policy for our Government to do everything possible to aid the small town and the country district; it is desirable that the country merchant should not be crushed out."

We have often said that the prosperity of the farmer and the prosperity of the country merchant are so closely interwoven that neither can suffer without the other feeling a reflex effect thereof, and we have always regretted the antagonism that sometimes intrudes itself between country merchants and farm organizations. In the first place, the country merchant should apply to his trade and prices the principles of equity, and then the farmer should feel in bounden duty to support the country merchant. Any prosperous agricultural community ought to be dotted here and there with thriving towns and villages, whose business is done by prosperous merchants, and such towns and villages should be beacon lights pointing to still greater prosperity for the surrounding country. The solid farm organization that will accomplish most for farmers will be friendly to and support all the local interests rather than interests that center in distant cities.

NATIONAL GRAIN INSPECTION

Congressman Watson of Indiana must be specially gratified by that part of the President's recent message which refers to grain inspection. On that subject the President says:

> The grain-producing industry of the country, one of the most important in the United States, deserves special consideration at the hands of the Congress. Our grain is sold almost exclusively by grades. To secure satisfactory results in our home markets and to facilitate our trade abroad these grades should approximate the highest degree of uniformity and certainty. The present diverse methods of inspection and grading throughout the country under different laws and boards, result in confusion and lack of uniformity, destroying that confidence which is necessary for healthful trade.
>
> Complaints against the present methods have continued for years and they are growing in volume and intensity, not only in this country but abroad. I therefore suggest to the Congress the advisability of a national system of inspection and grading of grain entering into interstate and foreign commerce as a remedy for the present evils.

That is very closely in line with Mr. Watson's own work in the National Congress. His bill in a former Congress, and now pending in this one, complies fully, we believe, with the President's recommendation, and we shall be glad to see it made a law.

MY THANKSGIVING

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZE

For the joy of work. For the chance to hit hard—when necessary. For the goodness and the grit of the fellow who may disagree with me. For the test that shows wherein I may grow stronger. For the thought that "each new day may be as the beginning of life." For the power and influence of Christ whom I serve. For the final victory which I know shall be mine.

Patronize our advertisers and that will assist us. We can then improve UP-TO-DATE FARMING and that will help you. This will be co-operation of the right kind we are sure.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

How Ambition O'erleaps Itself

The New "Official" Paper

It is the same old story. The mountain in travail has given birth to a very little mouse. Perhaps it is better so. The best meaning people are sometimes deceived, and do things they could not be induced to do if they understood the motives behind what was proposed. All who have seen a copy of the pretended new "official" paper surely cannot be deceived any longer. If any one could have heretofore doubted the motive and animus of the fight on Mr. Everitt and UP-TO-DATE FARMING, he can certainly doubt it no longer after reading the initial number of the paper they propose shall take the place of UP-TO-DATE, which is read and appreciated wherever the English language is spoken, and wherever German and Norwegian are read in this country.

We will not insult our readers by asking them to compare the so-called "new paper" with UP-TO-DATE FARMING, for not one of them will find a comparison possible. And yet that is the paper a few unhappy schemers propose to force upon the membership of this Society, and be paid for out of the dues the members pay to support the Society, whether those members wish their money so applied or not.

And the members are flatly told in this first issue, over the names of Mr. Barnett and Mr. Pauley, that if they expect another issue they must put up $1,000 cash before they get it. That is very different from anything UP-TO-DATE ever said to the Society; for UP-TO-DATE, freighted with valuable truths its readers could not get from any other paper, visited them four times a month without once asking them to contribute a cent to its expenses and accepted in full payment therefor one-half its regular subscription price.

But these new printers promise to issue shares of stock to those who pour their money into the new printers' coffers. They know they cannot do that legally, for they are not incorporated, and if they were it would not be the A. S. of E., as they are trying to make the members believe, but another corporation entirely. And they cannot issue such shares of stock in the name of the American Society of Equity, because printing and publishing is no part of the corporate purposes of the Society. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has always warned its readers against all foreign capital stock schemes, and it is doubly our duty to give them warning in this case.

But the members are informed that these special stock subscriptions will not be required after the members pay their 1908 dues. That is a frank confession that the 1908 dues are to be used to promote this publication scheme, just as the 1907 dues were so largely used to promote the Exchange schemes, so that the convention found an empty treasury when it assembled in October. The 1908 dues are to be used to pay editors, printers, clerks, postage, etc., which, under the Society's contract, was always paid by Mr. Everitt himself, only 50 cents a year (the dues) of the Society's money being used to pay the subscription to the paper and nothing more. Whatever job work was done was done on order and paid for, if at all, the same as to any other house.

Fortunately, while the members still have their money, they have a right to demand the constitutional use and application of it. They are, after all, the final judges. If they do not believe it will be applied according to their wishes, they have the right, according to the laws of God and man, to keep it in their own treasuries or in their pockets.

But let us see a little further into the motives of these people. Their work in the convention and this issue of their paper are all directed against Mr. Everitt. He gave them a Society, brought them from obscurity and gave many of them employment, but he would not approve their stock gambling schemes, and he must be got rid of. They wanted the Society to furnish them machinery and material, and hire them to print a paper, which they could not do so long as Mr. Everitt was printing for the Society such a great paper as UP-TO-DATE, entirely at his own expense, and furnishing it to the members at one-half the subscription price. Hence to make room for them and their stock-jobbing scheme, UP-TO-DATE FARMING must be repudiated and Mr. Everitt must be slandered, and, if possible, got out of their way. This is not an inference or conclusion. Their first paper makes it so plain that it needs no confirmation.

"Come, now, and let us reason together," sayeth the Scriptures. If Mr. Everitt ever wronged the Society; if he ever wrongfully used a cent of the Society's money, these men are more guilty than he. They must have known it. They were with him, some of them, almost from the beginning. They had the ear of the convention all the time. Mr. Everitt was there entirely in the open, and could have been proceeded against either day or night. If they knew of such things as they talked about, and as they are now insinuating in their paper and letters, and did not proceed against the wrongdoer in the interest of the Society, they betrayed the convention that stood by them, outraged the Society, concealed dishonesty, and became particeps criminis, or partners in the crime.

On the contrary, if they know of no wrongdoing, and yet created the impression that there had been wrongs done simply to injure a fellowman and promote their own schemes, then they make themselves common slanderers, the most contemptible of human beings. We do not like to talk so of any one, but the actions of these people in the convention and before it, and the contents of their paper and letters going out from headquarters, compel them to accept one or the other of the horns of their own dilema, and it matters little which they take.

We may well leave it all to the calm, second thought even of those who were at the convention, and of those who read their paper. Indeed the convention expressed itself while in session. On motion of Mr. Bourland of Kentucky the convention tendered Mr. Everitt a UNANIMOUS RISING vote of thanks for his magnanimity and efficient service to the Society. This is admitted by the paper which so outrageously slanders him, and we may well let it go at that, for conventions do not often give "unanimous rising votes of thanks" to bad men, or to officers that have wronged them or failed in the discharge of official duties.

We now turn to the much talked of contract for the publication of the official paper. In November 8 issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING we published this contract in full, with the facsimile signatures, and all the circumstances leading up to it, together with the reasons why it was made. We are glad to note that the new paper prints the contract also.

The insinuation that Mr. Everitt got around him a few men who would do his bidding is a shameless insult to all the noble characters and great minds that helped to mould this Society, and gave plans to the world that have revolutionized thought on the subject of pricing and marketing farm crops, among them being as prominent citizens as are known to the State of Indiana.

All who have read the contract must see that it is eminently fair to the Society. Mr. Everitt's paper was chosen because it was the only paper that favored the Society or advocated the doctrine, and the long term was made because to comply with the contract involved a large outlay of money which, not the Society, but the Publisher, was required to make. Mr. Everitt has complied with the contract; no one has ever pretended to intimate that he has not. Hence the contract was valid when it was made, it has been acted upon as valid by both parties to it for five years, and IT IS A VALID, SUBSISTING AND BINDING OBLIGATION UPON BOTH PARTIES TO THIS DAY, and will be so until a competent court shall declare it otherwise, which no court of competent jurisdiction will ever do.

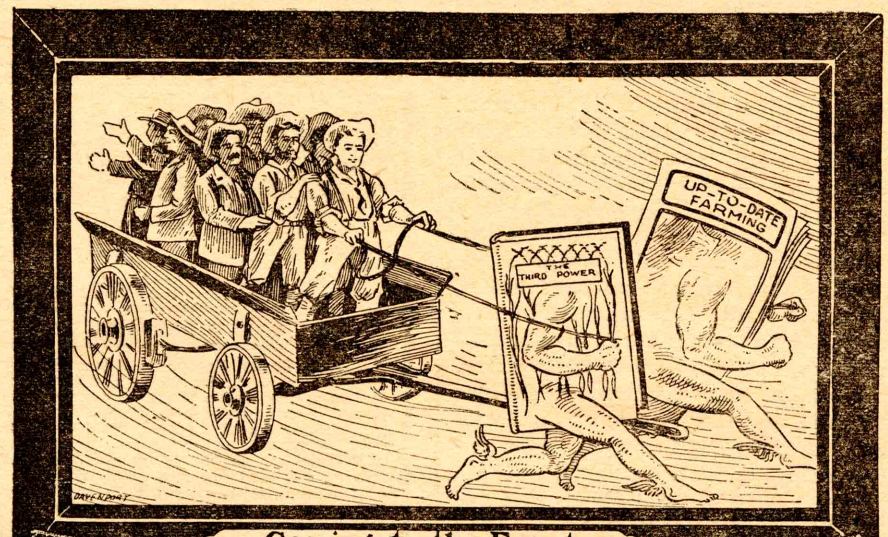
Consider very briefly the reasons: The main claim of illegality is the fact that official position made Mr. Everitt a party on both sides of the contract. This of itself does not make the contract either void or voidable. Men often thus act in two capacities, as an official and as an individual. The whole thing hinges upon whether the double capacity was used to make a contract unfairly onerous as to the party officially represented, and unfairly favorable to the individual. In this case the individual party is the only one bound to a specific performance, the only one whose obligation involves an expenditure of money and labor, the sole obligation of the other party, the party of the first part, is an obligation of permission, coupled with a promise to pay a certain price for certain services rendered and goods furnished. And the element of intent, always an important element in such cases—the element of intent to be fair is the fact that the party of the second part, the individual party, fully discharged the obligation imposed upon him, and never exacted but one-half the contract price from the party of the first part.

The technical point that a corporation cannot contract with one of its directors is fully answered in the convention's own legal advice. A director cannot make a contract with his corporation "over the objection of a stockholder." In this case there was no objection of a stockholder. There was no stockholder to object. It was not a capital stock corporation. There was no opposing personal interest. The contract had to be made with the president, an ex-officio director, or not at all. The terms of the contract were favorable to the corporation, and during the entire operation of the contract the party of the second part made it still more favorable to the party of the first part by according the members the club rate for the paper by the contract required to be published, whereas the contract allowed the full subscription price.

No court on earth will annul a contract under such circumstances, so made and so complied with, involving one of the parties in a heavy outlay of money to enable him to discharge the obligation placed upon him thereby.

Hence, UP-TO-DATE FARMING IS THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY OF NORTH AMERICA.

It is but fair to Mr. Everitt to say the above article was not written by him, but by one who has known him for years, who has watched the American Society of Equity from its inception, and who is as devoted to its principles and as familiar with its history as any person living.



Coming to the Front

Farmers are Coming to the Front

THE year 1908 is going to be the greatest year for farmers organizing ever known in the country.

For five years conditions have been shaping for this time. Farmers have been getting a new education in these years through the two great mediums, UP-TO-DATE FARMING and THE THIRD POWER book. These are bringing farmers right to the front, where they belong.

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Except at the low price made in clubs of five or more, 10 cents additional must be sent for mailing each one.

If you, Mr. Farmer, want to come to the front with the rest of us, you can get in the wagon when you read this paper and book.

Yearly subscriptions to Up-to-Date Farming.....$1.00
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The Third Power book has 320 pages, is cloth bound, and is illustrated, printed on good paper. *Not sent unless asked for.*

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Many acres that may now be a drug on the market because of stumps left on them when the timber was cut off can be quickly and cheaply cleared with Smith's famous stump puller. One horse and a man can pull a stump 3½ feet in diameter. Don't allow stumps to bother you. Clean them out and your property will increase in value several times the cost of the clearing. Send for information to W. Smith Grubber Co., Dept. C8, La Crosse, Wis.

Have you evergreens about the house? How nice it is to have these signs of summer with their rich green color even tho it is midwinter with the ground snow covered. Six hardy evergreens will be sent free by the Gardener Nursery Co., 19 Nursery Ave., Osage, Ia. Send a postal card for them.

A very handsome book received from the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., describing and picturing the famous U. S. Cream Separator. Send for a copy of this catalog, which is number 187. It is free.

If you have stumpy fields, the Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 11, Centerville, Iowa, has something to sell which will interest you. Their Hercules Stump Puller will do the work. It enables you to get rid of the large stumps as well as the small. It is made of steel and the manufacturers claim that it has 400 per cent more strength than other pullers. It is sold on a three-year guarantee with special concession on first order from any locality. Send for free Hercules catalog if you have a stump problem on your hands.

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Door panels have a heavy raise on both sides. The panels are sandpapered on a special machine of our own invention before the door is put together, and the entire is then smoothed with fine-grained sandpaper. We guarantee our goods to be strictly up to the official grade adopted by the Sash, Door & Blind Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest.

We operate the **largest** mill in the world—163,000 feet of floor space (four acres)—have been in business since 1865—own our timber lands, sawmills and lumber yards. We carry a large stock and can therefore ship promptly. We have no traveling men—sell only for cash. We are the **only** large manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds selling direct to the consumer. Our prices will astonish you. Don't buy anything in our line until you get our catalog, **the grandest woodwork catalog published.** It's Free—write for it today. Address

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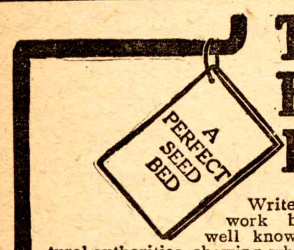

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Black Hawk Corn Sheller **$1.75**

It is the standard. Every body has heard of the famous BLACK HAWK SHELLER, hence we need not say much about them. This is absolutely the highest grade sheller on the market. Made of best material. Separates cobs from corn. Runs easy. Practically indestructable. Our *Special Price* only **$1.75**

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Reduce gradually. Cob as fine as the grains. Do more grinding, do it better, with less power than any other mill, with the new principle

Corn Belt Mill

"The pick of them all," that's what feeders say. Don't buy till you know the Spartan line. Sweep and Power Mills, different sizes.

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with a Star Feed Grinder and stop waste. Makes ideal feed. Grinds all grains. Speedy, strong, durable and built for service. Simple and geared sweeps. Belt powers from 2 to 10 H. P. Lowest prices. Strong guarantee. Send for book.

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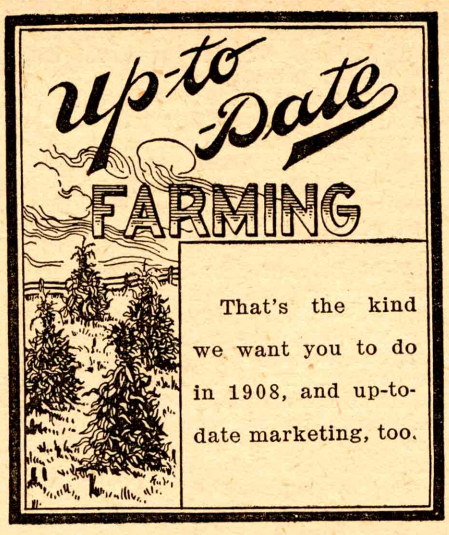


That's the kind we want you to do in 1908, and up-to-date marketing, too.

CROP VALUES AND FARMERS' RETURNS

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1907 was the same pleasing story that is always issued by that department of the Government. It contained the usual imposing array of grand totals of farm production, employed the same old platitudes regarding the farmers' independence of all other lines of industry, told how the nation's foreign credit is sustained mainly by the farmers of the country, carried the impression to the country at large that the pockets of the farmers are fairly bulging with bright yellow coins, and almost convinced the business men of the country that for actual, attractive returns the vocation of farming has every other means of acquiring a livlihood beaten a mile, to use an expression of the day. All of which leads to the conclusion of the man who read an account of his own death and burial—it is important if true. The figures are so stupendous that, even if in a large measure they are mere guesses, no one is in a position to disprove their correctness. It is announced that the total value of the seven leading cereal crops of the country for the year 1907 is $7,412,000,000. The crops may be worth that much but to whom? It makes a big difference where these crops were located when their value was estimated. If this total was based on the prices paid by the consumer, the figure showing the actual returns to the producer, the farmer who tilled the soil, seeded and harvested the products, would show a discount from the department's official estimate of the "worth" of the year's crops that in itself would make somebody's pockets bulge. The crops of the country may have been worth $7,412,000,000, but they did not return the farmers that amount. If they had, or if the portion of this total that found its way into the coffers of the army of volunteer middlemen had not been so great, the stilted expressions and the word bouquets that Government officials have been handing out so freely of late would not sound as hollow mockery.

MINIMUM PRICES

The following minimum prices were agreed upon as fair and equitable for the 1907 crops at the annual convention of the American Society of Equity, October 22-25, 1907:

Wheat—No. 1 Northern and No. 2 red, on basis of Chicago market, per bushel	$1.20
Corn—Until January, 1908	.55
Thereafter to April 1	.60
After April 1	.65
Oats, per bushel	.60
Barley, per bushel	1.00
Rye, per bushel	.60
Buckwheat, per bushel	.85
Flax, per bushel	1.50
Irish Potatoes—Until January 1	.70
After January 1	.80
Sweet Potatoes	.80
Beans, white	1.50
Beans, red	2.00
Hogs, per pound	$0.06½ to .07
Sheep, per pound	.05½ to .05¾
Lambs, per pound	.06½ to .07½
Cattle	.06 to .06½
Hay, No. 1 Timothy, per ton	17.00
Clover Seed, per bushel	$11.00 to 12.00
Timothy Seed, per bushel	3.00
Wool, at country markets, per lb	.30

Department of Elevators and Warehouses

Local unions should concentrate into one good strong union at the sipping or market town rather than meet in school houses. This will be a move toward marketing the crops when sufficient organization and pledging is secured.

We recommend that an Equity hall be built in every town to serve as a meeting place. Also when marketing, according to the Equity plan is undertaken there must be an office for the secretary which will be open constantly every day. If the building is made two stories the lower floor may be rented out until the Society needs it.

No delay should occur now in deciding on the granaries that wil be erected on the farms and elevators and warehouses that will be needed at the shipping point. The question should not be, will we build them? but, are they needed? Farmers have got to have the facilities to control their crops, this means to store them over the time when the genuine demand don't need them.

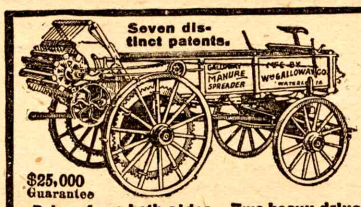
If anything can be gained by delay we fail to see how to figure it, but everything may be lost by delay or failure to do this important thing. Take the matter up at your next meeting or call a special meeting.

"One plows, another sows,
Who will reap no one knows."

Our Equity people around Shipp Landing will soon have a cleaning plant for peanuts and will then send out a man to sell them for us. I believe we can find a direct market for our crop with the assistance of the cleaner. We would like to hear from other sections where peanuts are grown.—William Everitt Shulz, Cuba Landing, Tenn.

Send reports of elevators, warehouses, cleaning plants or Equity halls built, or in contemplation, to this department.

Railroading appeals to some young men. If you are interested, send for full information about the possibilities in this line. Tell your friend to if *he* is inclined that way. Address Wenthe Railway Correspondence School, Box 506, Freeport, Ill.



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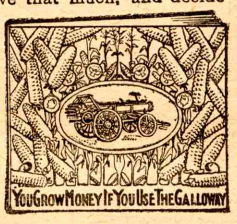
Drives from both sides. Two heavy drive chains. The only successful Wagon Box Spreader. Built to work, not to sell.

SPEND 1 cent MAKE $50

Spend one cent for my Big Manure Spreader book. 55 illustrations; live, interesting reading matter. It tells you how to make more money on the farm. Get the book and ask for my plan by which you may partly or entirely pay for your machine. There could not be a better time than right now. Spend the cent and start 1908 right by making $50.00 on first cost.

THE GALLOWAY WAGON BOX MANURE SPREADER

The Galloway Wagon Box Manure Spreader will make you more money than any implement on the farm. It will save you time and labor and make your manure go three times as far. It fits on the wagon gear you already have. Let me send you one on 30 days' trial with the money in your own pocket. Haul out 900 loads of manure, if you have that much, and decide for yourself that it is the lightest draft, most durable and best working spreader on the market. **Try it with your own team.** You will find that double drive, and the endless apron force feed feature will give you perfect satisfaction. Why not use the half of the spreader which you now have on your farm and make $50.00 at the outset on the price of the machine? It is strongly built; it is an assured success. Let me prove it to you on your own farm, on your own wagon gears with your own horses. **Made in four styles** from the 50-bushel size up to the entirely new 70-bushel spreader; the only one with wide track wagon running gear. I will ship immediately; no bank deposit; no scheme; no money down.



Wm. Galloway, President,
The Wm. Galloway Co., 509 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa

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For lumber is lumber nowadays, and you can do it better than the other fellow, with our help.

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A 15-year-old boy can operate successfully. Two hands cut 5,000 feet per day. 15,000 mills in use the world over. Variable Feed, Friction Set Works, Automatic Steel Triplex Dogs and Diamond Track produce results impossible with other mills. Send for catalog of Saw Mills up to 200 H. P., Steam Engines and Boilers, Gasoline Engines, Portable Corn and Feed Mills, Planers, Shingle Mills, Wood Saws and Water Wheels. Prompt shipment and we pay the freight.

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I'll Give You Plenty of Time to Prove that the CHATHAM Fanning Mill Will Pay for Itself in a Year

You can prove this by simply taking my proposition and **cleaning your grain** —before you **sell** it—or before you **sow** it. **$1,000,000** lost by Farmers in Ohio and Michigan alone each season by selling and sowing **dirty grain** is a low estimate. You **won't** haul it to **be cleaned** before you sell your grain, so you are "docked" on the price because of **dirt** in every bushel. Just take me up on my offer—get a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill** and save its price easily by using it on your place. Take 30 Days' Free Trial first.

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Cleans all kinds of grain—Separates Oats from Wheat better than any mill you can buy—Cleans Red Clover—Takes out Buckhorn Plantain. Cleans Alsike Clover and Alfalfa—Cleans Beans, Oats, Barley—Grades Corn—Cleans Timothy Seed—Takes all chess and cockle out of wheat.

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This valuable book tells many other ways than those above that a Chatham Fanning Mill will make and save for you. As a practical man you know that all I've said above is true and you also know that in selling direct from our factory—prepaying freight to you—giving you **30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**—and our wholesale price—we have simply **got** to give you a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill** that does all we claim for it. Our business life depends on our mill's making good. Remember that

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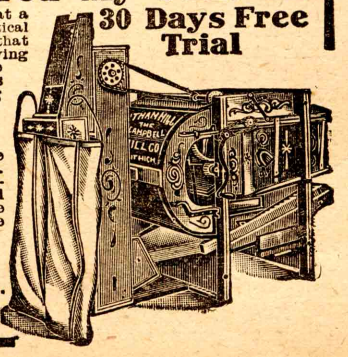

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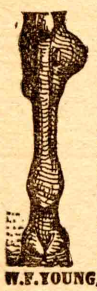

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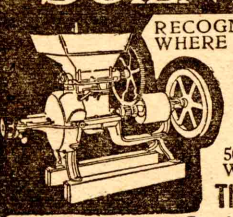

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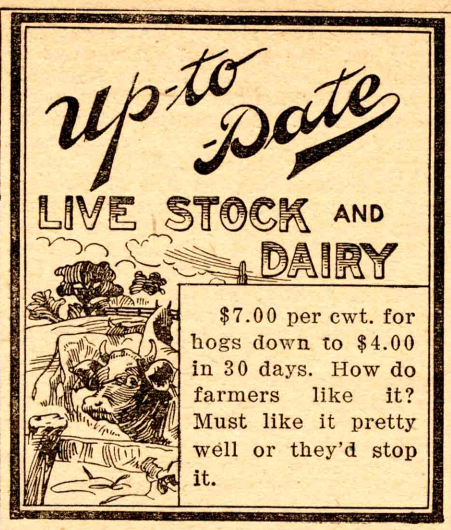

$7.00 per cwt. for hogs down to $4.00 in 30 days. How do farmers like it? Must like it pretty well or they'd stop it.

"Now feed your hungry creatures well,
And safe in shelter let them dwell;
Of hay and grain to take their fill,
When wintry winds are blowing still."
—DICKERMAN.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SEPARATOR

Not only does the machine secure practically all the butter fat, but it delivers the skim milk in a sweat, warm and undiluted condition ready to be fed to the calves. Very few dairy utensils are needed as the milk is separated as soon as it comes from the cow and the skim milk is fed at once. Less work is required to handle the milk in this manner than with the other methods.

The cream delivered from the separator is of uniform richness; it has all the fibrous and foreign matter removed. The milk has not absorbed bad flavors and odors from standing around and the cream is in excellent condition for ripening. Thus there is a gain in the quantity and quality of butter obtained, not only is the centrifugal separator of advantage in the production of fine butter but it is equally advantageous in the purification of milk and cream for direct human consumption. Dairies improve the quality of their milk very much by running it through the separator and then mix the milk and cream before bottling it. H. M. Bainer of Colorado Agricultural College says:

The average farmer cannot afford to haul the whole milk to the creamery, even if he is within hauling distance and the roads are good. The skim milk often comes back in a cold, half-sour and contaminated condition, which is unfit for feeding purposes. Even if it does come back in good condition, it is impossible to feed it regularly, and it is far from being equal to hand separator milk. Too much time is required to haul it to the creamery compared to the length of time required to separate it at home by hand. The hand separator cream, by careful handling, need not be hauled to the creamery oftener than every other day during the summer and perhaps not oftener than once in three days during the winter months.

BUYING FEEDING CATTLE

The time is close at hand when the cattle feeder who is not a producer will begin looking around for feeding stock necessary for the new years operations. In a bulletin of "Beef Production," the Purdue Experiment Station enumerates the advantages resulting when a cattle feeder is compeled to buy his feeders in his immediate locality as follows:

There are no expenses for traveling, feed, yardage, commission and freight.

It is possible to know the previous treatment cattle have had.

The cattle are acccustomed to farm conditions and know how to eat grain.

The catttle are quiet in the feed lot.

If equal in other respects, native cattle will do better than others.

They have no soreness and stiffness due to shipping to overcome.

The disadvantages in buying locally are:

The difficulty in securing uniformity in age, type, condition, color and breeding.

The producer wants to sell all of his calves or feeders, at the same time, usually depending upon the good ones to sell the poor ones. This makes it necessary for the buyer to take undesirable steers.

The average farmer is not thoroughly acquainted with market prices and is unable to price his stuff accordingly.

The advantages of buying feeding stock in central markets are:

It is possible to get uniformity in age, color, weight, condition, breeding and quality.

By going to market, the breeder learns what the market demands in finished stock and can buy accordingly.

At times all markets are glutted and it is possible to buy cattle at really less than they are worth.

It is possible to get in touch with a reliable commission firm which will keep the feeder posted as to when to buy and secure the best values. He should describe the kind of cattle he wants and let them buy for them. The charges amount to about five cents per hundred, which is more than repaid by the commission man's knowledge of prices, shipping facilities and sorting of cattle.

The disadvantages of buying in a central market are:

There is no way of telling what previous treatment the steers have had.

Steers which have become stale are apt to find their way to the feeder pens.

It requires a week or ten days to recover from soreness and bruises received in the yards and in shipping.

In buying fleshy feeders in the yards it is necessary to bid against butchers and packers.

It is possible that some of the feeders have previously been in the feed lot and failed to thrive.

MANAGEMENT OF BROOD SOWS

With the approach of cold weather the sows on the farm of W. H. Rowe of Illinois, famous for its large hogs, are removed to a blue grass pasture, where they are confined to two acres of land, with suitable shelters provided. The brood sows are fed in winter about four pounds a day of mixed grains. Last winter this consisted of ground rye, shorts, oilmeal and corn. In the absence of rye, bran is used. They are also fed clover hay. This amount of feed keeps them in thrifty condition, but does not fatten them.

WONDER WHY?

"At times all markets are glutted and it is possible to buy cattle at really less than they are worth," says a recent bulletin from one of the government experiment stations. Having the interests of the farmers so much at heart, why is it that these stations cannot do something to change the conditions under which it is officially admitted that the consignors of cattle are sometimes robbed? Why is it not as much the province of the agricultural department to show the farmers how they can secure profitable prices as it is to show them how to increase their yield?

LIVE STOCK NOTES

It is impossible to harvest a better crop than you sow. The man who starts with a scrub bull can hope to harvest nothing but scrub calves and a loss in feed. It is during the winter season that farmers realize more fully than ever before the loss resulting from feeding scrub stock. It is then that the desire for improvement is the strongest and the wise man will act. The easiest and quickest way to solve the problem of better stock is to secure a good bull of the desired type. Get a good one—don't let $25 to $50 stand in the way of getting an animal that will be the means of your making a success in your efforts to improve your stock.

* * *

It is not enough to provide warm quarters for the cattle; the barn should be well ventilated. While it may be too cool to have the cattle out in the open it is not so cold that they should be shut up closely and compelled to breathe impure air.

As a result of experiments in fattening steers at the Pennsylvania station it was concluded that the weather is seldom too cold in this climate for steers on full feed to be out of doors, provided the feed lot is dry and the animals are protected from the winds. Some of the steers were given warm shelter, but others were kept out of doors and given plenty of bedding. It was found that the fattening steers kept out of doors required scarcely any more feed than those given shelter.

* * *

According to Prof. Thomas Shaw, oats make good feed for milk cows. If they were not so high in price, they would be used to a much greater extent than at present. He says they are a good food for the pregnant cows. Pound for pound, they are so good for milk production as bran, and some dairymen consider them better. Even in the form of hay, when cut at the proper stage, they are a satisfactory food.

It has always been the custom as long as you and I can remember to use a soft cloth and hair sweat pad under a horse's collar. Or sometimes we did without the the collar and expected the pliable leather to be comfortable. But extra hard work would very often make sore shoulders and it required frequent attention to keep the animal in good condition. All of this is past now for those who use Metal Adjustable Hameless Collars. The metal will not retain the sweat and soften the skin and cause the acid in the sweat to eat the flesh. The skin becomes hardened just as ones hands do by work. The rigid metal perfectly distributes the pressure evenly all over the collar and not at two places as with the old style. It will pay every farmer to write the Johnston-Slocum Co., 426 State St., Caro, Mich., for full particulars of their metal collars. They want agents also.

Begin the New Year right. Decide to get all the money out of your dairy that there is in it for you. Don't sell cream as milk. The only way to save all the cream is with the use of a separator. A good kind, that will pay for itself if you have three or four cows, is the Sharples Tubular. Send a postal card and ask them for catalog number 136. Address The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa. You can pay for the machine as it makes you extra profits.

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Automatic Sewing Awl

¶ A simple, practical, labor saving device. Sews anything from a belly band to a buggy top; and sews it to *stay* sewed. Sent prepaid upon receipt of price—$1.50. Agents wanted

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My U. S. is not out of order every week or two like my neighbors' who use other makes, ARE.
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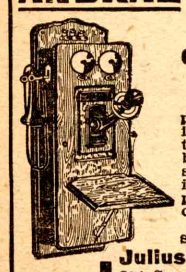
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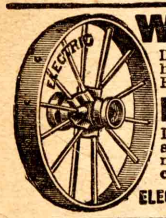
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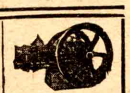
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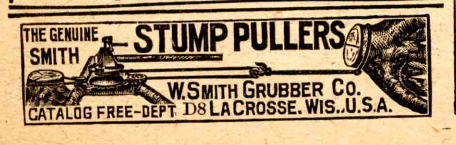
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1908 may bring a good crop of fruit. Farmers must be organized if it is to bring them good prices.

FRUIT GROWING PROFITS

A. Van Helderbeke, formerly fruit commissioner of Washington, declaring that there is more money to be made from fruit raising than ever before, and maintaining that buyers will pay prices in accordance with the attractiveness of the display, gives these reasons why some growers are not as successful as others or they themselves should be. First, planting the wrong varieties according to markets, climate and soil; second, fruit lacking the proper plant food and care to grow to perfection; third, the fruit grower does not know how to place his fruit in the proper package and the most attractive way.

In this last reason is the barrier that keeps so many fruit growers from getting the returns that they are justly entitled to. If when the grower is getting ready for market he would stop a minute and study the workings of the mind of the average consumer he would be a little more careful as to condition and appearance of his selling package. In buying anything, most people rely on their eyes. A man buying a suit of clothes will stand before the glass and scrutinize its appearance, taking the dealer's word as to quality; the knife that "looks good" opens his pocketbook when he may know nothing of the temper of the material. It is the same way with fruit; an inferior article, if tastefully presented, may easily command a better price than a better grade, presented less attractively. Therefore look to the package and manner of offering to get the first demand and to quality to keep it.

WINTER PROTECTION FOR TREES

As showing the value of some kind of a mulch as a winter protection for orchard trees, the Ohio station reports that in one instance the ground froze to a depth of 18 inches on bare soil, while under a thin covering of grass and weeds it froze only to a depth of 8 inches. On the bare soils in the following spring the peach trees started into growth slowly, and many of them were seriously injured, while the trees in sod suffered no apparent injury, all making a healthy, uniform growth.

The injury in orchards which had been given clean cultivation throughout the year was much greater than where cover crops were plowed under each year. Trees which had received even a slight dressing of stable manure within a year suffered noticeably less from the cold. In one instance, a grower was able to protect his trees by banking a few forkfuls of manure around the base of the trees, while the trees left without this simple treatment died almost to a tree.

THE ONE SURE WAY

It is an old but a true saying that "you can't teach an old dog new tricks." The solution of many problems now confronting the agriculturists of the country must be accomplished through education and there is no surer and quicker way of making educational work effective than by centering efforts on the rising generation. In his report to the Illinois Horticultural Society, Secretary Burrows hit upon the right idea regarding spraying. He spoke of some ways in which he thought interest in horticulture and horticultural meetings could be increased. He mentioned an instance in which he, as a director in a country school district, had talked to the children along the line of diseases and insect pests that injure trees. The next year he asked the children to tell him why they had no good apples on the trees on their farms. The children, naturally, named all sorts of reasons, and were greatly interested. Some time after, a neighbor came to him wanting to know what kind of a spray it was he put on top of his trees to keep the worms out of the apples. His little child had told him of the talk in school.

The father then asked him if he could tell him how to make it. Mr. Burrows could and there was another convert to spraying and a whole family interested in horticulture. Interest the children in horticulture and the attendance at horticultural meetings will increase materially and in a comparatively short time there will be a generation in the field that will take better care of their orchards and gardens than their fathers have.

FREIGHT RATES AND HIGH PROFITS

Railway transportation has placed southern fruits and vegetables in all northern markets, but at a tremendous cost. Between the high price of freight and the exorbitant profits demanded by middlemen and grocers, it is impossible to buy southern fruit in northern cities at anything like reasonable prices. Good oranges in Chicago cost 60 cents per dozen, and other fruits in proportion. The same oranges may be bought in the orchards for 60 cents per bushel. This is a ridiculous condition of affairs that needs attention. Last fall when peaches were rotting on the ground in Missouri they were so scarce and high priced in Chicago that people in moderate circumstances could not afford to buy them for family use. The growers do not get the profits. The bulk of money goes to railways, express companies and middlemen.—Farm Press, Chicago.

ORCHARD NOTES

While the winter months are not the time for active orchard work, it is the time to plan for the coming season. Decide on the location of your orchard if you are thinking of setting out a new one and study the different varieties and come to a decision as to which is best adapted and promises most in your locality.

* * *

If possible, secure tree stocks of a nurseryman in your own locality. Dealing with a fruit tree agent is dangerous; you may order one variety and find after they come to bearing that you have something else, a variety that may not appeal to you in the least. If you are compelled to patronize a distant nursery, send for the catalogue of one that has an established reputation, one that sells and delivers trees true to name.

A NEW HARNESS-SEWING DEVICE

It is the Peacock Automatic Sewing Awl, a practical tool, made of metal, nickel plated, making it an attractive as well as a strong and durable tool. It takes the place of the old and slow way of sewing with an awl and waxed ends.

Good work can be done with the awl from the start, as its simplicity recommends it to everyone. The needles used are made expressly for the company and are the finest that can be produced.

It is really a remarkable tool, sewing as evenly and strong as a machine. It can also be used to repair shoe soles, mend carpets, dash boards, buggy tops, and in many ways it will prove its worth as a time and money saver. Write the Foster Mfg. Co., 631 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., for information.

It is a good time to invest in a manure spreader. You ought to investigate the claims of the several manufacturers. Be sure to look into the Galloway. It is made to fit your trucks or you can buy a complete machine. Sent on 30 days free trial and guaranteed by Mr. Galloway who backs this with a $25,000 bond. Catalog and full particulars free; also a plan by which you can get your machine partly or wholly without cost. Address The Wm. Galloway Co., 509 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa.

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700,000 Apple Trees 6 to 7 ft. 14 cents each, 5 to 6 ft. 10 cts. 4 to 5 ft. 7cts. 3 1-2 to 4 ft. 5 cts. Boxing free. Also **500,000 Peaches. 100,000 Pears, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricots.** Shade and Ornamental Trees. Small fruits of every description. Liberal discount for early orders. Secure your varieties now, pay in spring. Our Catalog will tell all about it. Send to day. Free to everybody.
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Gang Plow $39
1000 other articles. Big Catalog Free. Special Catalogues of Buggies, Harness, Steel Ranges, Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel, $12.95. Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel and Eagle Claws, $15.95. Improved Riding Cultivator, 4 shovel, $19.00. Improved Riding Disc Cultivator, 6 Disc, $26.50. Corn Planter, complete, 80 rods wire, $28.40. Address
Hard steel Castor Coultor with Plow, $1.50 extra.
64-Tooth Lever Harrow $8.50
96-Tooth Lever " $12.95
14-in. Imp. Lister $18.50
14-in Sulky Lister $30.00
8-ft. Rake $16.00
Sewing Machine $9.00
Best Sewing Machine Guaranteed equal to any $50 machine $17.50
Steel Range with Reservoir $19.70
Fine Top Buggy $33.50
12-16 Disc Harrow $17.00
HAPGOOD PLOW CO. D2, Front Street, ALTON, ILL.
Only plow factory in the United States selling direct to farmers at wholesale prices.

MARKET POULTRY CULTURE

In scalding poultry see that the water is not too hot.

Much is lost by careless dressing and handling of poultry.

Capons are always in constant demand in the winter and early spring season.

The demand is greater for 2½- and 3½-pound chickens than for larger ones.

If the skin rubs off on scalded poultry, there is a patchy appearance to the carcass that hurts its sale.

The capon will put on from 20 to 30 per cent more flesh and fat than the rooster in a given time on the same amount and kind of food.

In dressing capons for market, be sure that they are fat, and do not kill until the crops are empty.

A thin capon is not as good as an ordinary chicken.

The name "broiler" is derived from the fact that the bird is usually split down the middle and the halves broiled.

A fat broiler is quite a rarity; the best that can be done, in general, is to have them plump, for the natural tendency of the chick is to use all nutriment for growth and development.

The raising of broiler chickens until the finishing period is reached is practically the same as the raising of chickens for other purposes. The main point is to keep them growing rapidly.

In dressing capons they should be dry-picked, and the feathers allowed to remain on the neck, wings, legs and rump, and the tail and wing feathers should be left in.

It is not profitable to dress capons that will weigh less than seven pounds each.

For roasting, a young fowl about full grown, but still soft meated, is used, and to roast satisfactorily it must be moderately fat. Roasters are roughly classed as "small roasters" and "large roasters." The greatest demand is for small roasters weighing from four to five pounds each, though the demand for large roasters weighing from eight to nine pounds each is steadily increasing. Yellow skin and yellow legs are more demanded than white skin and dark legs.

Pure-bred stock matures quicker, lays earlier and more abundantly, fattens more readily, weighs more, sells better and for more money than scrub birds. This is why the mongrel stock on the farms is being replaced by thoroughbreds.

Fowls fattened on food mixed or moistened with skim milk instead of water, produce white flesh and a superior flavor.

There is no ration better for fattening poultry than sweet potatoes and cornmeal. Cook them, and just before removing from the fire, add cornmeal. Feed when cold. About a pound of cornmeal to a half peck of sweet potatoes makes a good ration.

The man who caponizes scrubs and runts cannot expect to make profitable birds out of them.

Any of our market varieties will make desirable capons if they are in healthy condition and well fed and raised.

A capon is at its best when a year or fifteen months of age.

A capon does not crow, nor does he grow a comb; but "slips" do.

A "slip" is neither a cockerel nor a capon, but a bird on which the operation has been only partially successful.

It is marvelous the amount of money you can spend breeding fowls for "profit" on the "no-experience" mismanagement basis.

DISEASES

Genuine roup is classed as a blood disease, and is considered hereditary.

It is not advisable to use fowls, "apparently cured" of roup, in the breeding pens.

Epsom salts is recommended for roup. It is placed in the drinking water. One writer says: "You cannot give them too much." However, we should not like to use more than a tablespoonful to a quart of water, and would prefer beginning with but half that quantity.

Canker in the mouth may extend to throat and become diphtheria. The diphtheria of fowls and man are different, according to veterinarians, but attendants on sick birds have been known to take poultry diphtheria.

Chopped up pumpkin seed is said to be a good remedy for tape worms in poultry.

For constipation, Dr. A. C. Cary recommends epsom salts, 20 to 30 grains in one tablespoonful of water; or castor oil, one to two teaspoonfuls; or calomel, one to two grains; and soft food.

A sensible remedy for bumble foot in fowls is to place the bird in a case bedded with straw, and each day anoint the foot with a liniment composed of equal parts of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine.

"SURE HATCH" TO THE FRONT

The output of "Sure Hatch" Incubators and Brooders last year was far in excess of any previous year, and with its splendid new factory, the sales for 1908 will undoubtedly be larger still.

The "Sure Hatch" Incubator is built of finest California Redwood, equipped with the Hot Water Heating System made of indestructible Solid Copper. Its Heat Regulator is at the side, making it a convenient Table Top. The "Sure Hatch" Safety Lamp never smokes.

This machine hatches every fertile egg and is so simple and easy to operate that no experience is needed. Thousands of men and women everywhere are making money raising chickens with "Sure Hatch" Incubators and Brooders. The Company has just issued a valuable Free Book on Poultry Profits that everyone should read. You can get a copy by writing a postal to the Sure Hatch Incubator Company, Box 28, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 28, Indianapolis, Ind.

A wooden hen! Have you ever heard of one? Of course it is an incubator, truly a hen made by man. It will not lay the eggs—at least we haven't heard of one that will—but it beats the hen at its own business when it comes to hatching. The Excelsior Incubator or Wooden Hen made by Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., is one of the leaders. Send for Mr. Stahl's new catalog. It is free if you mention *Up-to-Date Farming.*

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

Every farmer is interested in the fence problem, because he wants his land properly fenced, and wants it done as cheaply as possible.

The manufacturers of the famous Carter Wire Fence Machine, with which a farmer or his boy can weave forty rods of fence a day, have gotten out for free distribution a booklet which shows how the farmer can build his own fence without any trouble, and how much money he will save by so doing. This catalog also tells how all kinds of fence wire can be bought at wholesale prices. Write the Carter Wire Fence Machine Company, Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio, for a free copy.

Anybody Can Make Money

$50.00 a Month made by Some

There's good money in raising chickens if you get started right, if you get the right advice and help, **and above all,** if you get the right incubators and brooders.

We've been in the chicken-raising business a good many years. That's what got us into the incubator business.

We couldn't get machines that would give us the results we wanted, so we made our own after our own **practical** ideas. Since then we've sold over 80,000 successful machines.

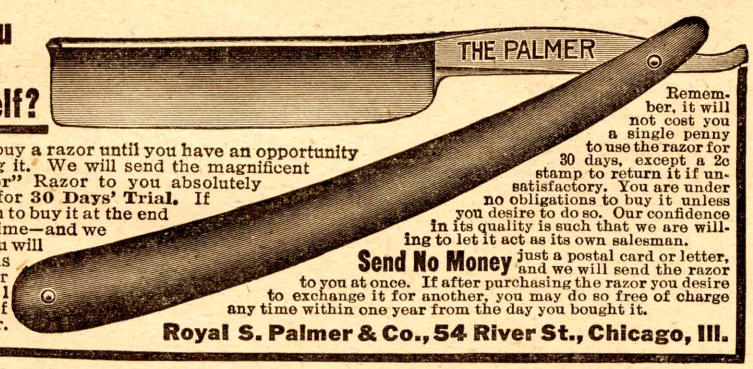
Queen Incubators are **successful** because they are **practical—run themselves**—hatch vigorous chicks and lots of 'em—**pay for themselves** with one hatch.

That's why their users are making from $30 to $50 from each machine they operate. Just send for our big, 100-page **Free Queen Book**—tells all about our **3 months' trial** plan with **5 Years' guarantee.** You can't fail with the Queen.

We help you get started right and help you as long as you want help. Write for book today.

QUEEN INCUBATOR CO., Box 19, Lincoln, Neb.

Do You Shave Yourself?



Do not buy a razor until you have an opportunity of trying it. We will send the magnificent "Palmer" Razor to you absolutely **FREE** for **30 Days' Trial.** If you wish to buy it at the end of this time—and we think you will—send us $1.75, our special price of the razor.

Remember, it will not cost you a single penny to use the razor for 30 days, except a 2c stamp to return it if unsatisfactory. You are under no obligations to buy it unless you desire to do so. Our confidence in its quality is such that we are willing to let it act as its own salesman.

Send No Money just a postal card or letter, and we will send the razor to you at once. If after purchasing the razor you desire to exchange it for another, you may do so free of charge any time within one year from the day you bought it.

Royal S. Palmer & Co., 54 River St., Chicago, Ill.

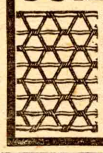
BROWN PAYS THE FREIGHT

HEAVIEST FENCE MADE

All No. 9 Steel Wire. Well galvanized. Weighs ⅓ more than most fences. **15 to 35c per rod, delivered.** We send **free sample** for inspection and test. Write for fence book of 133 styles.

The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Cleveland, Ohio.

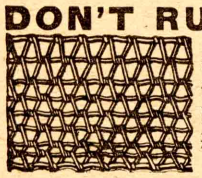
COIL SPRING FENCE



Made of high carbon Steel Wire Horse-high, Bull-strong, Chicken-tight. **Sold direct to the Farmer at lowest manufacturers prices on 30 Days Free Trial,** freight prepaid. 100 page Catalogue and price-list free.

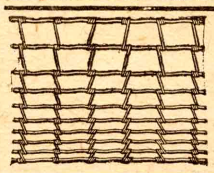
KITSELMAN BROS.,
Box 289 MUNCIE, IND.

DON'T RUST FENCE



Galvanized so heavily can't rust. 40 Carbon Spring Steel. No agents. 30 days' free trial. Farm and Poultry Fence Catalogue No. 57. 40 Styles Lawn Fence, Catalogue O. One or both free.

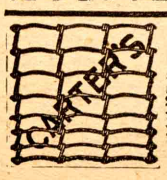
THE WARD FENCE CO.
Box 821, Decatur, Ind.



WIRE FENCE 29c
48-in. stock fence per rod only

Best high carbon coiled steel spring wire. Catalogue of fences, tools and supplies FREE. Buy direct at wholesale. Write to-day.

MASON FENCE CO., Box 71, Leesburg, O.



$10 FOR A MACHINE

To Weave Your Own Fence at 24c per rod out of coiled hard steel spring wire. **WIRE AT WHOLESALE.** Farm Gates. Catalog free—tells how to build fence and why you should use coiled steel wire.

Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

FENCE—Strongest Made

Made of **High Carbon Double Strength** Coiled Wire. **Heavily Galvanized** to prevent rust. **Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial.** We pay **all freight.** 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. **Catalog Free.**

COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 88 Winchester, Indiana

The Story of Banking by Mail

and the reasons why this favorably known savings bank pays

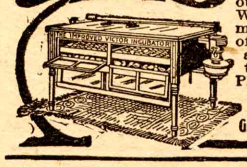
4 Per Cent Interest

are graphically told in a new book we have just published. It will be sent free to anyone interested in this subject. Please ask for book "K."

The Cleveland Trust Company

Capital, $2,500,000.00 Surplus, $2,500,000.00
Seventy-three Thousand Depositors
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Start Early



profits are greatest for the man who markets his chickens early. Do not be satisfied with old, easy going methods. Get the best equipment—produce the best and make the most money. Write for our new book "Incubator Whys" telling why our machines turn 90 per cent of the eggs into chickens and why we can do better for you on prices. Please say whether interested in beginners' outfit or large machines.

GEORGE ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.

You can hatch more

chicks, with less oil and less trouble with an **OLD TRUSTY INCUBATOR** than with any other incubator on earth. We let you prove it on your own place. **40, 60 and 90 Days' Trial** Don't pay two prices. Send for **Big Poultry Book Free.** 176 pages

M. M. JOHNSON, Clay Center, Nebraska

LET ME SHOW YOU

how easy it is for you to build your own Incubators and Brooders with my **Free Plans.** I furnish all parts you can't make. Thousands doing it—not a single failure. Send to-day for **my free Book of Plans and Catalog.**

H. M. SHEER CO.,
233 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

BIGGER POULTRY PROFITS

Our new 128-page Poultry Book teaches the inexperienced and gives the expert many valuable hints. Tells why **"SUCCESSFUL" INCUBATORS AND BROODERS** are best. Offers 14 varieties of fine birds and eggs at low prices. Catalogue free. Booklet on "Proper Care of Chicks, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys," 10 cents. Poultry paper 1 year 10 cents.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 183 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

GREIDER'S FINE Poultry Catalogue

for 1908 is larger and better than ever. Tells all about pure-bred poultry and **illustrates 60 varieties.** Contains **10 beautiful chromos** of leading breeds—pretty enough to frame. Tells of best Louse Killer, how to cure diseases, make money. Only 10c postpaid. Send to-day for a copy.

B. H. GREIDER, Rheems, Pa.

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN

Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made.

Send for free Catalogue.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

MAKE MONEY IN POULTRY

Others do it. You can too. Our big book **"Profitable Poultry"** tells how. Describes largest successful poultry-farm. 15 varieties of beautiful, hardy, pure bred fowls. Quotes **low prices** on fowls, incubators, supplies etc. Sent for 4 cents.

Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 124, Clarinda, Ia.

40 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Largest poultry farm in the Northwest. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. Send 4c for fine 76-page poultry book and catalog. **R. F. Neubert, Box 818 Mankato, Minn**

$HOW Make Hens lay when eggs are high. We do it. You can do it. Simple method explained in our illustrated Poultry Book which also has Record and Expense Acct. showing gains or losses monthly, 10c. Every Poultry Keeper needs this book. Address G. S. VIBBERT, Clintonville, Conn.

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3 STROKE SELF FEED HAY PRESS

2 Men can run it
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Easy draft
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FREE SEND NO MONEY

Just your name and address and we will send you 24 packages of our **New** style **Easy-to-Thread Gold Eye Needles** and 12 **Satin Finish** Pure Aluminum Thimbles, all post paid with **Big 16 Page Premium List.** You sell the Needles at 5 cts. a Package and to each person that buys 2 Packages, you give a Thimble **Free.** Your success is certain. When sold send us the $1.20 and we will send you the Premium you select and are entitled to in the Premium List, order at once and get extra Presents **Free.**—Address

Globe Novelty Co., Box Greenville, Pa.

Violin Music Free

To introduce our New Violin Catalog and **SPECIAL VIOLIN OFFER** we will send for the next thirty days our 50 cent music book; contains **24 pieces of copyright music,** such as Overtures, Waltzes, Two-steps, etc.; printed on fine paper. We want to get our new handsome illustrated catalog of Violins, Guitars, Mandolins, Musical Supplies, Strings, Bows, etc., in the hands of every Violin player; so if you will send the names of four persons who play the Violin we will send you our music book, free, also our catalog. Write names and addresses plainly and enclose five 2-cent stamps to pay postage and mailing cost of your music book.

E. T. ROOT & SONS,
95 Patten Bldg. (Established 1857) **CHICAGO**

15 PLUS 8=?

The "Hit" of all puzzles. So interesting you "can't drop it." Makes hours pass as though it were minutes.

The Great "23" Puzzle

23 finely finished and numbered blocks, each block 7-8 in. square, placed in a substantial box.

"23" is instructive and entertaining. "It's Fun." The greatest and most fascinating puzzle for people of all ages ever invented. Ask your dealer. Sent postpaid for 23 cts. stamps.

Skiddoo Mfg. Co., 119 Draper St., Indianapolis, Ind. U.S.A

Gold Watch AND RING FREE

We positively give **both a Solid Gold Laid STEM WIND** American movement Watch highly engraved and fully warranted timekeeper equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch; also a **Solid Gold Laid Ring,** set with a Famous Congo Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, for selling 20 pieces of handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch and ring; also a chain, Ladies or Gents style. **ALTON WATCH CO., Dep't. 11 Chicago.**

CORNS

taken out by the roots by a few simple applications of **A-CORN SALVE.** Safe, easy, perfectly painless. **15 cts.** at your druggist's or by mail. **GIANT CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia.**

DON'T MARRY, DOCTOR or despair. "Don't do a thing" till you see clearly what's best by aid of **Flashlights on Human Nature,** on health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to, 240 pages illustrated, 25 cents; but to introduce it we send one only, to any adult, for postage, 10 cents.

M. HILL BOOK CO., 129 East 28th Street, New York

STERLING SILVER "SWASTIKA RING" 25c

The cross of the 4 L's.—Luck, Love, Light and Life. The **lucky** ring. Guaranteed Sterling Silver, beautifully finished. Money back if not satisfied. Send paper size of finger. Postpaid 25c. R. O. IRVING & CO., Dept. P 1504 Ashland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We* **TO** *their Advertisment was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures **Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c.** J. P. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.

6 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Send no money—no deposit. Pay $1 if suited after 6 days trial. Big lenses. Home eye tester **FREE.** Agents wanted. Trusight Spectacle Co., 1526 Bidge, Kansas City, Mo.

991 Silk Fringe, Envelope, Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name Cards, etc. 200 Love Verses. 125 Rich & Racy Jokes. 1 Pack Acquaintance & 1 Pack Escort Cards. New Bean Catcher & Big Sample Book, all for 2cts. **CARDS** Columbus Card Co., 148 F. St., Columbus, Ohio

916 CARDS NEW Sample Styles ENVELOPE, Silk Fringe 200 New Premiums, Songs, 99 Rich and Racy Jokes, 1 Pack Fun Cards; 1 Escort and 1 Courtship Cards; Standard Beau Catcher, &c. All 2 Cents. CROWN CARD CO., Columbus, Ohio.

294 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and Premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

CARDS Send 2c stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe Envelope and Calling Cards for 1908. We sell GENUINE CARDS; Not Trash. UNION CARD CO., B13, Columbus, Ohio.

Advertisements in Up-to-Date Farming are safe to answer **Have no fear in writing to advertisers—they are Guaranteed See Guarantee of Advertisers in this issue**

Up-to-Date HOME ON THE FARM

1898

Let's get together and help the men get good prices and then we'll get many new things for the home.

THE SNOW STORM

Announced by all the trumpets of the sky,
Arrives the snow; and driving o'er the fields
Seems nowhere to alight; the whited air
Hides hills and woods, the river and the heaven,
And veils the farm house at the garden's end.
The sled and traveller stopped, the courier's feet
Delayed, all friends shut out, the housemates sit
Around the radiant fireplace, enclosed
In a tumultuous privacy of storm.
Come see the north wind's masonry.
Out of an unseen quarry, evermore
Furnished with tile, the fierce artificer
Curves his white bastions with projected roof
Round every windward stake, or tree, or door
Speeding, the myriad-handed, his wild work
So fanciful, so savage; nought cares he
For number or proportion. Mockingly
On coop or kennel he hangs Parian wreathes,
A swan-like form invests the hidden thorn;
Fills up the farmer's lane from wall to wall,
Maugre the farmer sighs; and at the gate
A tapering turret overtops the work.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

PROTECTING THE FLOWER BEDS

If you have not already put a covering on your perennial flower beds, it would be a good plan to do so at once.

The best mulch for beds is well-rotted stable manure. Next spring, when this is spaded into the ground, it will give new strength and vigor to the plants on account of its rich supply of plant food.

All borders should have a mulching of this manure put on two or three inches thick. On peonies and other plants that do not show above ground all winter, put a mulch about six inches deep.

Bulb beds do not absolutely need a covering, but better plants will result if there is one. This should preferably be of leaves covered with manure to hold them in place.

Care must be taken in the removal of the mulch in the spring. Of course being covered all winter renders the plants much more susceptible to frosts. The covering should be taken off gradually, leaving some protection until all danger from frost is over.

USEFUL HELPS FOR THE KITCHEN

CONTRIBUTED BY M. A. P.

A woman should have all the appliances that will lighten the labor in her kitchen. Many of these things are quite inexpensive and help to make the kitchen work go much more easily and smoothly.

A small whetstone should be the constant companion of the cooking-knives, and one should have the best cutlery their means will allow.

A shelf fastened up on the wall over the kitchen table, at a convenient height for reaching, will save hundreds of steps a day, as the little things that one uses constantly can be kept on this shelf, while the articles placed on the shelf can be protected from dust by a small curtain of some thin material.

The small brushes that can be bought for a trifle are a great help in the kitchen, as they are excellent for washing glassware having uneven surfaces. Then the dirt can be removed much more quickly and effectively from potatoes, turnips, and such vegetables, with a brush than simply washing in water.

The kitchen table, biscuit board and rolling pin can be kept beautifully white by scrubbing with hot suds to which a tablespoonful of borax has been added, then rinsed with boiling water. A little borax put in the water in which dishes are washed and rinsed will help to keep them shining, and the dishwashing will not be so hard on the hands, as the borax softens the water and keeps the skin from becoming rough and tender.

When heating milk for toast, there will be no danger of its sticking to the pan or scorching, if an asbestos mat is put on the stove under the pan. Place such a mat under the pan in which you cook custard or oatmeal, if you do not have a double boiler.

There is nothing better for keeping the hands soft and white than to rub them with a little cornmeal, after washing and drying them. The meal should be rubbed on the hands until it is entirely dry and falls off.

"PATCHES"

It is an excellent thing when making your small boy's trousers, to place in the seat a patch like the goods then being used. When the hole comes, as come it certainly will, the patch is there all ready to be sewed in for good, with no trouble of hunting up some of the same material.

Many mothers try this plan of putting in a patch beforetimes in the knees of the little one's stockings. This not only protects the child's knees but holds the stitches in the stockings closer, thus keeping the hole from stretching to large dimensions.

When cooking starch, drop in a bit of lard. This will keep the starch from sticking.

If you suffer from hiccoughs, try sticking out your tongue at regular intervals for a few minutes. The hiccoughing will cease.

To paper white-washed walls first wash with very strong vinegar, the acid of which causes the lime to become rough. To this rough surface the paper will easily adhere.

Never sweep "dry." It takes twice the time and energy and is not nearly so sanitary, the dust often causing catarrh. On your dark carpets use damp tea leaves and on the light sweep with bits of damp paper thrown about.

CONVENTIONAL COURTESIES

How many times we overhear parts of conversations on the cars, or in the streets; hear people talking about things from the wrong standpoint and seeking to impress their incorrect ideas upon others. How gladly would we set them on the right track, but not having been introduced, we are afraid of being denounced as rude.

Again, our neighbors across the road perchance are rude, rough, uncouth people. We do not care to make them our daily associates, but we hate to see their children growing up in the wrong way. We would like to help these people, but here again we are afraid of being classed as intruders.

Our country sisters are not so apt to hold back with their helpfulness and their ideas as the poor "fearful" town folks. Did they but have the courage, it would be better perhaps to try to do the good and accept the rebuffs as their pay.

The great reformers of the world have been far above conventionalities and have had the courage to shout their convictions so all might hear; have been brave enough to go into the most vicious of families, rescueing them all. It were time we all follow their example.

The number of people in the country who are now transacting their business with out-of-town banks are numbered by tens of thousands. They are proving the simplicity and safety of banking by mail every day.

As for the safety of sending money through the mails, perhaps the best proof is the fact that the tremendous exchanges between banks of different cities, amounting to tens of millions of dollars a day, are handled entirely through the mails without loss.

Banking by mail is fully explained in book K published by the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, O. This strong company pays four per cent interest on deposits of $1.00 or more.

It used to be that when the farmer wanted to talk to his neighbors or get anything from town, he had to neglect his work for anywhere from an hour to a whole day. This is all changed—our modern farmers use the telephone. The marvelous modern science of electricity places the farmer in as close touch with his neighbors and the country and city store, as though he made a special trip to them. Realizing the demand for farm telephones, the Julius Andrae & Sons Co., 134 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis., have made a close study of the problem, and have built up their business very largely on supplying farmers and independent lines with telephone systems and all their accessories. The Andrae Company makes a telephone especially for farmers' use, constructing this instrument in such a manner that it is extremely durable, and not easily put out of order. We would recommend our readers to write to the Andrae Company for the large book on telephones that they are giving away free.

Three generations of Simpsons have made

SIMPSON

EDDYSTONE PRINTS

Founded 1842

Ask your dealer for

Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites

The time-tested "Simpson" Prints made only in Eddystone.

Beautiful dress fabrics. Subdued or striking patterns, according to taste. Absolutely fast color. Cloth of the highest quality.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Decline substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES FOR STOVES & RANGES

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$10.00 CASH and $10.00 per month will buy a beautiful two-acre California Vineyard, the income from which will be sufficient to make you independent for life. Handsome pamphlet and valuable information free. **Sacramento Valley Improvement Co., St. Louis, Mo.**

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THE E-Z TRUSS Do you want to **Cure your rupture?** Our new rupture appliance will do it. **Sent on 5 days free trial.** No C.O.D., at end of 5 days send money or return goods. Write for booklet or send measure. **THE EASY TRUSS CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.**

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means a permanent cure, absolutely guaranteed and you do away with the painful irritating unsatisfactory truss altogether. No buckles—no straps—no springs. Adheres closely to body, holds rupture in place and cures the most obstinate cases. Easily applied—soft as velvet—will not blister or irritate most delicate skin. Only short time required for permanent cure. Treatment is private, costs very little and does not interfere with your work. Has cured thousands, on our guarantee. If you wish to be cured, write at once for FREE "Trial of Treatment" and illustrated booklet.

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IF SUBSCRIBERS MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS THEY ARE PROTECTED AGAINST LOSS BY OUR Guarantee

SOME GOOD CANDIES

Here are some fine recipes:

Pinouchi — Boil four cups of dark brown sugar, one-half cup of milk, and a lump of butter the size of a walnut until this mixture hardens in cold water. Remove from the fire and flavor to taste with vanilla. Beat until the candy is creamy. After adding nuts to suit, pour into buttered pans to cool.

Toffee — Heat two cups brown sugar, one-half cup butter and four tablespoons of vinegar slowly. When the mixture begins bubbling, stop stirring and cook until brittle when tried in water. Put three-fourths cup of walnuts in buttered pans and pour the syrup over. Mark into squares when slightly cool.

Uncooked Candy—Take one teaspoonful cream, the white of one or two eggs and stir in confectioner's sugar until a paste thick enough for kneading is formed. Flavor to taste. Knead until quite firm, then roll into small balls and press one English walnut kernel on the top of each. This is also a fine filling for dates. A variety may be made by putting in coloring also.

THE TAKING OF CHRIST OUT OF THE SCHOOLS

For some time past our newspapers have contained the opinions of well-known men concerning the taking of the Bible and all mention of Christ's name out of the curriculum of the public schools of several of our great cities. From the newspapers, one would infer that all the world, except the local Jews and the various school boards, was against this evil procedure. But of course the school boards must have been well backed by influential persons or they could not stand out against the storm of criticism which has met them on every side.

Personally, we cannot understand the reason for this suddenly hostile attitude on the part of the Jews. We have many Jewish friends. We have taught Jewish children in school and never were Christmas poems and stories recited prettier than by these same Jewish children. What is more, their parents came to hear the poems. But Jews in Indianapolis and Jews in Chicago and New York must be of a different sort. Those that are the broader minded, I leave you to judge.

It seems to us that this taking of Christ entirely out of the schools is a deadly blow at life itself. If the spirit of Christ were not abroad in the land today, life would not be worth living. Hearts are bad enough even with that softening influence.

The morals of our large cities are just about at ebb-tide now; why do the school boards wish to make them lower? That is what they are surely doing when they remove the Bible and its precepts from the public schools. Children from the slums, from non-religious homes, will not grow up law-abiding, moral citizens unless they are given the right standard of living. And children from religious homes will not have the respect for the Bible that they would have, were it referred to now and then in school. For the school to a young child is vital and what he learns to respect there, he will respect all his life.

We would like to hear from our readers on this question which means so much to us all. The best articles will be published in a future issue of the paper.

SEND US YOUR IDEAS

Now that UP-TO-DATE is to be a semi-monthly, you will have a little more time to write that article for the Woman's Page. Let that be one of your New Year's resolutions. Don't only resolve to write, but write. Address all articles to Editor "Home on the Farm," UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

LONG TIME SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscription price of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is $1.00 a year. But we will send it two (2) years for $1.50; five (5) years for $3.00; or for life for $5.00, and give a Third Power book free in either case *if it is requested.* There is only one exception to this offer and we require those in clubs of five at 60 cents each to send 10 cents extra for mailing the book. Those who read this paper find that it helps them more in their business than any other paper. This copy is a fair sample. Use the below blank:

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

To Up-to-Date Farming, 227 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.:

You will please send your paper ..... years to the following address (or for life) and I enclose $..... in payment. Shall Third Power book be sent? .....

NAME .....

R. R..... P. O.....

Co..... STATE.....

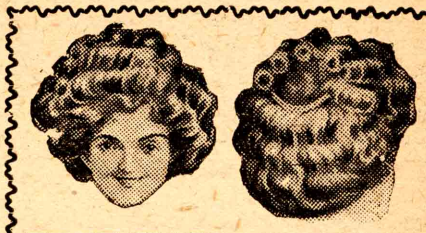
This is the only farm paper devoted to the marketing end of farming. For this reason it ought to have as large a circulation as all those combined that teach only production.

A Tower Slicker is made for service in the roughest weather. They are guaranteed water proof. Do not endanger your health by getting wet. $3.50 will buy one of these warm weather-proof coats. Ask any dealer or write direct to A. J. Tower Co., Boston, Mass. Don't accept substitutes—insist upon getting what you ask for.

Band and musical instruments of all kinds, from a mouth-harp to a piano, illustrated and described in the large new Wulschner-Stewart Music Co. catalog. Send for edition H. Address 133 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis.

CHANGED THEIR NAME

It is not very often that a manufacturing concern finds it necessary to change its name for the reason that caused the Pinkerton Mfg. Co. to change theirs. This company are the well-known makers of the Queen Incubators and Brooders, and it seems that the exceptional merit has made such a deep impression upon their customers, that when they write to the company, the greater percentage address their letters "Queen Incubator Co." This suggested to the company the advisability of changing the name. We suggest that readers who are interested in poultry and incubators send for their latest catalog. Address Queen Incubator Co., Box 19, Lincoln, Neb.



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Catarrh Medicine Free

Write To-day

Send your name and address and say you have Catarrh. I will gladly explain my new system of treatment and tell you how to cure yourself quickly at your own home. In addition I will send a months medicine free of charge to demonstrate that Catarrh of the Head, Nose or Throat or Constitutional Catarrh in any form can be cured. Thousands have already been cured. Many in one month. Others who have been afflicted 15 and 20 years were cured in two and three months. I want to cure you to introduce my new system of treatment in your neighborhood.

Send No Money This offer is fair and square; the acceptance of it places you under no obligation to me whatever. I simply want to show one sufferer in every community that I have the greatest treatment in the world for catarrh. If interested write to

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Just scratch a match—light the Perfection Oil Heater—and stop shivering. Wherever you have a room that's hard to heat—that the furnace doesn't reach—there you'll need a

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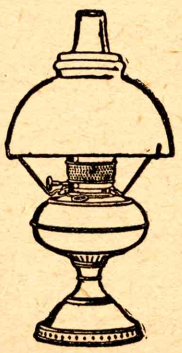
Just the thing for blizzard time or between seasons. Its genial glowing heat makes any room cheerful and cozy. No smoke—no smell—smokeless device prevents. Brass font holds 4 quarts of oil burning 9 hours. Finished in japan and nickel. Every heater warranted.



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SPECIAL SOCIETY PAGE

THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the Society developes.

Send all reports to The Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

Officers elected by the A. S. of E. of N. A. convention. They will direct The Farmers' Society of Equity:

President—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Vice-President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.

Secretary and Treasurer—I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Ind.

Directors—President and Vice-President, ex officio, and W. A. Harding, Winnebago, Minn.; Z. S. Morgan, Bozeman, Mont.; C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kan.; U. S. Holdridge, Hersey, Mich.

DON'T GIVE UP

If you've tried and have not won,
Never stop for crying;
All that's great and good is done
Just by patient trying.

THE PROGRAM FOR 1908

To get one million members for the Farmers Society of Equity; to pledge as many of the 1908 crops as possible; to have enough granaries, elevators and warehouses built to control enough crops to compel the profitable prices. To accomplish these things all our energies will be directed.

The Farmers Society of Equity will have something to offer the members in the way of development the coming year, which will be appreciated.

We intend to get busy and make this the banner year, so far as organization work is concerned.

It is possible to increase the membership to a million in 1908—this is what we shall aim for.

Plans are almost completed now for the most aggressive campaign that Equity has ever known.

These plans contemplate making the work of organizers much more permanent than in the past, and include provisions for sustaining or keeping up local unions alredy organized—a feature that has been neglected heretofore.

With this amply provided for and the organization of new unions in every county progressing, with many live, wide-awake and up-to-date suggestions for local benefits to be brought about by local organizations, and with a large force of competent, well-paid workers in the field, there is no question of ultimate success.

Then, with a practically completed organization, strong enough to cope with every problem, and with every class of farm crops well represented, we shall be able to undertake the details for marketing as outlined in the original plan of the Society.

How much more such a plan as this appeals to the members, than anything that was offered or provided for by the so-called majority delegates to the late national convention.

Instead of becoming hopelessly involved in great distributing corporations for the sole benefit of consumers—especially when we have sufficient strength to carry it through—instead of instituting exchanges, at this time, which have not and cannot improve conditions, let us proceeed to lay a permanent foundation upon which to complete a structure that take care of all the details necessary to perfect and establish industrial freedom for the greatest class on earth.

Such is the plan of the Farmers Society of Equity.

Has your local union held a meeting since the late national convention?

Urge your local officers to call a meeting at once and instruct them to forward dues to the Farmers Society of Equity.

Every member and local union of the country should go on record as favoring UP-TO-DATE FARMING for the official paper. Hundreds of them have already done this and practically all others will. Let's get busy.

Plans are about completed for an aggressive campaign of organization. These plans provide for assistance to local unions that may not be in a healthy and growing condition. Also for establishing new locals in all sections of the country.

Are you an organizer with an established record in Equity work? If so we have something good in store for you and we want to hear from you at once. Address Dept. of Organization, Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

We are leaving all the troubles behind us now, in the great effort for forward movement in keeping with the true principles of Equity. We consider the interests of the farmer more important than the interests of the consumers, at this critical time, and our efforts are directed along these lines.

Write it Farmers Society of Equity, or for short, F. S. of E.

Many expressions are coming like this: "We like the new name better than the old and I hope we will always retain it."

Mr. Stelle thinks that we can improve on the provision regarding representation in state and national conventions, which is as follows: A delegate must be a producer of $500 worth or more of crops a year and may be required to take an oath before being seated, etc." He recommends that the specific sum be omitted and that he may be required to make oath that he is a bonafide farmer, etc. All these matters can be decided at the next convention.

The dues are $1.20 a year, payable in the case of old members, the first of the year.

The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00, payable at the time of joining and this pays one full year in advance **and not to the end of the year** as under the old plan.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING wants the dates of meetings. Organizers and unions take particular notice. Also if you propose to build a warehouse or elevator let us know. This paper will help you.

What would you do if a neighbor would slander you or spread false reports about your family? What should you do with farm papers that oppose your Society and do all they can to prevent its development?. Let each farmer answer as becomes him in view of the fact that the plan of the Farmers' Society of Equity is the only one ever given to farmers to gain their industrial independence.

Many serious things have an amusing side. For instance a member of the Seminway (Ky.) Local Union writes that the A. S. of E. headquarters are justifying the raise in membership fee and dues because of a debt of $12,000 to Mr. Everitt. This reminds us of the saying: "He that does amiss never lacks excuses." Thinking such a report may have been widely circulated, we will say that the Society does not owe Mr. Everitt such a large sum, also they did not have payment of the debt in mind when recommending a raise in the membership fees and dues. But since the members are protesting against their action they try to make Mr. E. the scape goat as they have tried in a hundred other cases. Can they fool any of the people all of the time?

"Men of folly are men of sin."

Men who insinuate rather than make direct statements are like the people who don't look you in the eye when talking. You know how to treat such.

Members of the A. S. of E. should be slow to accept the advise sent out by a few secretaries of State unions. These secretaries are still badly deceived or they are in the cnspiracy. We are led to make this observation on receiving a circular letter by W. I. Lothian, secretary of South Dakota State union, and addressed to the local unions of the State.

MICHIGAN STATE MEETING

We open our forms to report that the Michigan State Union in session at Grand Rapids December 18th and 19th refused to recognize the present national headquarters of the A. S. of E. and will not support it. They continue to recognize UP-TO-DATE FARMING as their official paper. The old fees and dues are to prevail, viz., $2.00 the fee and $1.20 the annual dues. Complete report will appear in next issue.

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION. *We organized our local union about the time of the national convention and we were promised two official papers—Up-to-Date Farming and our State paper—but we have not received either. We want to know why? When we paid $2.00 each we expected to get the papers for one year, but lately we received notice to pay $1.50 dues at once.—H. M. Bates, Secretary, Wyocena, Wis.*

ANSWER. Your name has not been sent to the publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. There is no lawful reason why, but the people in charge of the A. S. of E. doesn't regard law or equity. Demand return of your money or the goods you bought, is our advice. We will be pleased to send this paper to each member on receipt of 50 cents each from the Society.

Q. *This union was organized July 20th, 1907. At our last meeting the most important subject discussed was whether we would stand by Mr. Everitt and Up-to-Date Farming, or go with the gang of rebels. I am happy to report that our union passed resolutions unanimously that we stand by you and your paper. All the members want you to send Up-to-Date until next July as was promised to us when we joined. We all like your paper and it certainly would be hard to beat.—O. M. Shipley, Secre-tary, Hampden (N. D.) L. U. No. 4815.*

A. We have received many letters that brought up the same question about the date of expiration of subscriptions, so subscribers will understand this matter, I will explain as follows:

The arrangement made by the board of directors with the publisher for the year between the 1906 and the 1907 conventions was 50 cents for each annual subscription. This was done immediately following the annual convention at East St. Louis. That it was then intended to give each member a year's subscription from his membership fee is evident, because the balance of the money was definitely apportioned to other funds. But last March a majority of the board ordered that UP-TO-DATE should receive only 40 cents for the second quarter, 30 cents for the third quarter and 20 cents for the fourth quarter. All subscriptions were, therefore, *paid to the end of the year only.*

I am aware that many members did not understand this and they paid their money expecting a year's subscription.

Now I want to be fair and it is one of my mottos in business to "do more than fair dealings demand." I received payment for subscriptions only to the *end* of the year, and I could not prevent the majority of the board of directors making the ruling. Neither were the organizers, who may have promised the paper a year, or failed to explain about the expiration date, my agents. Yet I will, whenever specifically requested to do so hereafter, extend the date of expiration to equal a year.

Let all subscribers understand (1) that I have not extended the time on any requests to date. (2) But I will on all such requests that come in the future and since the subscriber understands the case exactly. (3) Please remeber, however, that to extend the subscription would not effect the dues. This is a matter for the Society and it should be clear that the publisher cannot suspend them or any part of them. (4) To extend the date of expiration of some papers now will lead to complications and as, in the future, the fee will pay for a full year from date of joining, I do think the dates should not be changed but all present members start in the first of the year for a fair deal all around.

Q. (1) *To whom shall membership fees and dues be sent for the Farmers' Society of Equity?* (2) *Since we joined the A. S. of E. will it be proper to send the 1907 dues to the F. S. of E.?—O. A. Naplin, Scanlon, Minn.*

A. (1) Full instructions were given in Dec. 8th paper. Send to I. C. Rous, Secretary Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. (2) Also answered in same paper, but will say yes. You are not obliged to follow the other people in uncertain schemes. In other words you have a right to decide where you will send your money.

Q. *Where can I buy a pet fox?—J. T. Cotton, Paris Ark.*

A. Write, Hunter-Trader-Trapper, Box 239, Columbus, O.

Q. *Must members of the A. S. of E., to become members of the F. S. of E., pay the initiation fee $2.00.—Frank York, Secretary, Adams County Union, Strong, Prairie, Wis.*

A. No. They will be expected to pay the dues only. The dues for the Farmers Society of Equity are $1.20, the same as formerly for the A. S .of E. The dues are payable the first of the year. Members joining the F. S. of E. will get credit for a full year from date of joining.

MEETINGS

Send the dates of your meetings. Organizers are especially urged to make their dates sufficiently in advance so that they can be published in this paper two or more times. Also send us names to whom we will send sample copies. We can help you very much. Use this paper. Forms close ten days before date of issue.

LENAWEE (MICH.) COUNTY UNION will meet at Cedar, Mich., January 4, 1908, at 10 A. M. Each local in the county is entitled to one delegate from each ten members and one at large. Credentials should be delivered to Frank Zerts, secretary, Provemont, Mich. Notice is hereby given to all locals in the county to hold a meeting to select delegates.

JOHN BELANGER, President.

[In local union meetings held from Dec. 22 to 31, the special business referred to elsewhere in this paper can be attended to at the same time.—Ed.]

BARRON COUNTY (WIS.) UNION NO. 86 will meet at Barron on Friday, January 10, 1908, at 10 A. M. Object to elect officers for the ensuing year and to decide the policy of the A. S. of E. in this county. Every local union should send a full delegation.

MACOUPIN COUNTY (ILL.) UNION will meet in Carlinville January 18, 1908, for the purpose of electing officers. A full representation from all locals in the county is desired, as important business will come before this meeting.—O. P. Smith, R. R. 3, Box 35, Carlinville.

R. R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia., will hold a meeting at the South Lebanon schoolhouse January 15, 1908. All farmers in the community are urged to attend and hear Mr. Sherod explain why prices of farm products have been better than before and how long the good prices will continue.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, Lafayyette, Ind., first annual fruit show, Jan. 13 to18, 1908. Cash premiums to the amount of $300 are offered for exhibits of fruit, and in addition several special premiums have been secured. Open to every fruit grower in Indiana. For full information mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING and address C. C. Woodbury, Experiment Station, Lafayette, Indiana.

SHERMAN IN KANSAS. Hon. H. B. Sherman is in Kansas now and open for engagements where large audiences will come out to hear him. A man of Mr. Sherman's ability cannot afford to touch the low spots, but get up a rousing mass meeting and send for him. He has frequently held 5,000 people for two hours while he expounded the gospel of Equity to bring salvation to the farmers. Address him H. B. Sherman, care C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kansas.

BUTLER COUNTY (Ky.) COUNTY UNION will meet the first Saturday in January (Jan. 4) at the court house in Morgantown at 10 a. m. All locals in the county are urged to send delegates. officers will be elected for the ensuing year. —W. H. Kitchen, president, Dunbar, Ky.

FRANKLIN COUNTY (Mo.) COUNTY UNION will meet at Spring Bluff, Jan. 4, at 10 a. m. All locals in the county are urged to send delegates. Spred the news. Mr. Brown, delegate to the national convention, will report.—James B. Hulsey, president, Elmont, Mo.

TWELFTH ANNUAL POULTRY SHOW of the National Fanciers and Breeders Association will be held January 22 to 29, at Chicago. Liberal cash prizes, and general prizes.—Fred L. Kimmey, secretary, 105 S. Clinton St. Chicago.

NELSON LOCAL UNION NO. 2069 will meet Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock at its usual place of meeting. Purpose, election of officers for the next year and transaction of other business.—John A. Sjognist, Sec., St. James, Minn.

CONSPIRACY AND REBELLION—No. 5

Some Inside History of a Conspiracy Againt the A. S, of E. and the Influences that Established It.

By J. A. Everitt

"I've always noticed great success
Is mixed with troubles more or less;
And its the man who does the best
Who gets more kicks than all the rest.
James Whitcomb Riley

The Story of the Conspiracy and Rebellion began in November 15th issue. Back numbers can be obtained at 5 cents each as long as supply lasts. Read carefully.

Instead of continuing this story by printing the correspondence between headquarters and their co-conspirators over the country, I must digress to give attention to matters of very recent occurrence as contained in the following:

In justice to one of the principles in the article that follows, I will quote him, Mr. Barnett, as follows:

"Mr. Everitt I begin to see that you have been greatly wronged. I want to say that the defamatory literature sent out from headquarters was sent without my knowledge or approval, also that I am your friend and you can depend on me standing by you."

This statement was made to the writer Thursday evening, December 19th, '07, and at another place, practically the same statement was made to another person.

INFERNAL INTELLECT

The New Headquarters of The A. S. of Prostituted to the Consummation of the Conspiracy Begun by the Old. Evidence of Falsity Submitted—Charges Refuted

God shall send them strong delusions that they should believe a lie; that they all might be condemned who believe not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness.
2 Thes. 2, 11, 12.

Rev. Dr. Bellows once said: "There is probably no place known in the world where could be found a greater gathering of INFERNAL INTELLECT than in Washington, D. C."

If Dr. Bellows had been at a certain spot in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., for twelve months past and if he could have known all the activity that centered at that spot, he might have extended his observation and said "and for a small spot there is no place in the country where centered more INFERNAL INTELLECT than at the headquarters of the American Society of Equiety."

"Equity." What a misnomer this word has come to be! We have written about "BROTHERLY LOVE," "GOOD WILL TO MEN" and "PEACE ON EARTH" as the natural result of the establishment of the Society. We may well ask, where are we drifting to when the only movement the country ever knew to establish justice and equity amongst all classes is debased to the level of the present headquarters? Is there no longer any "brotherly love" amongst humanity? Is "good will to men" as proclaimed by the Master turned entirely to hate? Shall we never hope for universal "peace on earth?"

I am led to make these observations because of the recent false reports and charges circulated by the headquarters of the American Society of Equity reflecting against my character. I have promised members of the Society that all charges against me would be answered in due time. The time has arrived. At the convention I could not learn what the charges were. Since then I have been gathering them from various sources, until now, I probably have the complete list that was used to poison the minds of the delegates as they were herded at the Lorraine Hotel during the convention. If the charges had been made openly at that time and if I would have been given an opportunity to refute them then, it could have been very easily done and the results might have been very different. Some may say: "Why were you not at the meeting Friday night, where Tubbs, Speer, Mulholland, Drayton, Nelson, Crawley, et al. attacked you?" I will say, as I have said before, "I was then engaged in the second convention to save the Society and my friends would not permit me to go." Besides, I was given to understand that these matters would not be brought up then. Also the convention was practically over then, the harm had been done and if I would have appeared, the program would have been changed. Also the story of "Conspiracy and Rebellion could not have been told that evening as it is being told through this paper.

About December 1, 1907, headquarters sent out a circular over the signatures of C. M. Barnett, national president, and O. D. Pauley, national secretary-treasurer, to "The Agricultural Press of the United States." The circular was headed, *"A Circular Letter Report Issued by Authority and With the Approval of the National Officers of the American Society of Equity."* Above the officers signatures, in order to give it greater weight and make it appear unquestionably authentic, was printed "THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED" and *"Approved and Issued by Authority."*

Besides being sent to all farm papers of the country this circular was sent to all the delegates to the convention and to many other people. In the circular referred to was the following:

CHARGE 1. MEMBERSHIP: It was charged at the convention that I was not a member of the Society and never was. I replied that I was a member and always have been. I, and all the other incorporators, paid our membership fees and my certificate was framed and hung in my office until the summer of 1907, when Secretary Tubbs asked me for it to hang in the reception room of the A. S. of E. headquarters. Since then I have not seen it. Did he put it away to destroy evidence? My last dues were paid on May 14, 1907, as shown by the accompanying facsimile and as proven by the accompanying affidavit:

State of Indiana, Marion County, ss:

Personally appeared before me Mr. I. C. Rous, who on his oath says, that on the fourteenth day of May, 1907, he was treasurer of the American Society of Equity of North America and that on that day he did, as an officer of said Society, issue to J. A. Everitt, president of such Society, a receipt for 1907 dues paid on that day, and that affiant did place such dues properly to the credit of the Society.

I. C. Rous.

Subscribed and sworn to this 9th day of December, 1907.
(Seal) Josh E. Florea, Notary Public.
My commission expires March 16, 1911.

When I was confronted with this charge at the convention I replied as follows:

The charge was made that I am not a member of the Society.. I carry a membership card date of May 14th, showing my dues paid until December 31, 1907. For verification of this see your ex-treasurer, I. C. Rous, who issued the card and placed the fee (money) to the Society's account. Why no record at headquarters was kept, I know not, and thousands of others are unable to explain why headquarters has not a correct account of their membership. If the majority of this convention have a drop of Equity blood coursing through their veins, they would make me an honorary member during my life.

In the circular was the following:

It was shown that while under the law he (Mr. Everitt) might be recognized in court as a member of the Society at the time of, and by reason of being an incorporator of the same, yet he has never formally joined the Society nor paid any dues; that if by the construction of the court he had ever been a member, he had long since ceased to be by reason of non-payment of dues. That he has not been a member since 1903.

While my enemies were thus falsely representing me the Society owed me a large sum of money. They knew that I was carrying 30,000 of their members on the official paper subscription list for which I had received no money for a year; that I had served them three years as president for nothing and two years at a nominal salary of $1,000 a year, which is not all paid to this day. Is this Equity? Is this gratitude or does not gratitude spring from the human beast any more?

CHARGE 2. GRAFT: In the same circular is this:

It is shown by his own handwriting that he (Mr. Everitt) instructed the clerks in the office of the national secretary that in the division of the moneys received from certain new membership fees, his publication should receive fifty cents, himself one dollar and twenty-five cents, and the national union twenty-five cents, a clear steal of $1.25 for himself.

In publishing Up-to-Date Farming I sent out a number of circulars at my own expense. When doing this I always aimed to secure members to the Society rather than only subscribers to the paper. As the Society got the paper for members at one-half the subscription price (50 cents instead of $1.00), I could not afford such expense except I would receive a larger part of the receipts. Therefore it was agreed with Mr. Tubbs that the organizer's fee should go to me to help to defray the expense. This was only in unorganized States, and was satisfactory to Mr. Tubbs until the first meeting of the board of directors in March, when, as I have since learned, Tubbs represented that I alone made this arrangement. This is as false as hundreds of others of his representations.

But let us take a business-like view of the matter. The subscription price of Up-to-Date Farming was $1.00 The membership fee was $2.00, including the paper. I paid all the expense of securing the members and when the order came in the division was made a sfollows:

To the Society	$0.50
To the official paper	.50
To the organizer (myself in this case)	1.00
Total	2.00

All the money to the Society from these campaigns was clear gain, as is evident.

But the board of directors changed this at its meetings in March. Then the illustration was like this:

To the Society	$1.50
To the official paper	.50

Or, the Society realized $1.50 from each member without an effort or the investment of a cent, while they paid me, not the full price of the subscription that I

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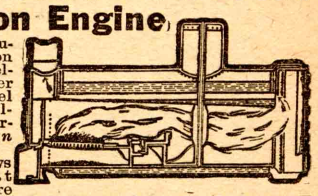

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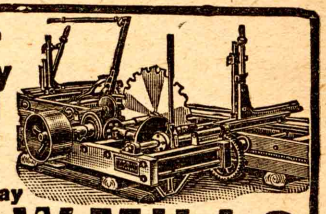

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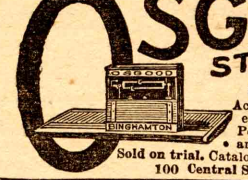

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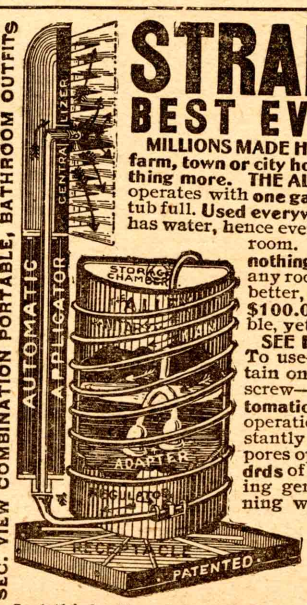

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CLEANSING, FRICTION, MASSAGE, SHOWER BATH ALL IN ONE—same time. What a pleasure—Could anything be more perfect? Just think—**No tubs** to clean, **bowls** or **buckets** to fill—**No wash rags or sponges**—No dirt, splashing or muss. No plumbing, tools, valves—not even a screw to set. Move it about at will. Simple, durable, handsome, sanitary. Saves time, expense, labor, space. The ideal bathroom for town and country homes, travelers, roomers. No experiment.

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C. R. MARTIN, PA., writes: **"Outfit is a marvel** of effectiveness, convenience, simplicity, Certainly will create a sensation."
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BIG MONEY FOR AGENTS SALESMEN, MANAGERS—at home or traveling, all or spare time. **Here's proof: M. G. Stoneman, Mont.,** writes: "My sales run **over $1200 per month.** Best seller on market. **Enclose order for $6187.00." W. A. Macoubrie, Kans.,** writes: **"Made $50.00 in 4 hours."** Hundreds making big money. You can, its easy. This invention new. Millions everywhere eager to buy. **Write to day for EXCLUSIVE Agency proposition, stories of success. All free.**
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had secured, $1.00, but one-half the price, 50 cents.

Was this fair and equitable? By this act they defrauded me out of hundreds of dollars from circulars that I had sent out at my own expense. They knew it was not an equitable deal, but they did not care for that. *Anything to kill Up-to-Date Farming* was the thought of the schemers and now they call it A CLEAR STEAL. I call on any reader, would you require your board of directors to force me into a deal of this kind? It is a similar case to the wheat campaign contract that they made and then went into another room and secretly agreed to repudiate it, as explained in November 22nd issue, "Conspiracy and Rebellion."

If this was a clear steal, I will ask them what they call it to receive money from thousands of members who expected to get UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper and got nothing but a promise of a sheet that they don't want; or to retain money for hundreds of renewals to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and which is specifically provided in the by-laws of the Society, shall be paid to UP-TO-DATE FARMING? I ask members of the Society what they think of such actions? I might also ask them what they are going to do about it? I cannot take any action, but the people who paid the money can.

Of course, under the conditions imposed by the directors I was forced to discontinue the effort to get members, because, if I got a member, I received one-half the subscription price and was compelled to give the Society $1.50. But I built the future campaigns for subscriptions, and when I got a subscriber I could keep the full amount, $1.00. In this way they killed the goose that was laying the golden eggs, just as they killed the wheat campaign later.

CHARGE 3. SEED WHEAT. In the same circular is the following:

It was shown that he (Mr. Everitt) had advertised in his paper and through other papers a certain Columbia seed wheat and that to fill his orders he bought wheat by the carload common No. 2 mixed wheat out of a grain elevator at Fort Branch, Ind., at 71 cents a bushel and had the same shipped to Vincennes, Ind., where it was tagged and reshipped as Columbia seed wheat. The evidence on this point is so clear and deliberately fraudulent that only the statutes of limitation interpose to save him from prosecution.

The whole story above is the rankest kind of falsehood. If any person ever delivered me, or the company I represented, wheat that was not the kind I represented it to be, he perpetrated a fraud on us. I challenge Chas. A. Speer, who is the author of this story and whose home is at Fort Branch, to produce an order from me or J. A. Everitt, seedsman, corporation, to the owner of the elevator at Fort Branch for "Common No. 2 Wheat," or an order for any kind or grade of wheat other than the kind and grade we represented it to be when we sold it to any grower or handler. The fact is, I or the corporation I was the head of, never bought a carload of wheat at Fort Branch, Ind.

But this matter admits of explanation. The year 1904, when this is supposed to have occurred, the wheat crop in central Indiana was almost a failure, while the crop was good in southern Indiana. The New Columbia wheat was originated at Allendale, Illinois, by E. K. Adams, and I have bought a great many carloads of the variety from him and he will, no doubt, be pleased to testify regarding the care and caution I exercised in buying from him. I have not heard from Mr. Adams for three or four years, but I still refer any interested person to him.

Naturally the growth of an excellent variety of wheat, as good as the New Columbia, spread over the section of country where originated and this variety was grown extensively in Gibson county, Indiana, in 1904, where Fort Branch is.

Wm. H. Small & Co. are in business in Evansville, Ind. This firm is a large handler of grain and seeds. We had dealt with them for many years and we knew they handled much of the wheat grown in southern Indiana and that they had their agents all through this section. Naturally we would turn to them to buy and ship to us this variety of wheat of which our trade demanded large quantities. We contracted with them for New Columbia wheat and also for some other varieties and they did ship several carloads to us in July, August and September, 1904. Where the wheat was bought or of whom I do not know. We had confidence in the integrity of the house and have not, to the best of my knowledge, had any complaint about the quality of the wheat except the complaint by Chas. A. Speer.

In view of this explanation the reader can judge how unprincipled are the people who conceived the conspiracy to ruin me and my paper, so I could not expose them. But they will fail. Their motive is so evident and their procedure so clumsy that they simply bring down on their own heads the condemnation of even those whom they for a time, succeeded in deceiving, and who they claimed as their friends and co-workers.

And this is the truth about what your national president and secretary tell you *is so clear and deliberately fraudulent that only the statutes of limitation interpose to save him from prosecution.* If it is possible for me to waive the limitation, I will do it and give these human hyenas a free hand to prosecute. These people may soon wish they could have the shield of limitation to protect them.

CHARGE 4. ALFALFA CLOVER: My name was on a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture with more than a dozen others for having sold adulterated aifalfa clover. This is seed that is not grown in Indiana. I bought my supplies and was ignorant of any adulteration and it could not be known until it grew. Practically every seedman's name has been on these bulletins, also the same occurs with wholesale grocers, druggists, etc. Only a fool would attempt to exploit a mistake like this that is liable to occur in any well-regulated business house.

CHARGE 5. THE FIFTY YEAR CONTRACT. This has been explained several times and I need not refer to it here. In December 8th issue I said I would not surrender the contract to the convention, but will always leave it to the members.

CHARGE 6. MISMANAGEMENT. I have been charged with mismanagement of the Society resulting in A PAINFUL LACK OF FUNDS when the convention met, and the present officers still charge that *my mismanagement has resulted in a lack of money to issue their official paper, etc.* How much justice there is in such charges you can judge after reading the following:

The board of directors at the March meeting passed the following:

The National Secretary shall have charge of the national office and perform the duties prescribed by the constitution and by-laws and in addition he shall have charge of the Consumers' Department.

The Director of Organization shall have full charge of his department in accordance with the constitution.

The constitution says:

A Director of Organization . . . shall take complete charge of the general work of organization outside of organized States, and co-operate with the State officials in organized States. He shall plan the work of organization and provide the necessary force of general field and local organizers, attend to the correspondence in connection with his branch of the work and be the central head of this department, but subject to the Board of Directors.

I ask, what management was left for me? In fact I had none except the wheat campaign, which was reluctantly given to me, and was thrown down by the conspirators as soon as it showed success. But this campaign of about eight weeks is the only creditable thing the Society can point to between the two annual conventions of 1906 and 1907.

After the meeting of the board in July I again earnestly tried to help conduct a campaign to organize the bean and potato growers and to pledge their crops. Every advance of this kind was repelled. Following are extracts from a letter written to me by Speer, director of organization:

(A) *Mr. Mulholland has been in charge of a potato campaign for some time. . . . If you have any additional suggestions to make in regard to a potato campaign, Mr. Mulholland will, no doubt, be pleased to receive them. . . . I am getting a number of men interested in the bean campaign in Michigan simply by getting some of the local papers to publish a little article which I sent them. I will be glad to receive any suggestions from you in regard to anything that may be done to get the organizers more fully enlisted in this camptign.. . . .*

Is there any doubt about who was in authority? They would only accept "suggestions" from me, without any intention of using them.

Also the following from Secretary Tubbs under date of July 10:

MR. J. A. EVERITT:

(B) *I received this morning a letter from you giving certain orders and instructions as to what may and what may not be done, etc. Similar communications from you to those employed in this office have been referred to me in the past, but I have given them no attention. I considered that you had no jurisdiction in the matter. This letter is to inform you that, by action of the national Board of Directors the Secretary was given charge of the work at the national office, hence any communications relating to the work or its conduct should be addressed to the Secretary.*

In another communication from Secretary Tubbs to me August 24th, he says:

Mr. J. A. Everitt:

(C) *It is wholly within your right to suggest, recommend, advise, plan and assist, in fact it is your duty to do so in every possible manner, but you have no right to insist that any of your recommendations be put into effect. Other people's duties are specifically defined and they, not you, are accountable for results, hence they must determine what agencies, instrumentalities, methods and assistants are best suited to carry out their own plans and ideas. . . . At each meeting the directors empowered me to do certain things and officially recognized me as in charge of the national headquarters. . .*

The constitution says under "Duties of Officers":

The president shall have general supervision of the work of theSociety and may perform any other acts and duties that properly devolve upon an executive officer.

I may be censured for not asserting my authority. But how could I when the majority of the board of directors were opposed to me and they had cast our constitution and by-laws aside. No provision had been made to call a national convention and the only other recourse would have been to the courts. This step I did not want to take.

I have been charged with *being out of acocrd with other officers and some of the directors.* This is true. If I would have agreed to go with them on their wild-cat schemes and helped them to raid the treasury, I would have been in accord with them. Do my critics say that I should have done this? In short, if a person stands true to his principles and for the protection of those he represents, is he to be condemned? Must a person turn traitor to win commendations?

CHARGE 7. ARRESTS. In the circular refered to, by Barnett and Pauley, is the following:

(1) *It was shown for a period of more than twenty years the Postoffice Department has had Mr. Everitt under surveillance for attempts to use the United States mail for fraudulent purposes and that he had been arrested therefor;* (2). *that he was formerly in the seed business in Pennsylvania and was arrested there;* (3) *that he was practically driven from said State for said crookedness, and* (4) *that when he came to Indianapolis the postal authorities warned the office here to be on the watch for him and* (5) *that he has been and is still under surveilance, and* (6) *that he has also been arrested here for violation of the postal laws.*

The above is a terrible indictment. If I am guilty, I will never ask or expect the confidence of mankind. If I am falsely accused, all mankind owes a debt to me, which is to see that I am vindicated. Vindication will come through contempt to those who may be guilty of this crime of false accusation, if it is false, equal to the contempt that I would expect to be heaped on me if I am guilty, as charged.

I admit that the best place to try a case of this kind is in the courts and I will take it there. But no self-respecting person can afford to let such charges go unanswered or live under the odium of them.

I am told that some members and local unions that had already expressed themselves in favor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper, and expressed their confidence in me, have since recinded their action. I don't know if this is true but such action would not be surprising. The charges are so grave that, it would appear that no person would make them without full knowledge of the facts, and that they were true. The circular was so carefully drawn and apparently so completely supported that the reader would not be a normal person if he did not credit the statements "by authority and with the approval of the national officers of the American Society of Equity I quote this from the circular; is signed "The Committtee of One Hundred," above the signatures of "C. M. Barnett, National President," and "Attest: O. D. Pauley, National Sec.-Treas.;" and then it says again, at the end, "Approved and Issued by Authority."

Understand, this circular was sent to all farm papers, to all the delegates to the recent convention and perhaps to all local, county and State unions. The plan was to give it as wide distribution as possible. The desire was to put the contents before every farmer in the United States and brand me a thief, a committer of frauds and a violator of the laws of the country. Notwithstanding all this, when the principals were confronted with the possible consequences of this hellish work, one of them disclaims all knowledge of it or responsibility for it.

It was not intended that I should hear these charges, consequently I would not have an opportunity to reply to them. Even my friends would hesitate, if not refuse, to send them to me volutarily. But I heard that such a circular was issued and I wrote to a few people to send them to me when they complied.

(1) "It was shown." Where was it shown, or proven? Has there been any evidence that there is a vestige of truth in this statement? Postoffice Inspector Fletcher of Indianapolis, has been given as authority for this statement, but when confronted with it he emphatically denied it. Where is the proof? Who have Barnett and Pauley got to substantiate this statement? The've got to shift it or stand for it themselves. But suppose it is true—suppose the United States Government officials have had me under surveilance—watched my every act—is this not a splendid testimonial? In twenty years I, or the company I was the head of, has done an enormous business reaching many times 1000 or more orders daily and amounting to over $100,000 yearly. Do they want to say that during that time my every act was watched and nothing wrong was found, unless some of their charges are true?

Where is there another business man, who, if he did the amount of business I have mentioned, would have stood the test they admit I stood and all the time I did not know I was under surveilance? Therefore, if I escaped, it was not because I knew I must be good, but because I wanted to obey the laws. I would not ask for a better recommendation.

(2) (3) I began business in a small town in Pennsylvania,and removed to Indianapolis because of its central location and for no other reason. I WAS NOT ARRESTED THERE. If my accusers will secure court records or any other evidence to prove their assertion, I will print them in this paper so every reader may know. In view of all that has been printed, is there a single reader of this paper who will believe anything the band of conspirators will say in the future. The truth is not in them. They have no use for the truth for they can only hope to accomplish their base conspiracy through falsehood and deceit. I wonder how the 200 or more delegates who were at the recent convention, and who were poisoned, will feel at this time? Are we to assume that all or part of them are honest men? A safe test will be, whether they repudiate the gang who have engineered the conspiracy or still stand up for them. Ask the delegates when you meet them in social or business ways and in meetings of your union. Have these people ever offered any creditable proof to supoprt their charges? Have I ever charged conspiracy that I did not back up every statement with undisputable evidence?

(4) and (5) are answered in (1).

(6) I was arrested in Indianapolis, but not for violating any law and no discredit can be attached to it. Perhaps I cannot do beter than quote from the Indianapolis Journal what was printed at the time as follows:

J. A. Everitt, of Everitt & Co., dealers in seeds and publishers of the Agricultural Epitomist, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Postoffice Inspector Stewart, on the charge of violating the postal laws. The accused was brought before Commissioner Van Buren, who heard a portion of the evidence and then continued the case until this morning at 10 o'clock. The evidence was to the effect that Mr. Everitt, among those whose mail is the heaviest at this postoffice, has been having trouble with Postmaster Jones for several months. For several years it has been the custom of the firm to send out every winter and spring several hundred thousand catalogues advertising the seeds in which they deal. The catalogues were always arranged in size so as to be carried through the mails for 1

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WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 79 PARSONS, KANS.

THIS SOLID GOLD RING for selling seven 25c boxes "Merit" Blood Tablets. 30 days allowed to sell Tablets, return money and get ring. Address "Merit" Medicine Co. Room 28 Cincinnati, Ohio.

cent, and last year, according to Mr. Everitt's evidence, he got along very well with the postoffice officials. This year, after he had mailed about 50,000, the stamp clerk in the office claimed that they were too heavy to be carried for one cent. The edges of the pamphlets were trimmed and the postal authorities then said the weight was not to much for one cent. But the postoffice people again objected to the catalogues he mailed, and leaving out an envelope he had enclosed in that of a circular, he was informed that these packages were not too heavy. But it is said that after this a large number with envelopes were again mailed, and a third time the postoffice officials complained.

Mr. Everitt then says he went to the postoffice and called the attention of the officials to the fact that the scales on which they were weighing the mail matter were not balanced, but he was not treated courteously by the employees. Seeing it was impossible to get his mail matter sent out through the Indianapolis postoffice he made arrangements with the postmaster at Lawrence and the postmistress at Brightwood to have his circulars mailed from those offices. Accordingly 21,000 circulars were delivered at the Brightwood office and 3,000 at Lawrence. The Brightwood postmistress, taken sick soon after receiving the circulars, was unable to mail them promptly. Finding that several thousand had not been mailed Mr. Everitt took them from that office and brought them back to his place of business. Commissioner Van Buren held that the defendant had committed no offense by mailing his catalogues at Brightwood and Lawrence even though they were too heavy to mail at 1 cent.

The trouble arose from some of the employees putting their heads together to keep the catalogues from going through the office. The reason for this was that the postoffice force would change soon because of change of administration (at that time, to the victor belonged the spoils) and the clerks did not want to do the work. This was the explanation made by some of the other employees and I recall a statement made to me by Mr. Vickers, who was in charge of weighing second class matter, he said: "Mr. Everitt, there is no use of you trying to get your catalogues through this office, because the boys up front have entered into a conspiracy not to handle them."

To accomplish their purpose they had one scales that weighed too heavy. I discovered this when, one day I took rejected catalogues to another scales in the same room and they weighed within the limit. After this I consulted an attorney, J. E. Florea, who advised me to mail the catalogues at other offices, which I did.

The charge was "for carrying mail past an established office and to another office to mail." The case was dismissed after hearing. Parties further interested are invited to examine the records in the Indianapolis Federal Court and if they have no better success than I have had, they will not even find a record of the case. On December 5, 1907, I sent a party to get a certified copy of the case and he reported as follows:

I have examined the records of the Federal Court for the case referred to and, with the assistance of a clerk, we could not find any record of it. This is accounted for by the rule, as the clerk said, that where an indictment is not returned a record is not kept.

L. W. Henly, Indianapolis, Ind.
Dec. 5, 1907.

Is it necesary to make any further comment? I am writing to intelligent people and, in the main, fair-minded people. All I ask is fair play and I call on all those who believe in justice and equity to render their veridct in accordance with the evidence. On one side you have good evidence, if not indisputable evidence, on the other side none. The fact that these people would commit themselves to making such grave charges without going to the trouble of first verifying the rumors shows conclusively that their sole motive is to injure me and UP-TO-DATE FARMING and they probably refused to investigate for fear their only excuse to circulate the base, slanderous literature would be removed.

There have been other charges, but none as grave as those printed above. For instance, in a letter sent out recently over President Barnett's signature is this:

As a matter of course Mr. Everitt will now try his best to break up the Society if he can.

And the fact is, I am giving all my energies, day and night, TO SAVE IT. In the circular by Barnett and Pauley referred to are also these statements:

We have no inclination to withold from Mr. Everitt the chief credit of instituting the Society and promoting it so grandly in the years that have followed, and we do most sorrowfully regret that the disclosures of his methods at the recent convention were such as to warrant us in suddenly and forever closing any further relations with him.

The old hypocrites! Why, nothing would please them more than to see me ruined in business and in a poor house because I won't turn traitor to the Society.

Also this:

When we came to this convention not over a score of people out of three hundred delegates had any idea that there was anything wrong at headquarters. Almost to a man we were thoroughly in love with Mr. Everitt.

The question arises what changed the love to a condition that made it possible for the convention to treat Mr. Everitt as it did? There must have been a reason for this. And when was it evident? Was it not evident, the lack of love, and the enmity to Mr. Everitt, on Wednesday morning when the order of business was changed making election of officers first? Was it love for Mr. Everitt that removed him from the presidency on the second day of the convention instead of on the last day and there has scarcely been a precedent for such proceeding? Was it love for Mr. Everitt that he was prevented from delivering his annual address, or was it fear of him and hatred?

And if fear on the part of some and love turned to hate on the part of others are responsible for these things, why this fear, and love turned to hate?

Ask the "score of persons out of 300 delegates." These were the people who feared me, and who succeeded in turning the love of the others to hate. The fear was that I would expose their wrongs against the Society, in my address. To accomplish their end they poisoned the minds of the balance of the 300 by relating such false charges as are now coming to me for the first time. I knew all through the convention that something like this was going on, but I could not learn what the charges were. I believe they did not reach the dignity of charges then, but were mainly insinuations. It is only lately, driven to desperation, and bold because they have not been prosecuted, that they have become bold enough to commit the charges to paper. I have only been waiting to get the evidence.

To accomplish their ends Secretary Tubbs traveled through Kentucky and Illinois before the convention visiting members and officers; Drayton and others attended the Omaha convention with the same motive (and I will prove this by their own letters to be published in the story of "Conspiracy and Rebellion,") and later went to North Dakota and Michigan; Mulholland made a trip to Michigan; Speer spent quite a time in southern Indiana and Dr. Touhy and Nelson visited Minnesota and other places.

To accomplish their base purposes Secretary Tubbs caused the following to be published in October 15th number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

The Denison Hotel, corner Pennsylvania and Ohio streets, one block west and one block north of the convention hall, has been selected as headquarters. They have given us a special rate and will furnish first-class accommodations.

And what did they do? They had their runners to meet all trains and steered all the delegates except those KNOWN to be fair and friendly to me and the true A. S. of E., to the Lorraine Hotel, corner Washington street and Capitol avenue. In that hotel, I will say again, " the delegates were herded." As many as six or more slept in one room. And there the poison was dealt out to them.

There has also been sent out recently a circular containing statements claimed to be made by an irresponsible person by name of Martin Wade, which charges fraud in selling seed corn and makes other absolutely false statements that possess, if possible, even less foundation on fact than the ones made by Speer. The circular charges fraud in corn bought of Mr. H. M. Stout, Trafalgar, Ind. As the case is very similar to others, I will not lengthen this article by a detailed reply, but will submit the following copy of a statement from Mr. Stout:

(Copy)

"Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 5, 1907.

"To whom it may concern:

"This is to certify that I received from the American Society of Equity, by John Mulholland, district manager, under date of Dec. 2, 1907, *a certain letter making inquiry about J. A. Everitt, and my dealings with him. Also a circular letter beginning "Undisputable Evidences," etc., which letters I have this day delivered to Mr. Everitt.*

"I want to say emphatically that all my dealings with Mr. Everitt have been entirely satisfactory. I have always considered him an honest, upright business man inclined, if any doubt existed, to do more than fair dealings demanded.

"I consider the attacks made in these letters and the insinuations, as entirely unwarranted and I cannot too severely condemn all such people and their actions.

"H. M. Stout, Trafalgar, Ind."

And in the same circular, after all the false charges and insults heaped upon me, President Barnett (but he repudiates it now) and Secretary Pauley say:

"It is due from us by right of truth and courtesy to say for Messrs. Tubbs, the retiring secretary; Speer, the retiring director of organization, and others of the force at headquarters, as well as the retiring board of directors, that we have no word of fault to find with anything they have done."

I wish now that members would recall my statements that *the new fficers were selected by the old combination and were pledged to carry out their schemes and to protect them from exposure;* and my prediction that under such influences *another year of failure was inevitable.*

In the above statement the present officers endorse everything the old officers and directors have been guilty of, as is being shown in the story of "Conspiracy and Rebellion," including Equity Exchanges, raiding the treasury to promote wildcat schemes, incompetent employees, etc., etc. This endorsement puts them where I thought they were and is sufficient motive for their campaign of vilification against me.

I cannot close this without making one more reference to that circular. They say that 1906 was the first delegate convention of the Society, etc. This is false. But it is the first one where the delegates had, or assumed to have, full power. My original plan was for *members* to vote on important matters and for officers, and send the votes by delegates or by mail. Two such conventions were held and the Society may well regret departure from the plan. To the board of directors' advance committee on constitution and by-laws, of which I was the chairman, I recommended a plan that would give every local union representation. It gave one or more local unions the right to send one delegate to cast as many votes as he represented local unions. The convention rejected the proposed amendment and have actually refused local unions any representation at all. Think of this, members; a society of the people to be governed by the people, but direct representation has actually been taken away from you. These people prefer a convention made to order, of miners, clerks, professional men and all the fraternal delegates from labor unions and visitors they can ring in, as in the last convention, and some farmers. That's the kind of a convention that was held lately and all such people voted.

My enemies are unexcelled in cunning, deceit and treachery. They professed love for me, yet they were stabbing me with their insidious weapons. They profess loyalty to the Society, yet they have assassinated its true principles and plans, the only hopes farmers had to gain their industrial freedom. They endorse the administration of Tubbs, Drayton, Sharp, Scott, Speer, Mulholland, Walrod, Emmerton, Touhy, et al., yet every one of them are guilty of treason to the Society as has been shown in the story of "Conspiracy and Rebellion," and I will say, as said the Queen of Sheba, "the half has never yet been told." The present officers say over their own signatures, "that we have no word of fault to find with anything they have done."

Let us ask members who may be inclined to support the presnet active headquarters, how much wrong will you submit to? For the present headquarters of the A. S. of E. to ask the support of any true member after the exposures of some of the old officers, directors and employees, which people they endorse, is adding insult to injury.

In conclusion. All I ask is a fair deal and equity to all. Don't think for a moment that I object to removal from the presidency. I never asked for an office from the Society and never expect to. But I do object to the way the removal was brought about and I did object to many other acts of that convention, which I knew were not for farmers' interests. I decided then, with the assistance of true and loyal members, on a plan of action and the plan has been faithfully carried out. It was to save the Society and I consider we have accomplished our task. The American Society of Equity was born on the 24th day of December, 1902. Five years later to the day we may say, its principles and plan were saved to the farmers of America, even though it may be necessary to recognize them under the name of Farmers' Society of Equity in the future. The name is not the essential part, but in the final analysis it comes to this, what does the Society stand for? And this, is the Society for farmers or against them?

The farmer's environments, his comparative isolation, his honesty and trustfulness disqualify him to correctly judge human nature. He has always been led and can be largely led now. But by what leaders? No wonder the confiding sheep are perplexed. In their perplexity can they do better than adhere to the original plan that has carried part of them safely over? Is this the time to embark in untried plans and help everybody while you perish yourselves? Be not deceived. Be slow to believe evil and always ask for proof, as there are many wolves in the land appearing as sheep, and ready to rend the people when they have promise to become mighty in their stand for equity in business. Also don't think irreparable harm has come to the Society. These times come to all good movements. In our case it might have been delayed a year or two, but we could not escape. Hence is it not better to have it over now? If we have learned from that teacher, Experience, we have been wise and we may put our faith on high and say:

"God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world."

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Agents Dollar an hour or sample returnable. Automatic Curry Comb. Sample postpaid. 40c. Particulars free. Clean Comb Co., Dept, B. Racine, Wis.

Agents make money selling household and kitchen specialties. C. V. Thompson & Co., Knotsville, Ky.

Agents Wanted for quickest seller ever sold to farmers. Over thousand sold in one county. Write today before someone else secures agency for your locality. Farm Record Company, Newton, Ia.

Permanent profitable employment. Really good opportunity for salesman or farmer handling Silo, Seed, Feed Specialties. necessities, great demand. Lake Erie Seed Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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A. S. of E. Badges, Banners etc. for conventions, Parades, Celebrations and local use. Prices right. Show your colors. Illustrated catalogue free. E. G. Staats & Co., La Crosse, Wis.

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Collie Pups. Nelson's, Box B, Grove City, Pa.

For Sale Thoroughbred Scotch Collie pups. Best farm dogs on earth. H. R. Miller, Lowelle, Ohio.

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A Great Opportunity Texas has recently passed new School Land Laws. Settlement no longer required in most counties. Ten million acres to be sold by the state, $1.00 to $5.00 per acre; only one fortieth cash, and 40 years time on the balance; low interest rate. Land equal to Oklahoma. Only $48.00 cash required by the state to buy 640 acres at $3.00 per acre. Greatest opportunity for Investors or Homeseekers. Send 50 cents for Book of Instructions and new State Law, J. J. Snyder, School Land Locator, Austin, Texas. Reference, Austin National Bank.

Big Money is being made by truckers, fruit growers and poultry men in South Jersey. Climate and soil particularly adapted to fruit, berries, early truck, vegetables, poultry and squabs. Produce marketed much earlier than other localities, thus bringing highest prices. The best markets, Atlantic City, only 17 miles away; Philadelphia and New York are handily reached. Five-acre farm plots in choice locality, $100,--$5 down $5 monthly. Title insured. Three main line railroads. Good roads. Pure air and water. Two large manufacturing towns nearby. Prosperous community. Write to-day for free booklet. Daniel Frazier Co., 718 Bailey Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cheap Farms—Western Oklahoma. Write, C. A. FISHER, Custer, Okla.

Cheap Farm. Central Minnesota. Write Ed. Landwer, Gardena, N. Dak.

Farms Any size; nice, smooth farm land; soil a good sandy loam and productive. Prices low. Particulars free. Bicknell & Brown, Hannon, Mo.

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Hog Heaven Come to Oregon perfection hog-raising country, where there is green grass and mild weather all year round; where hogs can be quickly fattened on rutabagas, the best hog food; where pork is the highest price. The hog-raiser's paradise; can be raised cheaper than ducks. Address Chamber of Commerce, room 1162, Astoria, Oregon, for particulars.

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Fur robes, coats and mittens, from your cow or horse hide. We tan and manufacture to order. Samples free. Logansport Robe & Tanning Co., Logansport. Ind.

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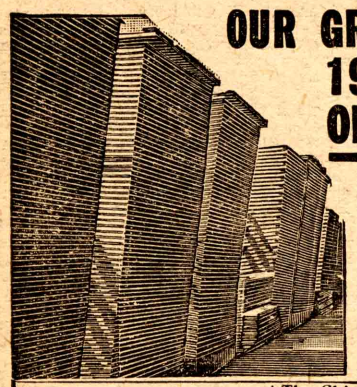

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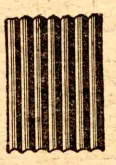

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PAINT 30c. PER GAL.

Barn Paint, in bbl. lots per gal., 30c; Cold Water Paints, celebrated Asbestine brand, outside use, fully guaranteed, best assortment colors, 50 lb. lots, per lb, 3c. "Perfection" Mixed Paints, per gal.. 75c. "Premier" Brand, 3 year guarantee, per gallon, 95c. Varnishes. Supplies.

Lowest Prices on Millwork Supplies, Roofing, Water Supply Outfits, Paints, Plumbing Supplies, Hardware, Heating Outfits, Furniture, Carpets, etc.

FILL OUT, CUT OUT, AND MAIL THIS

FREE CATALOG COUPON.

When do you expect to build or improve?.....

.....

What kind of building or buildings?.....

.....

What items in this advertisement interest you the most?

.....

Name.....

Town.....

County.....State.....

R. F. D. or P. O. Box .....

I saw this advertisment in the Up-to-Date Farming
Send me free of all cost your 500 Page Catalog.

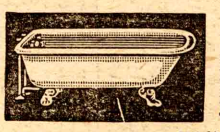
Address
CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

FELT ROOFING per 100 sq. ft., 60c.

"EAGLE" BRAND PREPARED ROOFING.
Composed of two and three sheets of carefully saturated felt; between sheets water-proof insoluble cement; compressed together making a solid flexible sheet with layers of composition thoroughly combined. Practically fire-proof against sparks and cinders. 32 in. wide, about 40 ft. long. 108 sq. ft. to the roll.

2 ply per square....60c 3 ply per square....90c
Roofing cement, caps and nails, additional per sq., 35c

"Rubberized Galvo" Roofing.
This is highest grade roof covering manufactured. Absolutely nothing finer. No coating necessary. Practically indestructible. WATER-PROOF, FIRE and LIGHTNING PROOF. Brand new. Its base is the strongest and best wool felt obtainable, closely woven and especially made to meet severe roofing conditions. It is weather-proof, fire resisting. No tar, asphaltum or paper used in its manufacture. It will last from 20 to 50 years, depending upon the ply you purchase and local conditions. It is easy to lay. We furnish nails and caps, as well as sufficient to make laps. Our price is per 108 square feet as follows:
1 ply.....$1.35 2 ply.....$1.55 3 ply.....$1.75



BATH TUBS, $6.00

300 "New Style" all metal tubs, finest galvanized steel, finished inside with special white japanned enamel. Nicely finished outside. Heavy wood rim. Length 5.ft. While they last, **$6.00,** 5 1-2 ft. **$6.40.** Handsome porcelain tubs with 3-in. roll rim. Seamless. White enameled on inside, finest nickel-plated fittings, each $14.00. Full line of other tubs up to $25.00

BATH ROOM OUTFITS, $25.00. With steel enameled tub, vitreous earthen closet bowl, polished hardwood seat and tank, handsome enameled lavatory, all nickel trimmings, complete, ready to install.. $25.00 Other complete combinations at $37.50, $50.00, $54.00 up to $150.00.

PLUMBING MATERIAL, ALL KINDS at prices that do not represent original cost of production. We buy at Sheriffs' and Receivers' sales only.
Cast Iron Enameled Sinks, up from.....$1.25. One Piece Enameled Iron Sinks, back and nickel plated faucets.....$11.00

OUR NEW 500-PAGE CATALOG No. 204 FREE

THIS WONDERFUL BARGAIN BOOK is just out and ready to be sent to you at once. It is a book such as every shrewd buyer must have. **500 pages** with thousands of items of the very best merchandise and supplies bought by us at **Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales.** It will pay you to keep it handy. Its pages contain a full record of what we still have on hand from the wonderful St. Louis World's Fair. Merchandise, machinery and supplies, articles for everyone. You will find it useful in the home, in the field, in the workshop or in the office. Write us today.

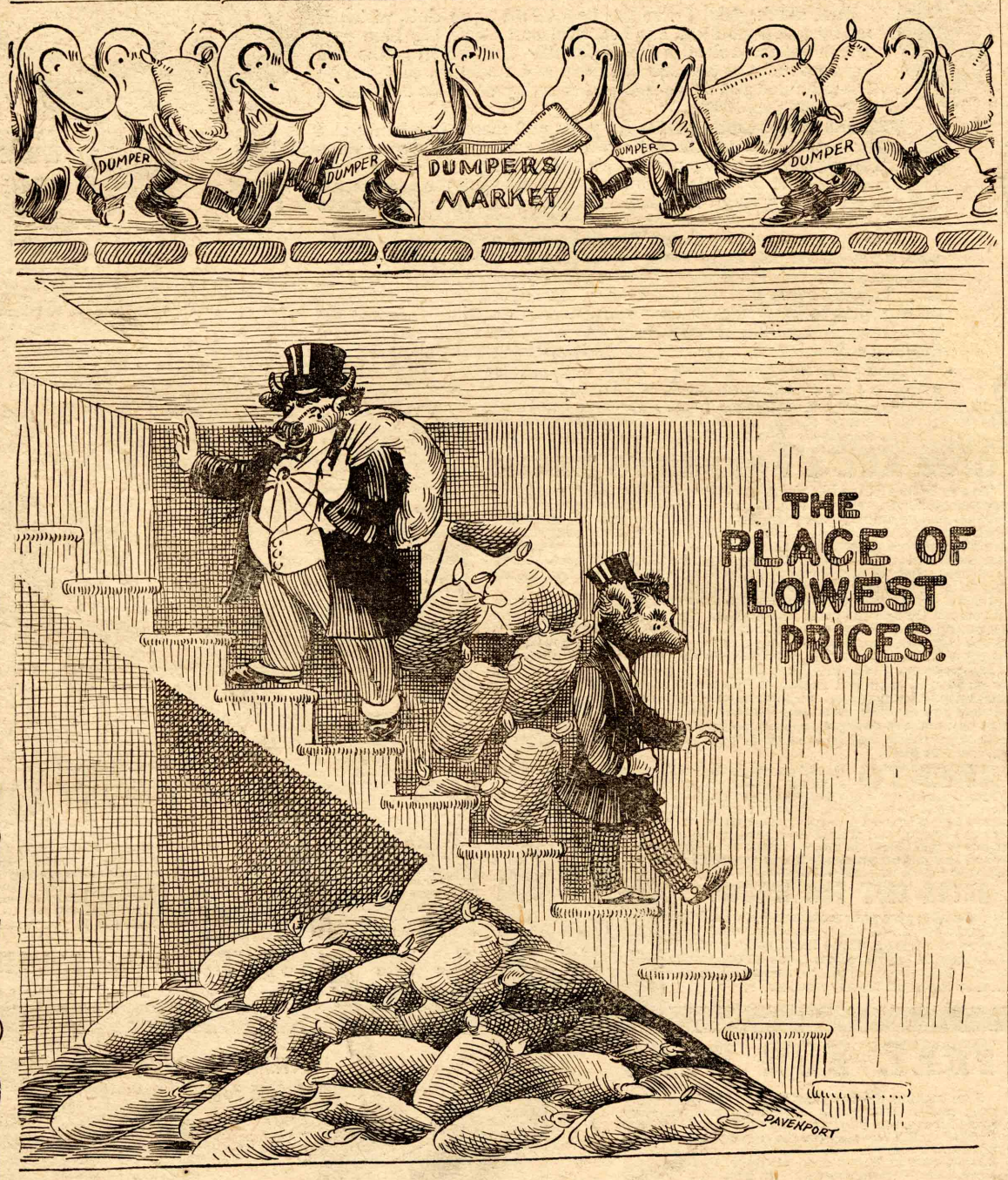
Cut out coupon in corner. Fill in answers to questions. Sign your name and address in full and mail to us. We will send you our big **Catalog Free** upon receipt of coupon and answer all inquiries promptly. Address,

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO.

Up-To-Date FARMING

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JANUARY 15, 1908 | Number 2



TO THE CELLAR AND BACK

This picture was suggested by the article in November 15th of this paper, "To the Cellar and Back." To make it unnecessary to refer to that number we will repeat the article. In fact it is well worth repeating at this time, considering the condition of the market:

"Mr. C. A. Windle has a humorous way of putting even serious things. He says the bulls and bears are like two fellows passing up and down stairs to and from garret and cellar. They are both bulls and both bears, depending on which way they are going. They never travel together, but always pass each other in the middle—each goes up a bull but comes down a bear. The bull is loaded but the bear is empty. The farm crops are in the cellar, where the dumpers have piled them, and where they command a very low price. The empty bear gets in and loads up at the lowest possible prices. He then starts up. He is a bull now, and every step he takes he wants a little higher price. In the middle he meets an empty bear coming down. They stop long enough to gamble a little on the price, and then each goes his way. When the bull gets to the top he unloads, sells out at the highest price he can force. He at once becomes a full-grown bear and starts for the cellar, growling and clawing at the prices as he goes. Half way down he meets the bear he met coming up, but he is a bull now, tail, horns and all, and he is boosting prices at every step. And so it goes. Prices are never boosted in the cellar. There is where the farmer has unloaded, and he always gets it 'cut fine.'"

Are you one of the dumpers dumping your crops in the hopper "Dumpers' Market" that connects with the cellar where the bear changes to a bull? If you quit it, it will be useless for the bears to go to the cellar and they must load up higher up.

In this number we invite particular attention to the following:

Page 3. "The Two Most Important Classes;" "The Cycle of Accumulation;" "The Money in Hiding;" and "Arrested."

Page 4. "Federal Grain Inspection and Classification." People interested in this bill should correspond with Congressman James E. Watson, Rushville, Ind., and give him all the aid possible in his effort to secure a good law for farmers.

Page 6. "Which Side of the Line Are You On?" This article gives information that is often requested by our correspondents. Study it and file it for future reference.

Page 14. "Who Owns It?" Being a review of the second number of the bastard paper alleged to be the official paper of the A. S. of E.

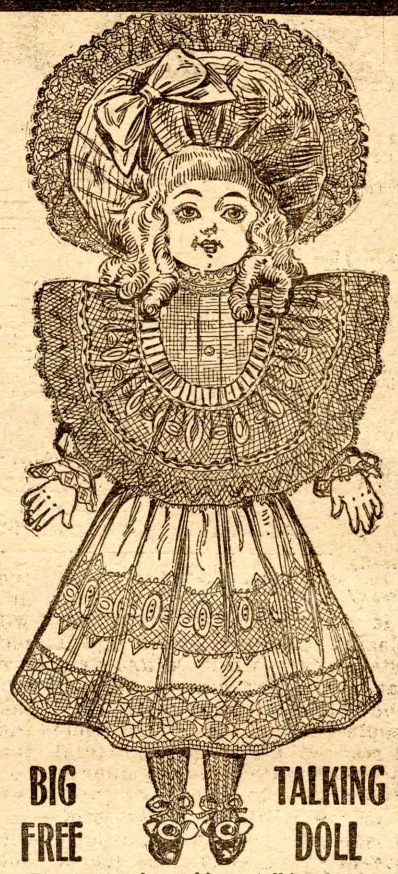
Page 16. "Conspiracy and Rebellion." This is the most sensational of all the installments to date. To consider how the Society was betrayed in the past by trusted representatives and then for these same people to pose as present directors and leaders is an insult to every member of the Society.

Read all the departments and don't neglect the advertisements.

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

3 BIG PRESENTS FREE TO GIRLS

Every girl and young lady should write to Mr. Bowen at once and accept his generous offer of a great big Doll, grunting Teddy Bear and a beautiful china Tea Set free of charge. They do not cost you one cent, now or any other time if you write at once; he will also give you a handsome present as an extra gift.



Talking Doll, Tea Set, Teddy Bear—ALL FREE

Just think girls, I give this **beautiful bisque doll,** which is nearly half a yard tall, has beautiful curly hair, big blue eyes which open and shut, is **magnificently dressed** in satins and laces and a large hat, and has shoes and stockings that can be taken off and put on, so that you can play with this doll just as if it were a real baby.

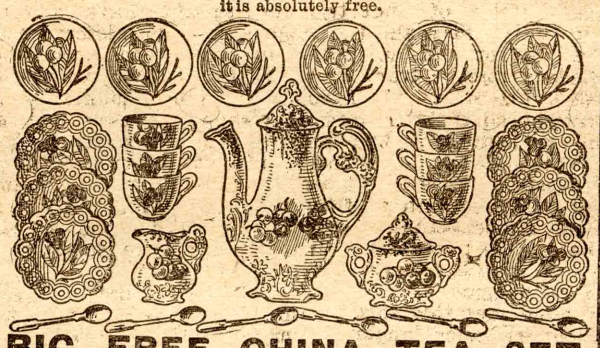
This wonderful talking doll says papa and mama so plainly and distinctly that it seems to others that you had spoken the words yourself. The big blue eyes, the pretty hair, the peaches and cream complexion cheeks and the little rosebud mouth makes this the handsomest and dearest doll you could imagine. Nothing could give a girl more delight than this doll, and **I want every girl to get one free.**

I also give a 27-piece China Tea Set consisting of 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 plates, tea pot, sugar bowl, cream pitcher and 6 spoons, so that you can give a doll tea party and invite your friends to bring their dolls, too. It is not every girl who has a set of dishes for her doll, **but I want all my girls to have one,** so I am going to include this handsome set with every doll, which is beautifully decorated and the china clear and handsome, just like the real china in the large sets costing many dollars.

And I am not going to stop here, but I am also going to give a **real genuine Teddy Bear,** one of the big, brown and shaggy kind, with jet black eyes, movable head and arms, that sits up, lies down or stands on all fours, and grunts when you squeeze it, just as described. Some girls prefer the Teddy Bear to a doll, **but my girls can have both.**

BIG FREE TALKING DOLL

This big handsome bisque talking doll is the girls delight. It has beautiful curly hair, pretty rosy cheeks, red lips, and is nearly half a yard tall. It says mama and papa, goes to sleep, and when it wakes up, opens its eyes, just as natural as life. Dolly is magnificently dressed in silks and satins, and you can dress and undress her, take off her beautiful hat, shoes and stockings, and play with her just as if she were a real baby. You will be more than delighted with this magnificent present, and it is absolutely free.



BIG FREE CHINA TEA SET

This handsome tea set, small enough for Dolly, consists of 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 plates, 6 teaspoons, tea pot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher. It is beautifully decorated, just like the large expensive china costing many dollars. I also give six tea spoons, so that you can give a real tea party and invite your friends to bring their dolls also. Tea set and spoons are free.

Big FREE Shaggy, Grunting, Teddy Bear

Teddy Bears are the great popular craze. The girls play with him, carry him to school, and give Teddy Bear parties. Even the grown up ladies carry him around, for he is all the rage everywhere. Some of the more expensive Teddy Bears **sell from $15 to $25 each,** but I am giving a bear away that I have had made **specially for me,** with which you will be delighted, as it has all the features of the big expensive bears, and any girl would be proud to own it.

It is a **big brown shaggy bear,** and I have had him made with special movable arms and legs, so that he can sit up, lie down, stand on all fours and be placed in all sorts of comical positions, just as if he were really alive. He has jet black eyes, and is so real he looks like the little cub bears you see in the parks or at the circus. By just giving him a little squeeze he makes a funny grunt that sets everybody laughing. You can have more fun with Teddy than anything you ever owned. This is the **real Teddy Bear** girls, of which you have heard so much, and I want to give him to you absolutely free. **Surely you would not refuse this Teddy Bear when you can get him for nothing.**

Read my generous offer and send me your name at once. You will be surprised how easy it is to get this bear, and also the handsome doll and tea set that I offer. **I give all three presents** and also pay express charges, so that they do not cost you one cent of your own money, I send you **all three at once,** so just stop and think all that you are going to get from me.

I could not afford to make this generous offer except for the fact that I do it to advertise my mammoth business. I want every girl to know me and say a good word for me, and I have stopped at no expense to get the **very best** Teddy Bear, the **very handsomest** Big Doll, and the **very finest** China Tea Set that I possibly could, for doing this little favor for me that will not cost you one cent of your own money.

Girls, just imagine the fun you can have with **all three** of these beautiful presents—**the big doll, the shaggy, grunting Teddy Bear** and the **handsome china tea set;** you and all your friends. Girls everywhere are delighted with these presents. Don't fail to write me, as they cost you absolutely nothing. Just send me your name and address, that's all. Do it today, now, this very moment.

I GIVE ALL 3 PRESENTS FREE!

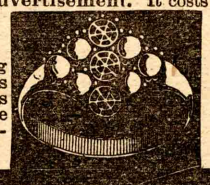
To any little girl (or big girl either) who will show my fine art pictures among her friends and neighbors. **You don't have to sell these pictures,** just go among your friends and neighbors and tell them the grand offer Mr. Bowen has made you and they will all take one or more pictures to help you earn your presents. The pictures are only 25 cents each, and you can easily dispose of 12 in a few hours time. They are 16 x 20 inches, in handsome colors with gold lithograph frames, all ready to hang on the wall in the parlor or sitting room.

I don't charge you anything for the pictures, as I send them free, and you can try and see what you can do, and if you can't sell them they can be returned and no harm done. However, I know any bright girl can earn these presents without any trouble whatever. **Just think, you get a big handsome doll, a grunting Teddy Bear and a 27-piece tea set and 6 spoons** all for this little work. It is the most generous offer ever made, and every girl reader of this paper should write to me at once and get the pictures. As soon as you have given them all away, I will send you the **Doll, Bear and Tea Set and Spoons absolutely free. I also pay express charges** on them, so they will not cost you a penny. Write to me today, and be the first in your neighborhood to get these beautiful **free gifts.**

PARENTS should encourge their children in this work. Your girls will think far more of this bear, doll and tea set than if they merely got them as a present from you or some other relative. There is no obligation, whatever, of any kind, remember, as I send the pictures free **without a cent in advance.** I take the pictures back if they can't be disposed of **and no harm done.** I also pay express on the presents so that **there is not a single cent that you would be out of pocket in having your girls answer this advertisement.** It costs nothing to try, so why not write me today.

EXTRA GIFT FOR MAMMA

You can also give your mamma a beautiful ring as an extra gift if you will write us at once. This is a nine stone ring, three large ruby doublets and six frosted pearls; given extra if you'll write at once. This beautiful ring is extra and **in addition** to the other three presents.



THIS OFFER MEANS WHAT IT SAYS

And is not an offer of just "your choice" of these presents, remember, but means that **you get all three of them**—the Teddy Bear, Big Doll and China Set, **all at the same time** for just the little favor mentioned. Show this grand offer to your parents. They will be glad to help you if you do not understand it. **Just write me** anyway. **It is not even necessary to write a letter** unless you want to. Just your name and address will do. I will know that it is in answer to this advertisement, and will have everything arranged for you to get these free presents, also extra present for mamma if you write at once. Send today and address plainly.

A. H. BOWEN, Manager Dept. 2279

46-48 West Monroe Street - - CHICAGO

BEARS EAT AT TABLE

Here is a picture of Jessie E. Melville and Jossie E. Melville, daughters of Judge Willis Melville of Brookfield, Ill., two happy children giving a delightful tea party. Read what they say, and this is only one of many letters received from happy children thanking me for the beautiful presents.

"My Dear Mr. Bowen—We want to tell you how delighted and pleased we are with the talking dolls, tea sets and Teddy Bears. They are great. We have doll and bear parties and many good times with these beautiful presents." (Signed) JESSIE E. MELVILLE, JOSSIE E. MELVILLE."

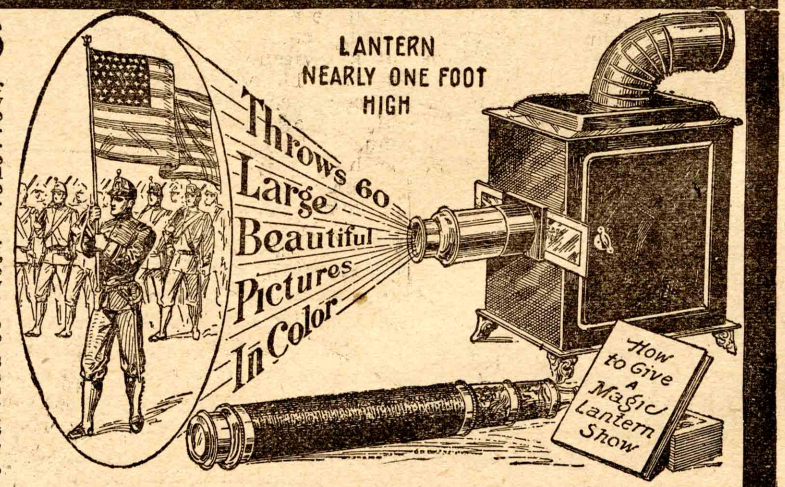
FREE FOR BOYS

I am making the biggest magic lantern offer even made. This magic lantern has been specially made for me, and I do not need to tell you that I have insisted on the best material throughout. **It is complete in every detail,** including a special large reflector, curved Russia Iron chimney, non-explosive lamp, and fine glass chimney. **It has two special strong telescopic lens,** so that the pictures are brought out large and clear and distinct. **I also include 60 pictures, all different in colors.**

Here is an outfit you would be proud to own, as no boy in your town would have anything like it. I also give an **instruction book,** telling how to get up an entertainment, and how to give a lecture about the different pictures should you want to make extra money by giving entertainments. You can give an entertainment lasting an hour to an hour and a half, and charge an admission fee.

The Magic Lantern alone would be a big present for the little service I ask, but in order to show the boys how generous George Harvey is, I am going to give, **in addition** to this magic lantern, 60 views, instruction book, etc., **THIS HANDSOME SPY GLASS** with which you can have a barrel of fun, as you can see objects far in the distance with it, also look at the moon, stars, etc. This spy glass is a good article, handsomely made, inside tubes polished brass with brass mountings, imitation red leather cover, fitted with good magnifying lenses, entire length 6½ in. It does not cost you one cent, but is given free with the lantern as an extra inducement.

I give both this great Magic Lantern outfit and fine Spy Glass to any boy (or young man) who will show my fine colored art pictures, size 16x20, with handsome lithograph frames all ready to hang on the wall, among their friends and neighbors and get only 10 of them to take a picture at 25 cents each. **It is easy** work to get rid of the pictures, as everybody can use them, and any bright boy or young man who actually wants a magic lantern and telescope free can do this little favor for me in a few hours time. **IT COSTS NOTHING TO TRY,** as I send the pictures free without a cent in advance, and if you don't succeed **there is no harm done. Try it any way.** The boys everywhere are delighted. The magic lantern and telescope are magnificent presents, so why not get them as long as they will not cost you one cent of your own money? As soon as you have disposed of the 10 pictures let me know and I will ship the lantern and telescope at once, all express charge paid in advance, so they won't cost you a cent, **even for express charges.** You do not even need to write a letter, just send your name and address. I will know that you have answered this advertisement and will send you the pictures at once, all charges paid, immediately on hearing from you. Write today.



GEORGE HARVEY Pres't, Dept. 2279, 46-48 W. Monroe St, Chicago.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Union or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
At 227 W. Washington Street

Entered at the Indianapolis Post-Office as Second-Class Matter

Volume XI | **INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JANUARY 15, 1908** | **Number 2**

THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT CLASSES

It is gratifying when the official head of a nation recognizes those engaged in manual or creative labor as the most important class of the nation's people. In his recent message to Congress President Roosevelt said:

> The two citizens whose welfare is in the aggregate most vital to the welfare of the Nation, and therefore to the welfare of all other citizens, are the wage-worker who does manual labor and the tiller of the soil, the farmer.

That is no disparagement of the other classes of our people. The United States has as few unimportant classes as any other nation, perhaps fewer, and the elimination of the parasitic people—though there are some—would scarcely affect the sum total of our population, yet the President's broad view that the welfare of those engaged in the productive industries is to be regarded first in importance is an eminently correct one and marks Mr. Roosevelt as a statesman of the most advanced school and one who does not hesitate to express advanced thought.

The two classes thus accorded pre-eminence have been the most important in all countries and in all ages, but they have not always been accorded that position. Their retirement and their hidden fields of industry, the farmers in the country and the wage-earners in shop or mine or forest, or scattered along lines of transportation, have kept them in the background, and too often held their children away from the educational opportunities that so loudly called to the children of other classes. These facts have too often been taken advantage of by the so-called more intellectual classes, and if there have been burdens to bear the farmers and laborers have been expected to bear them.

Let us hope that this sort of thing is not to endure much longer. Farmers and laborers are asserting not only their intelligence and their ability to plan and execute but their power also. It is this, no doubt, that has led to their recognition in high official station, all of which places upon them increased responsibility, and makes it all the more important for them to take advantage of every opportunity for improvement, not only in the performance of their labor, the execution of their tasks and the transaction of their business, but for the education of their children. To many important matters connected with their calling, the farmers particularly are but just awakening. Their energies have heretofore been devoted almost exclusively to production, and if they have produced much their ambition has been satisfied. In that they have been taught to consider their great aim accomplished. Now the importance of disposing of their products in a profitable market is sharing with the importance of producing the crops, and the recognition of this duty is at once placing farmers in the ranks of business men, making their calling a more certainly remunerative one, and giving them a higher position in our general citizenship. It is probable that this is what is giving them the greater recognition.

Be that as it may, the recognition to which we have referred makes it incumbent upon farmers and laborers to cultivate broader views of other people. They must see to it that they go not to extremes. While winning and defending their own newly discovered rights and privileges, and exerting their newly acquired powers, they must be careful not to invade the rights of others. It also behooves them to cultivate the most friendly relations with all other classes. They no longer stand alone; are no longer "hewers of wood and drawers of water"; they are now men among men, with responsibilities, ability and power equal to any, and all this must give them broadened views such as befit the equals of the best.

THE CYCLE OF ACCUMULATION

The press and the public talk about the Napoleons of finance, and wonder at the tremendous accumulations of wealth that many believe to be a menace to our free institutions. In a sense those great accumulations are wonderful. Legitimate earnings in many lifetimes could not aggregate them. Salaries the most princely pale into insignificance when we attempt to figure out the known wealth of certain individuals and corporations on a salary basis. The highest salaries known or imagined could not attain such wealth in the time alotted to man to labor. Whence, then, come the great aggregations of wealth? How is the money and property accumulated?

Those accumulations grow out of the very nature of money, and they are not peculiar to this country nor to this age; and those who fear them as a menace to human freedom and equality have their fears well grounded. The history of other nations that have been great and are not now, fully justify those fears.

When money was invented as a representative of values and a medium for the exchange of commodities, civilization was given a great convenience, but at the same time was created a most powerful instrument of inequality and oppression. "Money," sayeth the Scriptures, "is the root of all evil."

The thirst for great wealth soon discovered that to accumulate money by labor paid for in wages or rewarded by profits, was a comparatively slow process, and a speedier way was discovered through the manipulation of money.

The financial history of our country is flecked with panics — times when money becomes so scarce or dear that commodities will scarcely call it from its hiding at any value. At such times all commodities or property compared with money are low in price. This affords a key to the situation. Since the principal office of money is to effect the exchange of property by measuring and representing value, any change in the proportion of money and property must change property values as measured in money. Hence, if it were possible for any man, or men, or combination, to get possession of and withhold from circulation any considerable portion of the money, the prices of commodities would inevitably go down, and if sold at all they must sell for less money than if the entire money supply were in active circulation.

This offers the inducement for money manipulation, and opens the way to the inordinate accumulation of wealth by those who are in a position to control any considerable portion of the money supply.

Financial panics afford exactly that opportunity. The panics this country has suffered have been brought on by different causes, but the effects have been the same so far as offering a means for wealth accumulation is concerned. Those who can control the money hold it until property values reach so low a level that they feel justified in buying. The money then begins to go out slowly in the purchase of property, comparatively little money buying great quantities of property. When this process is completed, and the money and the property have, comparatively speaking, changed hands, those who had the money find they now have the saleable property, which they obtained at so low a price as to leave them still in possession of a large amount of the money. But the circulating money is now in the hands of the people, and the people become buyers of property or commodities, and, since the money in the hands of the people circulates freely, there is competition in buying, and the prices of property go up until it takes much money to buy little property. The erstwhile money holders are now sellers of property, and ere long they have their money back with great quantities of property still in their possession, because they bought so much more cheaply than they sold.

No matter what the cause of the panics, the pendulum makes this swing. As it goes down into what we call hard times, those who control the money accumulate wealth in property, and as it returns, bringing what we call prosperity, those who control the money accumulate wealth in money. And this swing of the pendulum has been repeated at irregular intervals ever since we have been a nation; and so long as we adhere to the same idea of money we now have, and submit to its control as we now do, we shall have the same recurrence of panics, the same periods of depression and of prosperity, and the constantly growing aggregations of inordinate wealth, until our nation, like imperial Rome, will be absorbed by the few accumulators of wealth, and perish amid its impoverished masses.

Each panic marks a cycle of accumulation, and they will come and go so long as the money is controlled by individuals or corporations.

ARRESTED

"President C. M. Barnett and Secretary Pauley of the American Society of Equity were arrested yesterday afternoon on charges of criminal libel preferred by J. A. Everitt. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Garrett M. Walrod * * *.—Indianapolis News, Jan. 8, 1908.

The board of directors are meeting now in this city. There are present C. M. Barnettt, Pres., O. D. Pauley, Sec., L. N. Staats, V.-Pres., C. O. Drayton, Ill., T. S. Morrell, Minn., Thos. Emmerton, Wis., James Hole, N. D., and J. E. Jones, Ind. This meeting was called at my request and in response to a general demand by members throughout the country that the two Societies at headquarters should get together and settle the trouble that arose through the late convention and subsequently to it. President Barnett promised me that this would be made one of the objects of the called meeting. (Mr. Webber of Minnesota joined in the request and was present when Mr. Barnett agreed.)

Incidently with the arrival of the directors began the appearance of articles in our daily papers misrepresenting the A. S. of E., UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and of a false, slanderous and insulting character against the writer, the same as during the annual convention. For two days they gave no evidence that they intended to consider the real vital concerns of the Society.

In view of these conditions, and the fact that I had given them many opportunities to retract the false charges which were responded to only by further insults, I concluded that all hope of reconciliation or compromise must be abandoned and I caused warrants to issue for the people named above. The matter is now with the courts of Indiana and another chapter in the unfortunate conditions surrounding our organization has been started.

If a full meeting of the board could have been had it might have been different. What hope, I may ask, is there for Equity being done by that headquarters when a call for a meeting of the board of directors, comprising sixteen members, only eight respond and seven of them known to be committed to complete the conspiracy against the Society and the influences that formerly surrounded it and made it great?

Evidences of approval of my past actions are multiplying daily and I hope this one will be as generally sanctioned. Nothing else could be expected. Business with UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the Farmers' Society of Equity now exceed any time with the old Society. Monday, Jan. 6, nineteen hundred and eleven letters came to our office and they nearly all had money for subscriptions or reports of members or dues and best of all, they breathed a confidence and loyalty that largely compensates for the ferocious, but unjustifiable attacks from my enemies and the enemies of the true principles and plans of our Society.

J. A. EVERITT.

Affidavit.

January 8th, 1908.

To the Members of the American Society of Equity:

Since the October, 1907, convention of our order, at which I was elected as your president, some matters have developed to which I desire to call your attention.

A circular prepared and printed by some one called "A Circular Letter Report, Issued by Authority and With the Approval of the National Officers of the American Society of Equity of North America," and was addressed to the agricultural press of the United States.

This circular was sent out with what purported to be an official letter of our order calling attention especially to the contents of said circular.

My name appeared—signed to said circular as national president, and the letters accompanying the circular were also signed with my name as national president.

In this circular, attack was made upon the honesty and integrity of our late president, James A. Everitt.

I now desire to state most emphatically under oath that I never signed said circular, nor did I ever authorize anyone to sign my name to any letter accompanying such circular, either as an individual or as an official of your order.

Said circular was not, as far as I have any knowledge, the official act of the officers of this order, and the use of my name to said circular as your president was wholly unauthorized and unknown to me, and I did not approve of the contents of said circular at any time.

Signed: CICERO M. BARNETT.

State of Indiana, } ss:
County of Marion, }

I, Cicero M. Barnett, being duly sworn upon my oath, say that the facts stated above over my signature are true, and I make them freely so that the public may know the facts.

Signed: CICERO M. BARNETT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Bernhardt E. Sattler, a notary public in and for said county and State by Cicero M. Barnett this 8th day of January, 1908.

(SEAL) BERNHARDT E. SATTLER,
Notary Public.

My commission expires Sept. 11, 1910.

Some farmers were stampeded by the fall in prices and dumped their crops. But did the decline make a market for a bushel or pound more? It positively did not. Those who dumped their crops simply transferred them to another set of people who will hold them until the real demand comes, and those who held on will have longer to wait. Thus dumping is a curse to those who indulge in it as well as those who do not.

AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?

C. W. PECKHAM, Haven, Kan.

Am I my brother's keeper?
Or should my thirst for gold,
Deprive him of his treasure,
As pirates did of old?

Am I my brother's keeper?
When reading wars alarm,
'Twould seem that all our genius,
Is bent on doing harm.

Am I my brother's keeper?
Why are my voice and pen,
As silent as a statue,
In the defense of men?

Am I my brother's keeper?
Oh, what would Jesus say?
"Go lift his every burden,
And guide him on his way."

Art thou thy brother's keeper?
Do not his failures tell,
He may have done the best he could,
Go, thou, and do as well.

Art thou thy sisiters keeper?
To err, she may be prone,
Don't magnify her frailties,
Oh, do not, cast a stone.

Am I my brother's keeper?
May be, he'll go amiss,
I'll warn him of the danger,
That lurks in the abyss.

I AM my brother's keeper,
I'm parcel of his dust.
He'll find in me a brother,
Whom he can safely trust.

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION AND CLASSIFICATION

There is a very general demand for reforms in the inspection of grain and grading or classification. We need not go into particulars now regarding the abuses that are present in handling grain, as many of them have been referred to in these columns before and every producer for sale knows that enough are practiced to call for reforms.

The popular demand turns to Government inspection. It is hoped, in this way, to establish a national system of inspection and grades that will be uniform all over the country. This, it is hoped, will prevent the buyers, say in Kansas or the Dakotas, from buying as No. 3 or lower and the handlers at Kansas City, Chicago or New York raising the same grain to a higher grade.

But grain raisers must not expect a law like proposed, even if properly enforced, to remedy all the abuses. The class of middlemen, and we include trusts and corporations, are very resourceful and when they are beaten on one track they take another. If grades are made uniform ,and if pricing remains in the hands of the buyers, what is to prevent them from making as wide a difference in price between different points as will give the same profits? Nothing at all, except you may say, "The farmers will know the prices in the various markets and will not allow them to make more than a fair profit."

This is exactly what we want the farmers to say and we want them to be in a position to enforce their demand. If the farmers will remain unorganized they will be imposed upon in the price even after such a law exists. Therefore, don't delay organization.

We give below a Federal Inspection bill introduced in congress by Hon. James E. Watson, our brilliant Indiana Congressman, which we believe comes nearest meeting the present emergency, and ask our readers to give it a careful reading. It is expected that this bill will be enacted into law by the present congress.

A BILL

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 11, 1907, BY MR. WATSON, WHICH WAS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

To provide for fixing a uniform standard of classification and grading of wheat, flax, corn, oats, barley, rye, and other grains, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall organize in his department a bureau of grain and seed inspection and shall appoint a chief who shall have had at least three years' experience in inspecting, buying, and grading of grain and seed and whose duty it shall be to have immediate control of such bureau and the employees thereof and to report upon the condition of the interstate trade and commerce in grain and seed of the United States and the principal foreign markets to which such grain and seed are shipped, their grading, weighing, and inspection, and to collect such information on this subject as shall be valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country; that the chief of said bureau of grain inspection shall receive a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to empoy a force sufficient for this purpose, to be known as grain and seed inspectors, one of whom shall be stationed at each of the leading centers of interstate trade and commerce in grain and seed in the United States, said inspectors to have had at least two years' practical experience in the grading and handling of seed of the quality commonly marketed at the place where his duties are to be performed, and which inspectors shall be appointed by and shall be subject to all the rules prescribed by and shall receive the compensation fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 2. That the said inspectors, as occasion requires, are hereby authorized to appoint, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, deputy inspectors, having the same qualifications as inspectors, who shall act under the immediate control and supervision of the inspectors and who are to be paid for their services from one thousand to three thousand dollars a year, according to the place stationed and the labor performed, and in a manner to be provided by the Secretary of Agriculture, from the fees collected from the inspection of grain and seed at the several places where the duties of such deputy inspectors shall be required to be performed, and that each inspector shall have the power to remove or transfer any deputy inspector acting under him upon good reasons shown, subject only to appeal and final review and order of the chief of the bureau.

Sec. 3. That each inspector of grain and seed shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take an oath of office, as in the case of other United States officers, and shall execute a bond to the Government of the United States in a sum to be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, conditioned that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of the office of inspector, according to the law and the rules and regulations of the Agricultural Department, and that he will pay all damages to any person or persons who may be injured by reason of his willful neglect to comply with the law or rules and regulations aforesaid; that each deputy inspector appointed as above shall be required to take a like oath and give such bond as may be required by the inspector for the protection of the latter and for the faithful performance of his duties as such deputy inspector.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of said inspectors and their deputies to inspect and grade all grain or seed which at the time of inspecting and grading of the same has been shipped from any other State, Territory, or country than the State, Territory, or country in which the same is inspected or is intended for shipment into any other State, Territory, or foreign country before the same is unloaded from the car, vessel, or other vehicle in which the same was or is being transported, or before the same has been mixed with other grain so as to lose its identity, and there shall be charged and collected from the owner thereof such fees for the inspection of said grain or seed as may be deemed reasonable and fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided,* That the inspection of any consignment of grain or seed may be waived as provided for in section eight of this Act.

Sec. 5. That the inspector and all deputy inspectors shall be governed in their inspection, duties by such rules and regulations as may be provided by the Secretary of Agriculture, who shall have the power to fix the rates of charges for the inspection of grain and seed at the several receiving and shipping points and the manner in which the same shall be collected, which charges shall be regulated in such manner as will, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, produce sufficient revenue to meet the necessary expenses of the bureau and inspection service. The Secretary of Agriculture shall fix the amount of compensation to be paid to each of said inspectors and deputy inspectors, within the limitations above prescribed, and prescribe the time and manner of the payment thereof, which compensation shall be paid out of the grain-inspection fund herein created and paid in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 6. That no inspector or deputy inspector of grain shall during his term of service be interested, directly or indirectly, in the handling, storing, shipping, purchasing, or selling of grain or seed in the market where he is employed as such inspector or deputy inspector; nor shall he be in the employment of any person or corporation interested in the handling, storing, shipping, purchasing, or selling of grain or seed in such market.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and required, as soon as may be after the enactment hereof, to determine and fix, according to such standards as he may prescribe, such classification and grading of wheat, flax, corn, rye, oats, barley, and other grains and seeds as in his judgment the usages of trade warrant or require, having reference to the standards, classifications, and grades now recognized by the several chambers of commerce and boards of trade of the United States: *Provided, however,* That the reference to such various classifications and grades shall serve only as a guide and suggestion in the matter of determining and fixing the United States standards herein provided for, but he shall not be controlled thereby, but shall determine and fix such standards and such classifications and grades as will, in his judgment, best subserve the interests of the public in the conduct of interstate and foreign trade and commerce in grains and seeds.

Sec. 8. That when such standards are fixed and the classifications and grades determined upon the same shall be made matter of permanent record in the Agricultural Department, and public notice thereof shall be given in such manner as the Secretary of Agriculture shall direct, and thereafter such classifications and grades and modifications thereof shall be known as the United States standards. All persons interested shall have access to said record at such convenient times and under such reasonable regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; and on the payment of such proper charge as the Secretary may fix a certified copy of the classifications and grades shall be supplied to those who may apply for same.

Sec. 9. That when changing conditions make it necessary to change or modify standards of grades, the same may be done after thirty days' notice by bulletin from the Secretary of Agriculture through the office of the chief inspectors, the limits of such changes to be clearly defined, and standards thus fixed to be substituted for the ones formerly adopted and to be operative at time to be fixed by the Secretary, but not in less than five days from date of adoption.

Sec. 10. That from and after thirty days after such classification and grades have been determined upon and fixed and duly placed on record as herein provided, such classifications and grading shall be taken and held to be the standard in all interstate tarde and commerce in grain in all cases where no other standard is agreed upon: *Provided, however,* That in interstate trade or commerce in grain when the consignor thereof or his authorized agent shall, by written order, so direct public inspection, classification, or grading shall not be required nor made when said grain or seed is consigned to the owner thereof or his authorized agent, or to a mill or private storehouse, or for deposit in a special bin, or to a public warehouse, the purchaser and seller consenting thereto, or if consigned to a market where the usages of trade recognize sales of grain and seed by sample, when the consignor shall direct its sale by sample.

Sec. 11. That it shall be the duty of any railroad company, steamship company, or other firm or corporation or private individual engaged in the transportation of grain or seed destined to any State, Territory, or country other than that in which it is received for inspection, or receive from any other State, Territory, or country than that to which it is consigned, to notify the United States grain inspector at the place of destination of any consignment of grain, within twenty-four hours after its arrival, that a shipment, cargo, or load of grain or seed is in its, their, or his hands at the place of destination of said grain and asking the said inspector to inspect and grade the same without unnecessary delay and before the same is unloaded from the car, vessel, or other vehicle in which the same was shipped: *Provided, however,* That if there is no such inspector located at the point of destination then the inspection shall be made at point of shipment or in transit, as may be designated by the purchaser; that it shall be unlawful for any person herein named to willfully unload or otherwise discharge any load, cargo, or consignment of grain which has been at any time during the period of its transit an article of interstate commerce prior to its inspection as herein provided for, and for each car so willfully unloaded a separate offense shall have been committed, and there shall be imposed a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense; that for each cargo so willfully unloaded from any water craft there shall be imposed a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars; that for the willful unloading or discharging of any other vehicle there shall be imposed a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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PRESIDENT BARNETT RESIGNS

Our forms have been opened after a few copies have been printed to insert the following from the Indianapolis Star of January 10th:

PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN SOCIETY EQUITY RESIGNS

Cicero M. Barnett, president of the American Society of Equity, has tendered his resignation to the board of directors of that organization to be acted on at the meeting to be held next month. O. D. Pauley, secretary and treasurer of the American Society of Equity, and the only officer of the organization in the city yesterday, would not discuss President Barnett's action yesterday afternoon.

CRITICS AND CRITICISM

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE

Some criticism is fair and legitimate. Most of us need to be hit, and hit hard, sometimes, principally because we get the notion that we have a monopoly of wisdom. But criticism should be constructive, rather than destructive. True criticism does not necessarily mean a pointing out of weakness. It may be the discovery of virtue. But most criticism is of the other kind. It is just plain, simple "knocking." Criticism of another generally acts as a boomerang upon the unjust critic, because the critic is most apt to point out in another the failing which is peculiarly his own.

People who insinuate are like the people who won't look you in the eye when they talk to you. You know how to treat such.

We want to place a copy of The Third Power book in the hands of every subscriber and we want every farmer in the country to become a subscriber to this paper. To this end we are now making our subscription offers to include a copy of the book free See them.

We have a special edition of The Third Power printed on very fine paper and bound in fine silk cloth. This will make an admirable Christ- Price $1.00 postpaid, and, if requested, we will write your compliments in before mailing.

WITH UP-TO-DATE'S PUBLISHER

If you approve of what this paper is doing, drop a postal to us for a few sample copies to hand around.

Make your neighbor think like you do, and act as you do, by getting him to subscribe for this paper. This brings co- operation.

Banks have made some very onerous rules regarding collecting checks and we request our subscribers to please not send them in the future. Even drafts on large cities like Kansas City, Philadelphia, Boston, etc., for which the remitter probably paid a fee, we are charged another fee for collecting. Send the cash in a strong envelope well secured or registered letter, or postoffice or express money order or bank draft on Chicago or New York. When the Farmers' Society of Equity gets strong it will not allow onerous rules made against the public.

If your business is with the Society, always make money orders or drafts *"to the order of Farmers' Society of Equity,"* and not to any individual. If with the publisher of this paper, make them *"to the order of Up-to-Date Farming"* and not to any individual.

It was a long struggle and a battle at every turn of the road, but UP-TO-DATE won. It will be even more in the hearts of the people in the future than in the past.

A new era is dawning for UP-TO-DATE FARMING and for farmers. The era of Equity in business has been ushered in. This paper has won its fight against those who would curb it in its progress to be a great power to demand and secure equal opportunities for all the people. A paper teaching what this one does and with the

mission UP-TO-DATE has, cannot have too much power.

When the circulation of this paper reaches a million or more it will compel justice and equity for farmers. The organization it represents then will be the greatest and best on earth.

Get together on two important propositions. They are the Farmers' Society of Equity and UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Read in this issue "Which Side of the Line Are You On?" and "The Campaigns for 1908."

Our subscription manager says: *"tell all our readers to give full address every time they write, and to write it so plainly that no mistake need be made in reading it."* Please favor the manager.

Statements of subscription account were sent to over 60,000 subscribers in December and January. If your subscription is in arrears, and you have not responded to the statement, please do so now. We must hear from every such subscriber without delay as we have other important work —development work—that will make it extra burdensome to prolong the time of renewing.

Did you think of ordering UP-TO-DATE stopped? Think again and don't do it. We cannot afford to lose a single subscriber but must get new ones as rapidly as possible. And *you* know it.

"I don't receive UP-TO-DATE FARMING!" We get a good many such notices. To all such we will say that members who joined the A. S. of E. since the 1907 convention and some before that time, have not been reported to the publisher yet. We cannot send the paper until we get the name. The remedy: Demand the return of your money and send it direct to the F. S. of E., or UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

A great many members have written, "I paid my dues for 1907 and you did not change the expiration date of my paper." Eighty-four such letters came December 9th, and the same is repeated every day, some days more and some days less. In these cases no reports or payments were received by the publisher. The trouble came about through the complicated system of reporting, carelessness, and we're sorry to say, sometimes dishonesty. The remedy: We have credited all that have been reported, for their 1907 subscription and will continue to do this through this month (January). Therefore, if your subscription label does not give you full credit, let us know this month. Also, in the future, reports are to be made direct. Thus, there will be only the person you pay your money to between you and us. Carelessness, incompetency or dishonesty will be discouraged, and found out if practiced. How do you like direct reporting?

Bundles of any issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING can be obtained, until further notice, in lots of 10 or more at 1 cent a copy.

"Don't borrow trouble; any of your friends (?) will gladly give it to you." We have found this true in our own case.

If any person knows that this paper has wrongly represented anything connected with the recent convention, or previous to it, or subsequent to it, we will give space to print proof of misrepresentation.

COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS

Our old readers will recall how all the farm papers said "it can't be done," when the doctrine of controlled marketing to secure profitable prices was first taught by this paper. They can also recall the bitter opposition by such papers, and how UP-TO-DATE FARMING went along in its even course until it *was done.*

And now a change has come over them. They see it has been done in part and they *know* it can be done completely if the farmers are left alone. They now are very solicitous to help (?) farmers. But how? While they espouse the cause for which this paper labored so unfalteringly for five years, do they adopt the only plan that will give farmers industrial freedom? They do not. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is given no credit but continues to be insulted as it always has been, its motives impunged, and its accomplishments ignored. While they are making a pretense of helping farmers to secure profitable prices, they are not sincere, or they have very bad judgment, because they are creating doubt, discord and factions, instead of settling on the only true and tried plan. Each has its own pet idea to exploit. In this way they are doing as much now as they ever did to delay the farmers time of triumph.

We write above as a note of warning. The dangers ahead of farmers now are greater than ever before. Don't be lulled into a condition of false security. Don't let any editor deceive you. Don't give up independent thought. There is only one road that farmers may travel to the *front* and it is by the *original* Equity route.

Mr. John Thibos of Cadillac, Mich., sends clippings from Cadillac News-Express, Farm and Home and Cadillac Globe. In transmitting these he says: "The best way to get rid of those who oppose is to freeze them out by non-support.

The Ohio Farmer bitterly opposed the original Equity movement, but the new edition just about suits it. In their solicitation for the success of the Equity-Farmers, Consumers, Million-dollar-Hydra-headed-combination they have sent sample copies and a leter to members. Following is an example of how they were received:

"I find genuine pleasure in being able to inform you that the *best* people of our State stand firm for the principles of *Equity,* as expressed and taught by the *originator,* the Hon. J. A. Everitt, of Indianapolis, Ind. As for the head of the "Bolting Contingent," we must say that evidently they *have not the shepherd's voice,* for the *sheep,* (the true Equity people) are not following *them;* the farmers are awakened, never never to slumber again as in the past. They are being educated to their situation, they know their enemies, as well as their *friends.*. We Equity people, or as *you* are pleased to designate us "We Everitt people," are fully apprised of the work of the late national convention, through the official paper, UP-TO-DATE FARMING. We belong to the Farmers' Society of Equity, the above named publication is our official organ, and J. A. Everitt is our leader in the cause of *true Equity.* And no matter what may come in the future, no *so-called farm papers* (of which yours is a fair sample), will ever be able to blind the farmer to his true position. So, Mr. Editor, if you are one of the crowd who are making such frantic efforts to *sit hard* on the "lid," (and your editorial regarding the Society of Equity points you out as one of them), then we fancy you had better get off that "lid," for under it is working the combined forces of the organized farmers of our country, and some day the "lid" may blow off and with it, a big slice of your subscription list! No! We "Everitt" people don't want *your* sheet and we are glad we *don't;* 'tis a pity so many of your "specimen copies" were thrown away, when you tossed them in our direction, but then you see we farming people *can* distinguish *now* between the bone which is meaty and juicy, and the one that is bare of sustenance. See! You are tossing out the latter kind. Better get off that "lid," Mr. Eds.! Ha! Ha!"

MAE MANNING.

Ollivet, Ky., Dec. 25. '07.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have received your very *officious* communication, in which you state that the *exceedingly officious* Mr. C. R. Walrod had sent my name to you in order that you might forward your "specimen copies" to me, and he further states, so you have written, that "I will be glad to read this article at the next meeting of our local," and "that I will distribute the extras among members." I am sure if Mr. Walrod will attend strictly to the affairs over which he has charge, he may find steady employment. But when he officiously dabbles with the affairs of our union here he overleaps his jurisdiction, as we are not in his flock. In conclusion let me emphatically say that I wish no further communication from any branch of the *"Bolting Contingent".* Let me say this section is hot for J. A. Everitt, and the principles he teaches, and don't *presume* to fire any more of your papers, literature, etc., *this way* if you please! Our union repudiates your methods and principles with emphasis.

MAE MANNING.

Mt. Olivet, Ky.

C. O. Drayton has issued another circular to "members of the American Society of Equity." Yes, Mr. Everitt hired John Mulholland with consent of Secretary Tubbs, and without consulting the board of directors. After Mulholland proved himself incompetent, Mr. Everitt discharged him, and Tubbs, Drayton and Sharp kept him to assist them in the dirty work. Does Drayton want the members to think that the board of directors should always be consulted before a person can be fired? If not, then what does he mean? The board did repudiate the contract, because Mr. Everitt had a hand in it, and to distress Mr. Everitt, and then he was retained and is at headquarters to this time. Drayton says: "I am not alarmed at the personal filth flung at the old board of directors. Men do not throw mud when they have rocks, and when they begin throwing mud it is evident they have run out of rocks, or, more likely they never had any to begin with."

You're quite right, Mr. Drayton, we are throwing at you just what you stored up the past year, and we are printing the records. If it's mud and not rocks, it is your fault as you made it. How do you like the installment in this issue ("Conspiracy and Rebellion?" If mud won't defile you perhaps ancient eggs will.

KIND WORDS FROM THE PRESS

Those who furnish the public press with its column after column of matter for the multitudes to read, may sometimes err, but, trained to thought and accustomed to reason, they most generally arrive at wise conclusions. As was to be expected, the recent unaccountable, if not inexcusable, proceedings of the American Society of Equity has received its share of attention. We slip the following from the Sinilac County, Michigan Farmer:

"Viewed from an independent point, it is clearly notable that President Everitt has been the victim of place-hunters who covet the power centered in the official organ. Instead of correcting alleged abuses of office, the scheme seemed to be to fleece the president of his official toga, first, and explain the situation afterwards.

"A Society embracing as many members as the Equity boasts needs cool heads and resolute men devoted to the highest interests of the cause in order to keep it intact. Like all great bodies of men combined to co-operate, the Equity will from time to time feel the influence of malcontents who spread evil reports among the brotherhood, to the end that revolutionary principles secure seats in the front row.

"But here is where the rank and file should come in and assert themselves as parties who have interests higher than mere place and position in the Order. It is their business to let the revolutionary spirits understand for all time that the society was not organized for the express purpose of furnishing offices for ambitious men; that they have something valuable at stake, and that any move tending to disturb the equilibrium of the society is injurious to the entire membership."

As a comparison piece, we clip the following from The Co-Operative Leader, of Topeka, Kansas:

"The American Society of Equity has dethroned its president and sent their old secretary to the rear. That is a mighty good start toward destroying the organization. While the new men are learning the work the rank and file will get discouraged and disintegration will follow. They can find a home in the Farmers' Union.

"J. A. Everitt was about all there ever was to the American Society of Equity and now that he has been ordered to retire what is there left to hold that organization together?. There is possibly not another man in the whole country that can do what Everit has done, organize and hold his members to a will-o-the-wisp, a pipe dream.'

We thank our generous contemporary for the above kind expressions, but we are at a loss to know just what he means by "will-o-the-wisp, a pipe dream." The great central idea of the American Society of Equity is "Equity (fairness) in all the business relations of life." Its first great purpose is to secure profitable and equitable prices for all farm crops through co-operation and controlled marketing. Is this "a will-o-the-wisp, a pipe dream?" If so, pray for what does the Farmers' Union stand? It is not a question with us what prices other people put on their property. It belongs to them either by right of purchase or production, and they have a right to name the terms on which they will surrender that ownership to another. That right is conceded to every producer or owner of commodities of value except the farmer. And it applies without a protest to the farmers' products so soon as they pass out of his hands. UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the Society of Equity (the original Society) contends that this so nearly universal rule should reach one step farther back and apply to farm products while yet they belong to the farmer who produced them.

Is that the "pipe dream?" Then of all men the farmer is the most unhappy. If everybody else may price what belongs to him, including the results of his labor and his labor itself, while the farmer is not permitted to do so, it follows that, since somebody must price the things that come from the farms, the buyers must do it and thus hold the farmers at their mercy, and farmers, as of old, must be little more than "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for those who are privileged to make both buying and selling prices for those who raise crops.

But perhaps the "pipe dream" consists of the means proposed to secure to farmers this privilege so freely accorded to everybody else. It is the simplest thing that could be proposed, nothing but co-operation and controlled marketing—co-operation in the agreement as to a minimum price, and then sell when the price is offered and withhold when it is not. If that is a "pipe dream," for farmers, it is an important business reality for every other calling, and we can see nothing in soil cultivation or crop production which ought to make that business an exception to so universal a rule. We believe it would be well for our good friend, The Co-Operative Leader, to revise his idea of "a will-o-the-wisp, a pipe dream."

The Michigan Farmer has been one of the most unfair farm papers against the Society in the five years of its existence. It was one of very few to report false and scandalous reports sent out through the Equity Press Bureau maintained at headquarters. As a protest to this paper's unfairness, The Gleaner, another Michigan paper, contained the following in its issue of December 15:

It is a question if the agitation Editor Everitt has carried on for the past five years is not as great value to the farmers of this country as all the "howes, wherefores and suggestions" that have been published for the past ten years by the farm papers that are condemning him.

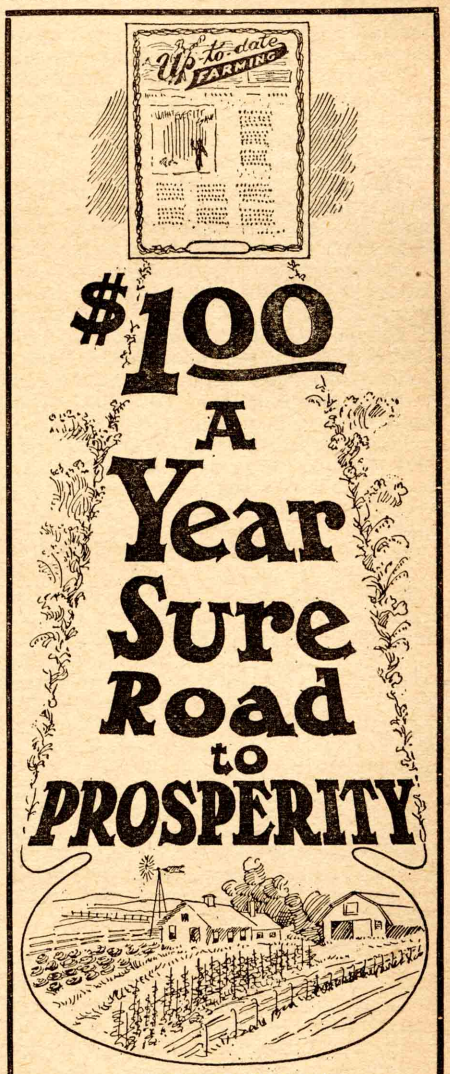
The thousands of Michigan members should not hesitate in their choice of State farm papers.

When people know they have done another a wrong, they feel bound to say something to justify their action; and when they get themselves in that fix they seldom pay much attention to the truth.

Some of the A. S. of E. State officers find themselves in a hard row of stumps, notably those of Minnesota and the State president of Illinois. They have been shown what they were very slow to see, that their members are opposed to their unjust and revolutionary course. Hence to save themselves they resort to their usual tricks and deception.

All that Mr. Everitt asks of his enemies is that they keep within the truth. He does not expect them to do that, though, for if they did their occupation would very soon be gone.

After reading all the "literature" of the "opposition," it is amusing to note that the "great wickedness" resolves itself into two things: Mr. Everitt would not allow some fellows to do everything they wanted to do, and he published a paper at his own expense and allowed the members to have it at half price! Let's see if the "other fellows" can do that.



Pub. UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Dear Sir—Enclosed is $.....for which please send me a pass on the ROAD TO PROSPERITY for...years, or...passes one year.

NAME .....

R. R.... P. O.....

Co..... STATE.....

TERMS

1 year subscription.....$1.00
2 year subscription (or 2 subscriptions 1 year)..... 1.50
5 year subscriptio (or 5 subscriptions 1 year..... 3.00
Life subscription..... 5.00

Address UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Which Side of the Line Are You On?

Secretary Pauley Says Members Who Choose Up-to-Date Farming Will Not Be In Good Standing

If there still remains one critic against the Farmers' Society of Equity, he should be disarmed when he knows the true status of the Society down to date. Let us explain:

The A. S. of E. headquarters in more than two months has made no attempt toward new development. Harmony does not prevail among headquarter officers and employees. The department unions which should have all been maintained at headquarters, to help strengthen it, are all located elsewhere; some of the directors have resigned and the president has repudiated the conduct of his own headquarters since the convention.

They were heavily in debt at the time of the convention because of unconstitutional use of the Society money to establish "a consumers' department," and indebtedness has greatly increased since the convention largely for unconstitutional expenses also. Notes have been issued to extend this indebtedness "until 1907 dues come in." Thus the future has been discounted, and at the very best, the receipts must be used to square up old scores and no aggressive campaigns to organize can be undertaken, even though the desire and ability were present, for months, and then the best season will have passed.

This is the condition of the A. S. of E. headquarters, and it is clear that farmers cannot expect any help from it to market the 1908 crops profitably. It exists, but is powerless, to work out farmers' problems. As long as it exists it holds the old name. Therefore, if farmers want the benefits in 1908 that can only come through the Equity Society, they must not wait to step into dead men's shoes. You ask, "what shall we do?"

If the original plan of the Society was right; that is to organize the farmers; to control their crops; to secure profitable prices of their own making; then the only thing to do is to affiliate with the Farmers' Society of Equity which stands for all these things. Also the F. S. of E. is represented by ability to plan campaigns and conduct them; is not handicapped by debts; has not in any way discounted the future and it represented by the paper that is responsible for the existence of the Equity Society, and brought it into its late prominence and power.

The time has certainly come when each member must decide. We say "each member" because even some local unions are divided; while State unions, where they have expressed themselves, no two agree ON ALL POINTS.

To illustrate:

Michigan, in State convention, refused to support the present A. S. of E. headquarters; endorsed UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper and will retain the balance of the money in the State treasury.

Oklahoma, in State convention, condemned many of the acts of the recent convention, but thought they ought to support the officers it elected. They endorsed UP-TO-DATE FARMING as their official paper.

Nebraska, in State convention, passeda resolution that three States should arbitrate the Society's troubles and left it to each member to choose which paper he preferred.

Kansas has not held a State convention, but in several important county meetings the Farmers' Society of Equity and UP-TO-DATE FARMING were endorsed.

Minnesota, like Kansas, has not held a State meeting, but in several county and district meetings, representing practically the organized portions of the State, they endorsed the Farmers' Society of Equity and UP TO-DATE FARMING.

In Kentucky, the home of Sharp; Illinois, the home of Drayton; Indiana, the home of Speer; Wisconsin, the home of Emmerton, Crawley and Kump; and North Dakota, the home of Pauley and Nelson; all of whom are among the chief conspirators, the most of the State officers have been in favor of the present A. S. of E. headquarters. But the members have largely been against them, and almost solid for UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper. As the full significance of the conspiracy drawn on the members, and as they realize the danger of departing from the true principles of Equity for farmers, as the first convention committed the new A. S. of E to do, they are rallying to the Farmers' Society of Equity. This is not an idle boast. It is true, as every member must conclude there is no alternative if he shall hope for a speedy solution of his serious problems.

Then a few county unions, notably Ohio county, Ky., the home of ex-Director Sharp and President Barnett, have passed resolutions to support the present headquarters of the A. S. of E., while protests are pouring in from members that they will refuse to do so.

We want to please everybody, but the person who undertakes to do so, seldom pleases anybody. We want to say "amen" to Michigan's resolutions, and we will if the people will take hold and organize the State in 1908. We cannot, however, send such greetings to Oklahoma. The delegates to that convention certainly acted without a full knowledge of the facts. We might ask them how they can consistently uphold the present A. S. of E. headquarters when its own president has repudiated its conduct? Nebraska has put the time of a settlement in the indefinite future, while what is needed now is positiveness—action. A definite plan and speedy results. If we are to save the organization and develop it to greater proportions, the way must be present now, at the beginning of the year. This is why we said in December 8th number:

"Whatever is proposed now must be a clear-out proposition," and "To inspire the confidence that is now necesary to win, and win quickly, it wil be neccessary to present plans that cannot reasonably fail, that are simple and which will not impose any particular tax in money or of time to work out."

Kansas came out on this clear-out proposition. If all the other States would have done likewise the problem would be much simplified. Minnesota, likewise, as far as the members have been heard from, but the president and secretary are not so certain.

We don't believe in witholding the truth. We have a serious problem before us and it must be met squarely. The best movement the country had offered it is in jeopardy and to remove it from this jeopardy requires heroic treatment.

We believe every member will grant that the farmers problems cannot be solved except by ONE national organization, for ALL sections and for ALL the crops. Also that we have the right plan and that formerly we were moving in the right direction. Inasmuch as many of the benefits promised, were realized while working on that plan, we may claim that the plan has been proven correct. But the present A. S. of E. is sadly out of line. Each of its crop departments are practically distinct and separate from the head organization and each have their headquarters elsewhere than at the main headquarters, thus defeating the object that they give adhesive qualities to the headquarters and strengthen it. All crop interests were to center at one place and permit of perfect co-operation instead of, as at present, being a drawing apart. And now, pardon us for referring to this, come various States and unwittingly produce conditions that might make as many **sectional** factions as there are States.

As we said, we would like to please everybody, but how can we? The people participating in the various conventions were honest and sincerely thought in each case they were doing the very best thing. The trouble was they did not know what other States were going to do, with the result that no two are a unit ON ALL POINTS. This, however, is what might be expected when the individual States attempt to do what belongs to the national organization. If a deliberate attempt was to be made to thoroughly confuse, demoralize and disrupt the organization on national lines, no more certain course could be adopted. Therefore, we hope all will exercise a little patience until another national convention can be held, when rules and laws can be adopted that will harmonize in all the States.

To emphasize this even more, we need only to refer to Secretary Pauley's ruling that if any report is made to him of fees or dues that included UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper such paper would not be sent, or members would not be considered in good standing if the part was deducted from the fee or dues to provide UP-TO-DATE FARMING, before remitting It is plain enough where the Nebrask and Oklahoma members will stand in the face of this rule. Also thousands in North Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky. The idea is that the member must have that paper forced on him or forfeit his membership.

Which side of the line are you on? If still in doubt, you will probably not go far wrong if you make the following resolutions, adopted by the three counties, Wabasha, Olmstead, and Winona, (Minn.) in joint convention, your resolutions

Whereas, We deplore the fact that a few men, regardless of parliamentary law and the spirit of justice and fairness, got complete control of our National Convention, and used it in a manner to indicate that they were influenced by men that are enemies to our Society, and

Whereas, We realize that we have already derived benefits that demonstrate that its fundamental principles are correct,

Therefore, be it resolved that it is the sentiment of this convention representing Wabasha, Olmstead and Winona counties that we denounce and disapprove the actions of said national convention and will not be bound by such actions, nor the actions of the Board of Directors in attempting to discard "UP-TO-DATE FARMING" as the official paper.

Resolved, that we continue to carry out the true principles of Equity as advocated by the founder of our Society and will continue to recognize "UP-TO-DATE FARMING" as the official paper.

Resolved, that we deplore the trouble that has arisen in our organization and sincerely trust that some means may be found for a satisfactory compromise that may settle all difficulties.

We appeal to the officers of the State union and other unions that their efforts may be used in this direction.

Resolved, that if no such compromise is brought about, that we shall regard ourselves as a part of the Farmers' Society of Equity as advised and recommended by ex-President Everitt and others as being the true organization.

As the prospects for a compromise are not good at present, and as the organization must be maintained and extended, each member's duty, it would appear, is to step to the side of the line represented by the Farmers' Society of Equity. Also, if a compromise is effected it will include all members in good standing in both factions. But the declaration that members who choose UP-TO-DATE FARMING as their official paper cannot be in good standing in the A. S. of E. faction looks very encouraging that nearly all the members will now come with the F. S. of E.

To Whom Shall We Report?

1. If you believe in the original principles and plan of the Equity Society, and if you want its good objects for farmers accomplished first, then you better report to the Farmers' Society of Equity.

2. If you prefer this paper—UP-TO-DATE FARMING—the paper that established the Equity Society, and which has done so much to secure equity for farmers, then you must report to the Farmers' Society of Equity, because you will forfeit your membership if report is sent to the other people.

3. If you want your Society to be powerful to secure equitable prices for the 1908 crops, then report to the Farmers' Society of Equity, because its plans for the 1908 campaigns are all made and it has the ability to prosecute them.

4. And why should you report to, and uphold a headquarters that its own head has repudiated its conduct? We repeat what President Barnett said:

"Mr. Everitt, I begin to see that you have been greatly wronged. I want to say that the defamatory literature sent out from headquarters was sent without my knowledge or approval, also, that I am your friend and will stand by you."

And a letter to Mr. Everitt, dated December 27, 1908, was this:

"I have writtten a letter to the department * * * stating that I know nothing against you and that I have not circulated any defamatory charges against you."

In view of this, will it be consistent for any member, or local, or county union to encourage in any way a headquarters that has been responsible for all the trouble our Society has experienced?

5. And there are many more reasons why all members and unions should report to the Farmers' Society of Equity. If the union will not do it as a body, then do it individually. Also, while the present complications exist, send the reports direct to headquarters, except in Michigan and Kansas, where send to STATE SECRETARY as before.

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE IS $2.00 AS BEFORE.

THE ANNUAL DUES ARE $1.20 AS BEFORE.

FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

N. B. Blanks for reporting sent on request.
N. B. State and county unions will be recognized as rapidly as they affiliate with the F. S. of E. and agree on uniform plans and policy, which are absolutely necessary for success.

"SURE HATCH" PRIZES

The Sure Hatch Incubator Company announces a Prize Contest for the year 1908 which will far exceed in liberality all previous contests.

The Company has divided the United States into six districts and increased the number of "hatching" prizes in each district to seven, making 42 prizes, besides numerous cash prizes for the best photographs showing the "Sure Hatch" Incubator in operation.

The majority of the prizes are "Sure Hatch" Incubators, which are well worth striving for, as these incubators are famous the world over for their splendid hatching qualities.

Readers of this paper who are interested in raising poultry for profit should write to the Sure Hatch Incubator Company, Box 28, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 28, Indianapolis, Ind., for the "Prize Circular" and valuable book on Incubators and Poultry Profits, both of which are free, postpaid.

We want every farmer to know more about the Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow. If you do not have one of these up-to-date farm implements, investigate the broad claim of the manufacturer. Sold on one month's free trial. Pay for it in easy payments if you buy it. Freight allowed. Machine guaranteed. You are safe in trying one. Write today to the American Harrow Co., 539 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich., for free catalog and attractive price and terms.

ADVERTISING PRIZE CONTEST

Many replies were received in the contest as to which was the best advertisement in the December 1st number. It was very hard for the judges to decide, but finally prizes were awarded as follows:

John L. Porter, Harmon, Ill., $5.00 cash; Oscar Tronsgard, Wyndmere, N. D., yearly subscription; J. J. Fox, Crofton, Ky., yearly subscription; A. H. Green, Arab, Ala., yearly subscription; O. T. Everhart, Hanover, Pa., yearly subscription; Geo. Rawding, Akron, N. Y., yearly subscription.

Mr. Porter, the winner of the first prize, selected the advertisement of the Johnson-Slocum Co., 426 State St., Cairo, Mich., as the best advertisement and his reasons were considered best by the judges.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis

The Story of Banking by Mail

and the reasons why this favorably known savings bank pays

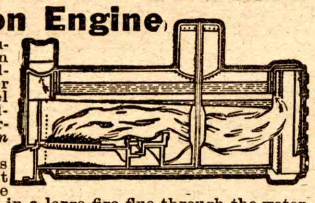
4 Per Cent Interest

are graphically told in a new book we have just published. It will be sent free to anyone interested in this subject. Please ask for book "K."

The Cleveland Trust Company

Capital, $2,500,000.00 Surplus, $2,500,000.00
Seventy-three Thousand Depositors
CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Most Powerful Traction Engine



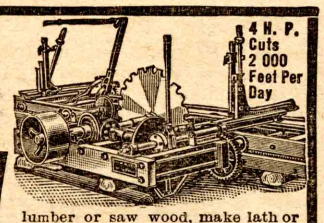
The "New Huber" Traction Engine develops *most* power with *least* fuel because its boiler is the perfected "*return flue*" type.

The cut shows you how heat from the fire passes *forward* in a large fire flue through the water and then comes through tubes to the smokestack in the rear. Thus, the heat goes through the water *twice*, giving *double* heating capacity. There are many other exclusive features about the "New Huber." We tell you about all of them in our new "School for Threshermen", which we send FREE on request.

No matter who you are—nor where you are—nor how you wish to use a Traction Engine—before making up your mind which one to get, you should send for this new book which we mail to you FREE and *postpaid*. Write for it today.

THE HUBER MFG. CO., Dept. M, Marion, Ohio

IF YOU SAW



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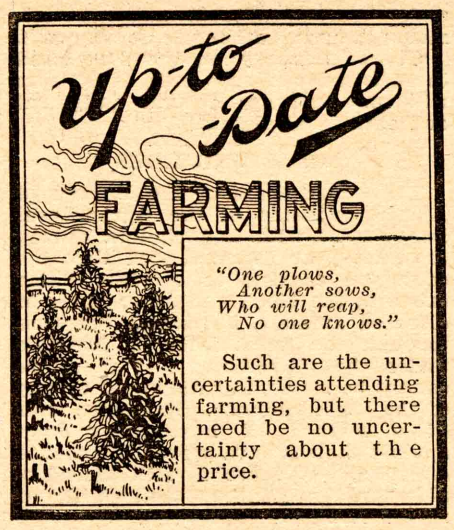
AIR COMPRESSORS
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS.
AURORA, ILL., CHICAGO, DALLAS, TEX.

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers



The farm's broad acres rest, but not in peace,
The hungry winds fight over them;
But calm they sleep till storms shall cease,
And then new wealth will cover them.
—STELLE.

AS WE HAPPEN TO THINK

Many a barn lot is a gold mine; the fields are a mint that will coin the "gold" into money. Get it to them.

See that water does not stand on any part of the wheat field. Standing water is worse than green bugs or chinch bugs.

The Department of Agriculture wants a heavy appropriation of money with which to fight the green bugs in southwestern wheat fields. The speculative bears destroy more wheat values than the bugs do. If Mr. Wilson had a few extra dollars would he take a whirl at them?

Don't let the stock tramp the meadows in the winter. Meadows so tramped soon become weed fields.

Most timberland farms have small creeks running through them. Keep the creeks open and prevent harmful overflows and washouts.

When the ground is frozen and the work is slack is a good time to draw the manure out to the poorer points in the fields. With a view to this it is is a good plan to clean up the lots and put the manure in piles when the ground is soft.

Every indication is for future good prices for corn. Since crib corn is provided on almost every farm, and the corn is safely housed therein, don't be in a hurry to sell. Wait until the market wants it. If there is profit in corn culture, the farmer ought to have his share of it.

It will be a happy day also when there is granary room on every farm in which to store the small grain. It is shameful mismanagement to dump the crops and glut the markets.

Out on the farms, as we note the frantic squirming of the few schemers who thought they could, at a single turn of the wrist, scoop in a man's life work, we wonder if those fellows know how it feels to "get left." Farmers knock around among the clods, but they have learned not to strike their toes against every stump.

UP-TO-DATE, early and late, tells us what we want to know; and when a "bird" we never heard, pipes up to sing, we listen? No!

We keep our way, refuse to stray in paths where Truth disdains to walk; a safer guide is at our side in UP-TO-DATE's more genial talk.

That "stitch in time" pertains to the woman's work, but a post in time belongs to the men, and a post in time may save a whole fence; and a crop.

COTTON, WHEAT AND RYE

The readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING know that we do not put much reliance in the preliminary crop reports of the Department of Agriculture, and that we do not believe it is in the interest of farming, that they are published as they are; but since they are published, and since the speculators take advantage of them to advance or depress prices, it is well that they be considered to show what evil they do, if for no other purpose.

The cotton report shows a total productin for 1907, of 11,678,000 bales of 500 pounds each. The leading cotton producing States are credited as follows: Virginia, 14,000 bales; North Carolina, 604,000 bales; South Carolina, 1,091,000 bales; Georgia, 1,898,000 bales; Florida, 64,000 bales; Alabama, 1,216,000 bales; Mississippi, 1,536,000 bales; Louisiana, 712,000 bales; Texas, 2,490,000 bales; Arkansas, 796,000 bales; Tennessee, 298,000 bales; Missouri, 40,000 bales; Oklahoma, 919,000 bales.

So palpably exaggerated is this report considered in the south, and previous reports have caused such tremendous losses to the planters in reduction of prices, that a southern congressman has demanded that the Department lay before congress the information upon which the reports are based.

The December report on wheat is to the effect that the area seeded last fall is nearly two per cent, or 596,000 acres less than a year ago, and that the condition in December was three per cent below that of the same time 1906 and 1905, and two per cent below the average for the past ten years.

Of the principal wheat growing States, Kansas and Indiana have the same acreage of a year ago, and the December condition in Kansas is the same, but that of Indiana drops 4 per cent below its condition last year. Nebraska and Illinois have a greater acreage than a year ago, but the condition of the crop in Nebraska is 5 per cent below what it was a year ago, and in Illinois it is 3 per cent below. Ohio has only 96 per cent of last year's acreage, and the condition of the crop is 13 per cent below that of December last year. Texas has only 78 per cent of last year's acreage, and the condition of the crop is one per cent below that of a year ago.

Hence, if the report means anything, it means a short crop next yyear, and those who hold their crops may do so with heavy assurance of remunerative prices.

The acreage of rye reported in December is 2.2 per cent less than that of 1906, and the condition of the crop is 5 per cent below that of last year. Minnesota has increased her acreage two per cent, and Wisconsin maintains hers the same, but all the other rye producing States decrease their acreage, and all show a reduced average condition.

Bale hay! Ask The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., Box 42, Topeka, Kan.

Gordon, Van Tine & Co., 451 Case St., Davenport, Iowa, if you want lumber and mill work of any kind. Write them before you buy.

The harrow is much more important than the plow, say many well-known agriculturists. Learn all about the perfect seed bed. Send for free book to Duane H. Nash, Inc., Box 41, Millington, N. J.

If your farm needs new fences or old ones repaired, look over the wire fense advertisements in this issue. Write for lowest prices, direct from the factory.

A good plow—as good as can be bought—can be gotten direct from the factory. Plows, harrows and all farm implements made and sold by Hapgood Plow Co., D 2, Front St., Alton, Ill., are good. Send for big catalog.

Scientific Feed Mills are recognized as the best power mills. If you need a mill, write for catalog telling about them and why they are superior to others. Fifty styles and sizes made by The Foos Mfg. Co., Box 127, Springfield, O.

Look over the advertisements of Seedsmen and Nurserymen in this issue. Be on the lookout for the newest novelties. Nothing is too good for Our Up-to-Date People. Write our advertisers for catalogs, which they are usually glad to send free.

Low down wagons with wide tired wheels build up roads, save your back and make labor easier for your horses. They are the kind to have. A set of electric wheels will convert your present wagon into a new up-to-date one. Send for book showing the many advantages of low wheels. Electric Wheel Co., Box 170, Quincy, Ill., will mail it free.

If your local hardware merchant buys goods of a wholesale house in Cleveland or any other city, he sends his check by mail to pay for them. You can send money to the bank by mail in exactly the same way without any risk at all. The Cleveland Trust Company pays 4 per cent interest on deposits of $1.00 and more. It is safe and earns 50 per cent to 100 per cent more than local banks pay. Send for book K. Address Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, O.

For a great many years "Columbus" when applied to buggies and carriages has signified the highest quality. The name itself is a very valuable asset. The vehicles made by the Columbus factory must be up to standard, as the manufacturers *could not afford* to attach the name to an inferior article. If you want a buggy or vehicle of any kind or harness either, send to The Columbus Carriage and Harness Co., 2030 S. High St., Columbus, O., for full and complete catalog.

"Why not accept my offer and try a Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow free for a month?" is the way Mr. W. W. Collier starts his advertisement. And why not? There is no *good reason* why every farmer who does not have one of these up-to-date harrows should not accept his offer. Read the great proposition advertised in this number. At least write a postal for catalog and full particulars. Write W. W. Collier, Mgr., American Harrow Co., 539 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

Over 15,000 De Loach Sawmills are in use throughout the world. For twenty years they have been standard. With a De Loach mill a man can saw his own lumber or do custom work at the very minimum expense. The machine is so simple a 15-year-old boy can operate it just as successfully as a grown man. The capacity of a De Loach mill is 25 to 50 per cent more than the guarantee calls for. If you are in the market for a sawmill, we suggest that you write to the De Loach Mill Mfg. Co., Box 850, Bridgeport, Ala., for their free illustrated catalog.

Every farmer who has a Fanning Mill finds it a good investment. If it is a Chatham Mill, it is doubly so, because Chathams are leaders. It cleans all kinds of grain, separates oats from wheat, cleans red clover, takes out buckhorn and plantain, cleans alsike and alfalfa, cleans beans, oats, barley, grades corn, cleans timothy, takes chess and cockle out of wheat. And *this mill is sold on thirty days free trial.* FARMERS, GET BUSY. Send for big free book. Write The Manson Campbell Co., 5 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich. They have twenty-four branch warehouses and pay the freight.

The German Third Power book is now printed. All orders on hand will be filled as rapidly as possible and new orders will have immediate attention. Price $1.50, but special price to readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, 50 cents postpaid.

My Catalog Will Quote You Prices That Save You 33⅓%

I want to send you my big, new 1908 Book, containing 192 pages of **Split Hickory** Pleasure Vehicle Bargains, and full line of Harness. A postal addressed to me will get it **FREE**, postage prepaid. I will quote you prices that I guarantee to save you 33⅓ to 50%, and will send you any vehicle made by my Company on **THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL** and guarantee it **TWO YEARS**—this guarantee backed up by my two big vehicle factories, in Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio.

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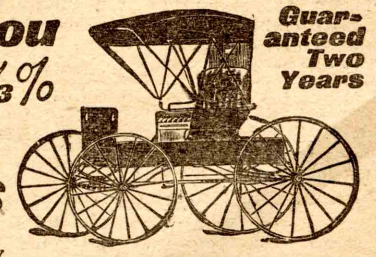
H. C. Phelps, President, THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. COMPANY, Station 99, Columbus, Ohio



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The Cream of Cream Separators

The Sharples Dairy Tubular is the cream of cream separators—the pick of the whole bunch. Supply can waist low, you can fill it with one hand. All gears enclosed, dirt free, absolutely self-oiling—no oil holes, no bother—needs only a spoonful of oil once or twice a week—uses same oil over and over. Has twice the skimming force of any other separator—skims twice as clean. Holds world's record for clean skimming.

Bowl so simple you can wash it in 3 minutes—much lighter than others—easier handled. Bowl hung from a single frictionless ball bearing—runs so light you can sit while turning. Only one Tubular—the Sharples. It's modern. Others are old style. Every exclusive Tubular feature an advantage to you, and fully patented. Every Tubular thoroughly tested in factory and sold under unlimited guaranty. Write immediately for catalog J-136 and ask for free copy of our valuable book, "Business Dairying."

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West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

TO INTRODUCE OUR SUPERIOR NORTHERN STOCK WE OFFER A PAIR OF

Angora Goats

MALE AND FEMALE **$10.00**

Only One Pair at this Price to any one address

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

Angora Goats are the most profitable of all farm animals—valuable fleece, meat and pelt. A pair will acquaint you with their habits and readily convince you of the worth of Angora Goats on your farm. Express charges will be nominal.

Largest American breeders and shippers Angora Goats

Write today for complete ANGORA CATALOGUE, or for CATALOGUE illustrating Angora rugs, robes, coats and children's furs at producers' prices.

Northern Angora Goat and Live Stock Co.
DEPT. B. HELENA, MONTANA.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE,

Whether Steer, Bull, or Horse Hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin with the hair on, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof for robe, rug, coat or gloves, and make them up when so ordered.

But first get our illustrated catalog, with prices, shipping tags and instructions. We are the largest custom fur tanners of large wild and domestic animal skins in the world.

We make and sell Natural Black Galloway fur coats and robes, Black and Brown Frisian, Black Dog Skin, and fur lined coats; also do taxidermy and head mounting.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR CO.,
116 Mill Street, Rochester, N. Y.

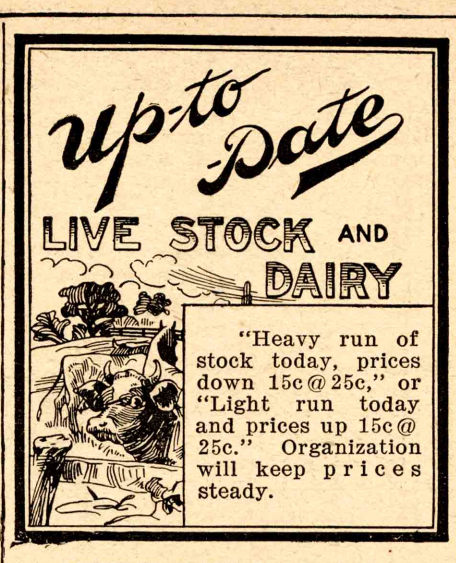
Made entirely of metal- nickel plated

Automatic Sewing Awl

¶ A simple, practical, labor saving device. Sews anything from a belly band to a buggy top; and sews it to *stay* sewed. Sent prepaid upon receipt of price—$1.50. Agents wanted

Foster Manufacturing Co.
Security Bldg Los Angeles, Cal

PATENTS SECURED ON EASY PAYMENTS.
WRITE FOR TERMS
SHEPARD & HAVELL, Box 2215-U WASHINGTON, D. C.



"Heavy run of stock today, prices down 15c@25c," or "Light run today and prices up 15c@25c." Organization will keep prices steady.

WHY NOT FINISH STOCK?

The writer recently heard an old live stock commission man, in conversation with a number of his patrons, ask, with a note of sadness in his voice, "Why don't feeders finish their stock as was the old-time custom?" He went ahead to explain that the big bulk of the stock that the commission men handle in the course of a year is made up of half fatted stuff that is classed as fair to medium. He commented on the fact that in these days a consignment of fully finished stock at most of the receiving points is such an oddity that it causes a slight sensation and will result in a congregation of all the salesmen around the pens in which they are held.

"The premium which fully finished stock commands in the open market over ordinary stuff is so large," he continued, "that it looks like the good business men would go after it. A top load of cattle will bring fully 50 cents more per hundred than the usual top on any given day. In that extra 50 cents is to be found the reason why no feeder should market his stock before it is ready to go. I have about concluded that the daily paper is not really the boon it was. He pays too much attention to the market page; is influenced too much by the daily fluctuation in prices there recorded. He notes a downward tendency in the price of live stock and if it happens to continue for a week or more he begins to get shaky and the desire to realize before the bottom drops out of the market seizes him with the result that he rounds up his holdings and starts them to market to find that his action is but the action of hundreds of other misguided feeders. The downward tendency continues, much as the big packing houses had figured it would. It is all right for the feeders to read, but it almost seems natural for them to be stampeded by what they read about the markets. Maybe if the daily paper had only one market report a week we would have more finished stock to handle and the feeders would receive more money for their labor and investment."

VALUE OF A MILCH COW

We love to write for the ordinary farmer, the one that needs the most help. Experts and those well-to-do can get along any way.

A friend of ours, a renter, has a small cow, more scrub than anything else, but she is a good milker. Twenty-five dollars would be a fair price for such a cow where he lives, but for this one he has been offered $40 on account of her known milking qualities. The other day he sold from her a five weeks old calf for a veal at $10, 25 per cent of her special price—40 per cent of her actual market value.

If the cow made no other return, the money invested in her is much better than if it were invested in a United States bond. But for at least nine months in the year she will give milk enough and make butter enough to do himself and wife and five small children!

There is nothing specially remarkable in this. We write it only to show that farmers are in position to make more profitable small investments than any other people on earth.

There is money on the farm, and there is independence in it, if farmers will only exercise a little judgment and skill in attaining it.

IMMUNIZING HOGS

The experiments of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department with hog cholera during the past year demonstrated that the contagion consists of a virus which exists in the blood and other fluids of diseased animals, but which can pass through the finest filter, is invisible under the microscope, and therefore cannot be isolated or discerned by any of the usual methods. Extensive tests of a method of immunizing hogs against cholera have proven this means effective, but there is still considerable question of the practicability of this method of controlling a disease that causes such an enormous loss to the farmers of the country during the course of a year. By this method hogs that have recovered from cholera or that have been exposed without contracting it are injected with suitable amounts of virulent blood from diseased hogs, and in this way their immunity is heightened. The blood serum of these immunes is then used in vaccinating the hogs which it is desired to protect. The method giving the best results is to inject blood from diseased hogs simultaneously with the immune serum. By this method of vaccination hogs are protected for three and a half months or more, while by the use of serum alone the protection cannot be expected to last longer than three weeks. It is claimed the immunized hogs retain for several months their power to furnish a potent serum. To prove a successful curative agent the serum must be administered within four days after actual infection.

Have your hides tanned by The Crosby-Frisian Fur Co., 116 Mill St., Rochester, N. Y. Good reliable work at moderate prices. Finely illustrated catalog explains.

"Grind your feed" is certainly good advice. "Select your mill carefully" is good too. Before buying investigate the Corn Belt Mill made by the Spartan Mfg. Co., 1084 Main St., Pontiac, Ill.

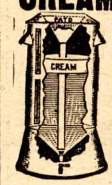
ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle, delivered with full directions. Book 5-C, free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.

W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 102 Monmouth St. Springfield, Mass

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE



This is a genuine offer made to introduce the PEOPLES CREAM SEPARATOR in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address

PEOPLES SUPPLY CO.
Dept. 183 Kansas City, Mo.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained successful students; cost in reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.**

NEWTON'S HEAVE AND COUGH CURE
A VETERINARY SPECIFIC.
15 years sale. *One to two cans will cure Heaves.* $1.00 per can. Of dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet.
The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

CAPITAL GASOLINE ENGINES

For a short time only we will sell a 2½ H. P. engine for $60. Other sizes at reasonable prices.

2½ h.p.—$60

C.H.A. Dissinger & Bro. Wrightsville, Pa

PATENT YOUR IDEAS

$100,000 for one invention; another $8,500. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense.

Patent Obtained or Fee Returned.
CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Att'ys,
(*Established* 15 years)
1010 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

THIS IS A PIPE

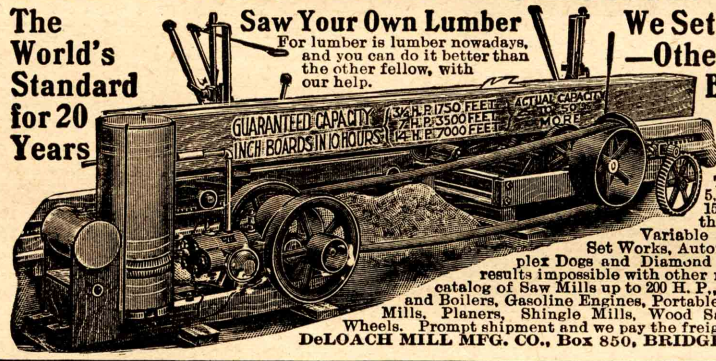
The only practical Cigar Shaped Pipe made. Fill with any kind tobacco. Refill when tobacco is smoked out. Looks like a regular cigar. Sample 10 cents

T. E. Horace & Co. 1005 W. 27th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Celebrated DeLoach Mill

The World's Standard for 20 Years

Saw Your Own Lumber
For lumber is lumber nowadays, and you can do it better than the other fellow, with our help.



We Set the Pace —Others do the Best They Can

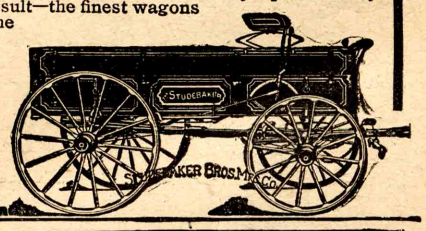
A 15-year-old boy can operate successfully. Two hands cut 5,000 feet per day. 15,000 mills in use the world over. Variable Feed, Friction Set Works, Automatic Steel Triplex Dogs and Diamond Track produce results impossible with other mills. Send for catalog of Saw Mills up to 200 H. P., Steam Engines and Boilers, Gasoline Engines, Portable Corn and Feed Mills, Planers, Shingle Mills, Wood Saws and Water Wheels. Prompt shipment and we pay the freight.

DeLOACH MILL MFG. CO., Box 850, BRIDGEPORT, ALA

Studebaker Quality Supreme

Every ounce of material that goes into a Studebaker wagon or buggy has the "Studebaker Reputation" behind it. Over 50 years' experience has taught us how to make vehicles that last. Every axle—every spoke—every hub—bolt and screw is made by experts. The result—the finest wagons possible to produce have made the Studebaker the

Largest Vehicle Factory in the World



The absolute reliability of the Studebaker line appeals to all careful buyers—those who want honest value. See the Studebaker agent. If you don't know one, write to us. If you will mention this paper and enclose a two-cent stamp we will send you the Studebaker Farmer's Almanac for 1908—FREE.

Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co.
South Bend, Indiana

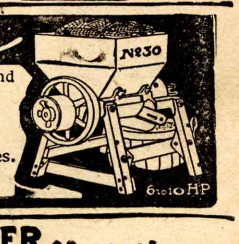
SCIENTIFIC

HIGH GRADE Feed Mills for small power Engines. Grind ear corn and all small grains. Lightest running and fastest grinding mills ever built.

50 STYLES AND SIZES

Fully guaranteed Write for Catalog and special prices.

THE FOOS MFG. CO., BOX 127 Springfield, O.



RELATIVE STRENGTH OF CAST IRON MALLEABLE IRON WROUGHT IRON STEEL

HERCULES STEEL STUMP PULLER

King among stump machines. Absolutely the only line made of steel, all others cast iron. Hercules is 400% stronger than any other. Catalog Free. Address

HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 11 Centerville, Iowa, U. S. A.

FEEDING DAIRY COWS

Dairy cows require different feed than beef cattle.

We should not feed much fat forming foods as our cows would lay on fat instead of producing milk. Feed more silage or roots in the winter season.

Daily feed for a 1000 pound cow, give 40 pounds of silage, seven pounds clover hay, eight pounds of grain.

The cows that are soon to calve should be fed on succulent feed such as silage or roots, bran, linseed meal with a little oats. Keep the bowels open and do not feed very heavy on grains just before or after calving. After calving give bran mash and warm the drinking water for a few days. Allow the calf to suck for about two days and then feed his mother's milk from a pail for about two weeks about three quarts twice a day; after that reduce it with skim milk or warm water, so that at the end of the fourth week the calf will be getting all skim milk, or half whole milk and half warm water with some reliable stock food to aid digestion. Keep a supply of good clover or alfalfa hay within reach and also some ground oats with a little linseed meal mixed with it. After the calf eats the ground feed, gradually get him used to eating whole oats as this is the best for him up to six months old. The heifers should not be bred until about 15 or 18 months old.

A good time to do your dehorning is to dehorn your calves with a good dehorner when they are a few days old. Mark them with an aluminum ear mark so you can keep a record of them.

Keep a record of the breeding of each cow so you will know when she is due to calve and then allow her to go dry six weeks before calving.

The dairy bull should be fed like a working horse and should receive plenty of exercise. Work him in a tread power.

The milking is one of the most important parts of the dairy business. The cows should be milked quickly, clean and quietly. Do not excite your cows or they will not let their milk down. Don't lick a cow because she kicks. If she kicks there is some cause for it. Look for the cause and remedy it. It may be a core teat, it may be an inflamed udder, or it may be that she has been misused and regards her milker as an enemy that she must fight. If such is the case treat her kindly and she will soon learn that you are not going to harm her.

Clip the long hair off the udder and flanks and tail and wipe off the udder with a damp cloth before milking and you will be surprised to see how much cleaner the milk will be.

Weigh each cow's milk with an accurate scale and test the milk with the Babcock tester and you will be able to see how many of your cows are paying for themselves.—Dr. David Roberts, Cattle Specialist.

Agents wanted to sell the Automatic Sewing Awl. Will sew anything from a belly band to a buggy top. Simple, practical and needed on every farm. Write for information. Foster Mfg. Co., 644 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Isn't it time for you, Mr. Farmer, to be thinking of your butter gold mine, right at your home, ready for the working, capable of yielding big and constant rewards, if only you work it properly? If you think "yes," write to the Sharples Separator Company, West Chester, Pa., for their "Business Dairying" handbook and regular catalog number 136. Both free, if you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Both books will help you in getting ready to gain largest possible profits from the butter gold mine.

Chas. E. West, Gotebo, Okla., writes Nov. 15, 1907. I purchased ABSORBINE and applied it according to directions as given for Bog Spavin and had grand success. One bottle was enough to do the work. I shall recommend it for Bog Spavin above all other medicines and I tried a good many different kinds."

ABSORBINE penetrates to the seat of trouble promptly and effectually, without blistering or removing the hair. Does not require the horse to be laid up. Mild in its action but positive in its results. $2.00 a bottle. Manufactured by W. F. Young, P. D. F., 102 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

BUTTER-MAKING ESSENTIALS

A farmer's wife who has had marked success as a butter maker says that the three main essentials in producing fine butter are, cattle that are healthy in every respect, the feeding and care of the cows so that the best results can be obtained and absolute cleanliness in every step of the process from the drawing of the milk until the butter is delivered to the customer.

SHEEP ARE PROFITABLE

Sheep may be the best live stock that a farmer can have—best for the land and best for the bank account—but it seems to be next to impossible to convince the small farmer that such is a fact. It is estimated that there are but 50,000,000 sheep in this country, a small number when it is remembered that our population exceeds 80,000,000. Market receipts during the current year show a decrease compared with last year. The large grazing areas of the West are practically filled so that any increase in sheep husbandry must result from operations on the small farms. The majority of farmers raise other live stock that requires more care and attention and produces poorer returns. It is hard to see how a farmer who goes in for raising a few sheep can lose if he will avail himself of the experience of others, which is always available. The demand for mutton must steadily increase and the tariff on wool assures him of a very fair return for this commodity. Their service in maintaining the fertility of the soil must also be considered. As a matter of fact the sheep's natural enemy, the dog, furnished the reason why so many farmers refuse to carry sheep. Very often it is an excuse—is a danger that is not very formidable. Many of the States have dog laws that insure sheep owners against loss by their depredations. About the only way to get round this drawback, where it really exists, is to carry enough sheep to make it advisable to keep a shepherd.

Violin music free. Do you play the violin? Every musician will want to take advantage of this great offer by E. T. Root & Sons, 95 Patten Bldg., Chicago, Ill. They will send a 50c music book for five 2c stamps to pay postage. Send for it and large music instrument catalog.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO COW OWNERS

It is with more than ordinary enthusiasm that we beg to call the attention of cow owners and dairy farmers to the new 1908 line of the improved De Laval Cream Separators, consisting of ten machines, ranging in capacity from 135 lbs. to 1350 lbs of milk per hour.

Although for a number of years De Laval machines have seemed as nearly perfect as separators could be, thousands of dollars have been and are being spent annually to improve them. The past two years of experiments and tests have been unusually productive of new ideas and big improvements in separator construction. Even the highest hopes of the De Laval experimental force and mechanical experts themselves have been exceeded.

The principal De Laval improvements are greater simplicity of construction, ease of cleaning and replacement of parts, less cost of repairs when necessary, easier hand operation, more complete separation under hard conditions, greater capacity and a material reduction of prices in proportion to capacity.

The line includes several new styles and capacites of machines never offered heretofore. No matter how small or how large the dairy the new De Laval line has a machine exactly suited for it.

If you intend buying a separator do not fail to examine the new De Laval styles before you make your selection, as otherwise you must surely regret it later on. A handsome new 1908 De Laval Catlog can be had for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison St. CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 Filbert St. PHILADELPHIA
Drumm & Sacramento Sts SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices: 74 CORTLANDT STREET NEW YORK

173-177 Williams Street MONTREAL
14 & 16 Princess Street WINNIPEG
107 First Street PORTLAND, OREG

ALL ABOUT SCALES

Write for free copy of our new catalogue. Describes all kinds of scales—Portable, Pit, Pitless. Steel and Cement construction.

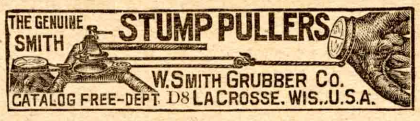
OSGOOD SCALE CO., 100 Central St., Binghamton, N. Y.

SCALES 30 Days' Free Trial

We save you $20.00 on a 5-ton wagon scale—pit or pitless.

Guaranteed 5 Years

Shipped anwhere in U. S. on 30 Days' Free Trial. Weigh farm products and **get full value!** Scale Catalogue FREE. Write **JONES BROS. MERC. CO.** Successor to Kemper-Paxton 941 Liberty St. KANSAS CITY, MO.



Why Not Accept My Offer and Try a Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow Free for a Month?

I believe the Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow has had the largest sale in its first two seasons on the market of any farm implement ever manufactured.
W. W. Collier, Gen. Mgr.

THAT'S my proposition—I mean every word of it.

You can use one of these Discs on your farm—for a full month—without cost.

At the end of that time—if you don't want it—return it to us. We'll allow the freight—thus the test won't cost you one penny. That test is only a part of our liberal selling plan.

It's just our way of assuring every one of our customers that they are going to get what they *want* and what they will be pleased with when they buy a Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow.

We're anxious to send a Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow to any responsible farmer—without deposit—and without advance payment—to make the test. It *must* be a good Disc—and one that will *please* you—or we could not go on making this proposition year after year.

We're sending out thousands upon thousands of these Discs all over the country on this plan. Surely we could not afford to do this if the Disc were *not* all we claim it to be.

The principle of the Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow is right. The Forward Truck does away with all of the annoyance on the team of the old "tongue." It does away with all jamming—end thrust—and whipping of the horses, that frets them and puts them out of commission just at the time you need them most. See the two wheels back of the Disc Blades in the picture?

Those wheels are a part of the Detroit Tongueless TRANSPORT TRUCK, upon which you can raise the Disc Blades off the ground, making them rest on the front and back Trucks—so that you can drive the Harrow over stony ground, rough and sandy roads, bridges, etc., without dulling the blades or cutting up the surface. A good invention—that Transport Truck,—'most worth its weight in gold the way it saves Disc Blades that have to be transported from one field to another or from house to field.

Year before last we had over 1600 orders for this Disc that we couldn't fill—had to send them back. Last year we made twice as many as the previous year—and still we couldn't fill all our orders.

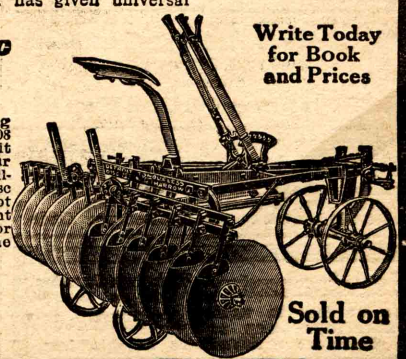
This year we've increased our factory facilities, and hope to be able to fill every single order on the Detroit Tongueless. It has had a wonderful sale—and has given universal satisfaction.

CAUTION:

Beware of *imitations*. They say "imitation is the sincerest flattery"—and our Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow is being very much flattered. There are several cheap imitations of our Harrow being offered for sale through *dealers*. Don't buy one of them believing that you are getting a genuine Detroit—because you are not. The Detroit Tongueless Disc is not for sale by any dealer—anywhere. We sell it direct from our factory—and *you* keep all the dealers' profits in your own pocket.

WE SELL YOU A DETROIT TONGUELESS DISC HARROW—ON TIME—ON TRIAL—FREIGHT ALLOWED

Anyway, we invite you to drop us a line on a postal card, giving us your name and address, and letting us send you our new 1907-08 Disc catalogue. This Book tells you more about the famous Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow than we can tell you here—gives you our Selling Plan and quotes prices on a Detroit delivered at your railroad station. You can buy the genuine Detroit Tongueless Disc only through us *direct*. We advise you of this that you may not be imposed upon by some unscrupulous dealer who will represent to you that he has a Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow for sale—or one as good. He *can't* have a genuine Detroit Tongueless—and he can't have one "just as good."



Write Today for Book and Prices

Sold on Time

W. W. Collier, Gen. Mgr., AMERICAN HARROW CO., 539 Hastings St., DETROIT, MICH.

NOTE:—Full line of Detroit Tongueless Discs are carried at our branch houses in all leading trade centers, enabling us to make prompt shipment to all points. To be sure of getting a Detroit Tongueless just when you want it, better get your order in early.

SEEDS

BUCKBEE'S SEEDS SUCCEED!

SPECIAL OFFER:

Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

Prize Collection Radish, 17 varieties; Lettuce, 12 kinds; Tomatoes, 11 the finest; Turnip, 7 splendid; Onion, 8 best varieties; 10 Spring-flowering Bulbs—65 varieties in all.

GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.

Write to-day; Mention this Paper.

SEND 10 CENTS

to cover postage and packing and receive **this valuable** collection of **Seeds postpaid,** together with my big **Instructive, Beautiful Seed and Plant Book,** tells all about the **Best** varieties of Seeds, Plants, etc.

H. W. Buckbee, ROCKFORD SEED FARMS FARM 275 ROCKFORD, ILL.

SCALECIDE

CONQUERS SAN JOSE SCALE

Now Is the Time to Spray

Leading fruit growers endorse SCALECIDE as the only remedy for the dreaded San Jose scale. Kills the scale without injury to the tree or bud.

SIMPLE, SAFE, ECONOMICAL

Scalecide is antiseptic and healing to the skin. Absolutely non-poisonous. Don't allow your good orchards to be ruined by the terrible San Jose Scale. Use Scalecide—

A SURE REMEDY

Use 1 gallon of Scalecide to 20 gallons of water. We will send 1 quart for 35c, gallon for $1.00, five gallons for $4.00. Sent by freight or express f. o. b. Indianapolis.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis

FOR 10 Cts.

Five pkts. of our new **Early Flowering Carnations,** Scarlet, White, Pink, Maroon, Yellow. Bloom in 90 days from seed, large, double, fragrant and fine colors. All 5 pkts. with cultural directions and big catalogue for 10c. postpaid. Will make 5 lovely beds of flowers for your garden, and many pots of lovely blossoms for your windows in winter.

Catalogue for 1908—Greatest Book of Novelties—Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants Shrubs, Fruits, 150 pages, 500 cuts, many plates—will be mailed *Free* to all who ask for it.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

SEEDS

All the best novelties and standard sorts of Garden and Farm seeds. Send for handsome, illustrated catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Poultry Supplies, Nursery Stock, etc., and special **Bargain List** of Vegetable and Flower seeds at 2 cents per packet and upwards. Mailed to you, if you mention this paper. **FREE**

IOWA SEED CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

6 FREE BLIZZARD BELT EVERGREENS

We grow them by the million. To prove they are healthy and vigorous we offer 6 fine Spruces 2 yr. old **Free** to property owners. Mailing expense 5 ct., which send or not. A postal will bring them. Catalogue free.

The Gardner Nursery Co., Box 19, Osage, Iowa.

TREES THAT GROW

Apples 5c, Peach 5c, Plums 12c, Cherries 17c. Best quality, good bearers, grafted stock, not seedlings. Concord Grapes $2.50 per 100, Forest Tree Seedlings $1.00 per 1,000 up. We pay the freight.

GERMAN NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE, CARL SONDEREGGER, Prop.

We have a complete line of Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds. Our large illustrated catalog free.

GERMAN NURSERIES, Box 62, BEATRICE, Neb.

$10 WILL BUY GROVE AND ORCHARD

325—Fruit, Ornamental and Forest Trees

Estella Nursery Co., Wood River, Nebr.

FREE Booklet on **CATALPA TREES** Let me tell you about the 150 acres I am growing for Telephone Poles. This wood takes the place of Ash and Hickory for Carriage-makers' uses. Beats farming Two to One.

H. C. ROGERS, Box 13, Mechanicsburg, Ohio

Advertisements in Up-to-Date Farming are safe to answer. Have no fear in writing to advertisers—they are **Guaranteed** See Guarantee of Advertisers in this issue

up to Date ORCHARD AND GARDEN

When are you going to meet to organize your warehouse company and arrange for its building? Remember the 1908 crops.

The naked trees look bare and cold,
As winter winds against them blow;
But southern breeze across the wold
Ere long with bloom will make them glow.
—STELLE.

ONLY A WORD OR TWO

The farmer who is not a profesional orchardist, is very liable to neglect the orchard and allow it to grow up in weeds and sprouts. In such case a sod is apt to form not at all conducive to good or abundant fruit. If such farmers do not care to clean up the orchards and adopt a system of cultivation for them, they may accomplish the next best result by turning into them when the ground is soft, the unringed stock hogs.

If it is proposed next to cultivate the orchards that have been allowed to run wild, there is perhaps no better crop to seed them to than cow or field peas, and pasturing them to hogs early in the season is a good preparatory step. Then the best thing to do with the peas is hog them down; turn in as soon as the pods begin to yellow. If continued cultivation is not desirable, follow the peas the next spring with red clover.

Small trees in danger from rabbits may be saved cheaply by wrapping about two feet of the stems with old newspapers. Remove the papers in the spring lest insects might harbor in their folds.

There is scarcely an orchard in the country, especially of the neglected class, which ought not to be thoroughly trimmed and dressed up this winter. The crop was so meager last year in so large a portion of the central apple area that it is reasonable to look for a crop this year. In that event, the aim should be to raise good fruit. A proper dressing of the trees will undoubtedly contribute thereto.

Regular raisers of asparagus have their beds well mulched before now, but possibly some who raise only for family use may not. It should be done at once. Cover heavily with strawy stable manure.

Potato onions, the most profitable onions grown nowadays, especially for family use, should be planted out in the fall and covered with straw or other like substance. See that the covering does not get blown off so as to leave the ground bare.

THE HOPE OF THE ORCHARD

The hope of the orchard is not so much in varieties, soil or culture as it is in the selling of the fruit. Fruit is known to be a perishable product, a product with a limited time in which to market it. Speculation takes advantage of this fact, and, as a rule, makes prices cruelly low. If consumers got the benefit of such prices and were thus enabled to consume more for the benefit of their own health and to the enlargement of the demand, fruit growers could adapt themselves to the condition and make quantity supply the deficit of low prices. But when they are compelled to accept low prices for only a part of their product while the other is doomed to perish, and the consumers are forced to pay so much that they cannot satisfy their wants, it grates harshly upon the growers.

There must be a different system of marketing, a pooling of issues between consumers and producers, a merging of interests. The two must get closer together. These are obstacles, but greater ones have been overcome. The marketing season must be prolonged. This will require means of storage. Storage methods may be improved, and storage houses simplified. So much of the apparently impossible has been accomplished that the orchardist may plan and devise and invent with every hope of accomplishment. But the first duty is to get in position to co-operate with his fellows.

"BE A STICKIN' IN A TREE"

On almost every farm there is to be found a tract of practically non-tillable land. The thought probably never enters the head of the owner that this land can easily be made almost as profitable as any of the acres that he possesses. However, one of the encouraging signs of the times is the growing disposition of farmers to utilize such land by planting trees for commercial purposes. Many of them are coming to the conclusion this is a profitable business even for land that is not waste land. A couple of instances will show the possibilities of this work.

Twenty years ago T. L. Eastgate, of Wyoming, planted a few acres of his farm to cottonwood trees. They were not given exceptional care. Recently an expert of the Agricultural Department visited the grove and after careful measurements and calculations found the growth to have averaged 4.71 cords per acre for each year that they had occupied the soil. Wood of this kind in the home market is quoted at $7.00 per cord which gives an average increase per acre of more than $33 for each year. Much of the timber was of sufficient size to saw into lumber and for use as building material, which is more valuable than wood for fuel. The owner often declared that it was the most profitable crop he ever raised.

The most extensive work of growing trees on tillable land in the United States has been done near Farlington, Kan. There are four tracts ranging from 135 to 640 acres, aggregating 1,695 acres. The government authorities have made estimates of these forests and some of them have been cut and used. The ages of these forests were 11, 13, 18 and 21 years. The trees were cultivated from two to four years; after that but little attention was paid to the trees. In making estimates posts were counted at 10 cents for first grade and 6 cents for second grade. These tracts produced as follows: The 13-year-old grove $252 an acre, or $19.30 an acre for each year the grove stood; the 21-year-old tract $18.20 an acre for each year; the 11-year-old tract $20 an acre for each year. Summing up this large tract returned an average of close to $20 an acre for each year the timber was on it, and the labor was insignificant in comparison with that expended on other farm crops during the same period.

As a business proposition the planting of trees, especially locusts, will commend itself more and more to the up-to-date farmers.

What would it be worth to you to have a fence you could move about where it was needed? One that can be made for practically what ordinary stationary fence costs. The Up-to-Date Fence is that kind. Adapted for uneven ground. Makes any angle you may want. Will not blow down. Strong as regular old line fence. In fact *the fence* for every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Mention this paper and write Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio, for circulars and particulars.

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in the Gulf Coast Country of Texas where we offer for sale at low prices and on easy terms 40,000 acres of land in tracts to suit purchasers. You can profitably grow anything from grain to oranges. Write for our illustrated booklet, telling you about it.

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STARK Nurseries Pay Cash Weekly and Want More Salesmen Everywhere. Best Contract, Best Outfit, Largest Nurseries—with an 82-Year Record.

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grow from Farmer's plants. Introducer of "Oswego" strawberry and "Plum Farmer" raspberry. Fruit plants, all kinds. Catalog free. L. J. Farmer, Box 835, Pulaski, N. Y.

700,000 **Apple Trees** 6 to 7 ft. 14 cents each, 5 to 6 ft. 10 cts. 4 to 5 ft. 7cts. 3 1-2 to 4 ft. 5 cts. Boxing free. Also **500,000 Peaches. 100,000 Pears, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricots.** Shade and Ornamental Trees. Small fruits of every description. Liberal discount for early orders. Secure your varieties now, pay in spring. Our Catalog will tell all about it. Send to day. Free to everybody.

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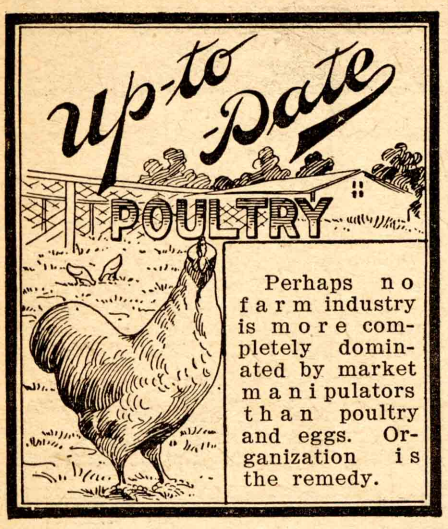

EGGS AND EGG FARMING

A hen was cackling loud and long,
Said I to her: "How strange your song."
Said she: "'Tis scarce a song; in fact,
It's just a lay, to be eggs-act."

At the Reading Poultry Conference in England, it was said the secret in egg production is to keep no hen beyond the autumn of the second year. The Reading idea is to sacrifice the chicken after the first year's laying.

Eggs not only spoil by the transpiration of their moisture, and the putrid fermentation of their contents in consequence of air penetrating the pores of the shell, but also by being moved about and jostled when carried a distance by train or otherwise.

Any rough motion ruptures the membranes which keep the white, yolk and germ of the chick in their appropriate places, and upon these becoming mixed putrefaction soon follows.

The future generation of winter layers should come from stock that themselves, as pullets, did good laying in January.

For strong winter laying, pullets that do not drop their first egg before January 1 are to be depended upon.

Pullets hatched between April 1 and May 15, as a rule, lay well during December and January.

Hardiness is a great factor in winter egg production, and it can only be secured by accustoming the fowls to conditions as near outdoors as possible.

Prof. Edward Brown of England says: "One serious danger at the present time is that we regard number of eggs without keeping in view when they are laid. A bird yielding twenty eggs in November and December would return to the owner as much money as if she laid fifty or sixty in March and April. Where hens do not commence laying until February they must produce twice as many in the year to pay the cost of food as would be the case if they came into profit in October.

We appear to have passed the point where general selection of layers has reached its limit, and it is necessary to test the individual performances of each hen in respect of her laying. Only by so doing can further progress be made. Hence the introduction of the trap nest system.

Physical vigor is essential to prevent rapid degeneracy. In some cases it will probably be desirable to use for stock purposes birds whose records are not of the highest, or cocks bred from them, to maintain the stamina.

To breed from the best known layers of the flock, is to build up a strain of prolific fowls. It is the only way to increase values.

FOOD AND FEEDING

Oats contributes to the albumen in the white of an egg.

Peas and oats are a good general purpose food.

Skim milk alone is a highly nitrogenous food; the carbo-hydrates have been removed in the butter, so that it is not a complete diet for any animal. The fat of the cream, however, can be cheaply substituted with corn or cornmeal. The oil in the cream is worth 17 to 20 cents a pound; that in the corn, 1 cent.

Sweet potatoes are not suitable for laying hens, as they contain a large amount of sugar, thus causing the hens to fatten too readily.

According to figures given out by the Connecticut Experiment Station, the weight of one quart of feed is as follows: Cottonseed meal, 1.5 lbs.; linseed meal, old process, 1.1 lbs.; gluten meal, 1.7 lbs.; wheat bran, coarse, 0.5 lbs.; gluten feed, 1.2 lbs.; wheat middlings, coarse, 0.2 lbs.; wheat middlings, fine, 1.1 lbs.; mixed wheat feed, 0.6 lbs.; cornmeal, 1.5 lbs.; oats, 1.2 lbs.; rye bran, 0.6 lbs.

The Reliable Poultry Journal suggests a new method of feeding cottonseed meal to chickens. It says: "Cottonseed meal, if fed to poultry, should, it is said, be fed separately. A ration of equal parts by weight of cornmeal and wheat bran, with sufficient low-grade flour and middlings to roll into a ball and at the same time not be sticky, can be used with the cottonseed meal, the latter constituting about 10 per cent of the whole mash." On the other hand, our best results have been secured from feeding it in a mash with cornmeal. We think the 10 per cent suggested unnecessarily low.

Hulled oats are the best to feed.

Charcoal is a crop purifier.

The poultryman who studies the appetites of his flocks, and feeds accordingly, never fails in putting his feed to the best advantage.

It is always well to have the fowls partially hungry. This will induce them to scratch in the hope of finding some more. Scratching is the best exercise you can give your hens.

POST CARDS FOR ALL OUR READERS

Post Cards are all the rage. They are useful, ornamental and instructive. You will miss the best ones out if you fail to get the original ones offered by A. T. Cook, as advertised in this number. Mr. Cook says all will be fairly dealt with.

It would be mighty hard to beat the catalog of The M. M. Johnson Co., of Clay Center, Neb. Of course every reader has heard of "Old Trusty" Incubators and Brooders. Well, this catalog tells all about them. Furthermore it gives over 100 pages of good solid information about the poultry business. Our advice is "get a copy." Write and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It is free.

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There is money in raising poultry for the market. As a side line it fills in many hours and pays handsome dividends the year round. The business of raising poultry doesn't require a large amount of money to start. For a few dollars you can buy either the Wooden Hen or the Excelsior Incubator, and either one will more than pay for itself with the first hatch. These incubators are made by George H. Stahl, Quincy, Illinois. Begin by writing for a copy of Stahl's catalog free if you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING—a most instructive book on poultry raising. It contains many plates of natural colors, including views showing development of the chick from the egg to the bird.

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3. *Contestant must mention this paper in writing the advertiser for catalog and price.*
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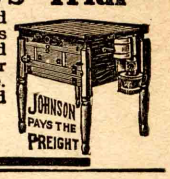

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Successful Incubators and Brooders

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for 1908 is larger and better than ever. Tells all about pure-bred poultry and **illustrates 60 varieties.** Contains **10 beautiful chromos** of leading breeds—pretty enough to frame. Tells of best Louse Killer, how to cure diseases, make money. Only 10c postpaid. Send to-day for a copy.

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In a letter the other day Mrs. Rudder wrote: "If women (and men, too) only knew the money-making possibilities of Queen Incubators, you couldn't supply the demand. It's easy to make from $30 to $50 a month from a $12.00 Queen Incubator. From five hatches we have 573 chickens. It hatched much better than our hens. No more hen hatching for us. We are delighted with our Queen; it is so easy to operate and regulate. Your personal assistance is certainly valuable."

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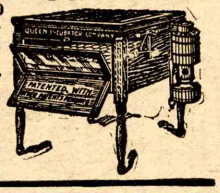

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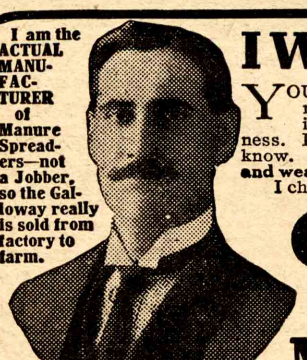

Galloway of Waterloo

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YOU don't have to pay me **or any one else** a single cent on the price of my spreader before you try it or after you try it, if it doesn't **prove** itself to be the **best** made. I am not beginning in the spreader business. I have built spreaders for years. So I know what beginners don't know. I know how to and do build the Galloway Spreader so **it can't break and wear out** where experimental spreaders are **sure** to break and wear out.

I challenge any other manure spreader seller or manufacturer to put his spreader alongside of the Galloway in the hardest kind of a test. I don't care what other spreader **you** try—it won't cost you a cent to try the Galloway at the same time. So it's certainly to your advantage to try the Galloway at **no cost to you** even if you do put up **your** money to try any other spreader. If the Galloway doesn't beat **any** other that you try, all you have to do is return it **at my expense** and you're not out a penny and you haven't **risked** a penny.

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leave you in peace when you use **A-Corn Salve.** Always removes the whole corn by the root, without cutting or poison. Quick and safe. 15c at your druggist's or by mail.
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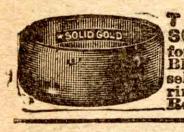

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10 VALENTINE POST CARDS, WASHington's Birthday or St. Patrick's Day Post Cards. 6 for 10 cents. MADISON VALENTINE CO., Madison, Conn. **10c**

CARDS Send 2c stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe Envelope and Calling Cards for 1908. We sell GENUINE CARDS; Not Trash. **UNION CARD CO., B13, Columbus, Ohio.**

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6 DAYS FREE TRIAL
Send no money—no deposit. Pay $1 if suited after 6 days trial. Big lenses. Home eye tester **FREE.** Agents wanted. Trusight Spectacle Co., 16 Ridge, Kansas City, Mo.

A GENUINE 21 JEWELED $50.00 GOLD WATCH. $3.75
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RELIABLE WATCH CO., Dept. 27 Chicago

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Just your name and address and we will send you 24 packages of our **New** style **Easy-to-Thread Gold Eye Needles** and 12 **Satin Finish** Pure Aluminum Thimbles, all post paid with **Big 16 Page Premium List.** You sell the Needles at 5 cts. a Package and to each person that buys 2 Packages, you give a Thimble **Free.** Your success is certain. When sold send us the $1.20 and we will send you the Premium you select and are entitled to in the Premium List, order at once and get extra Presents **Free.**—Address
Globe Novelty Co., Box 416 Greenville, Pa.

Up-to-Date HOME ON THE FARM

If you enjoy this page, why not send your sign of approval in the form of a little contribution for others to enjoy?

WOODS IN WINTER

When winter winds are piercing chill,
And through the hawthorne blows the gale,
With solemn feet I tread the hill
That overbrows the lonely vale.

Where, twisted round the barren oak,
The summer vine in beauty clung,
And summer winds the stillness broke,—
The crystal icicle is hung.

Where, from their frozen urns, mute springs,
Pour out the river's gradual tide,
Shrilly the skater's iron rings
And voices fill the woodland side.

Alas! how changed from the fair scene
When the birds sang out their mellow lay,
And winds were soft and words were green,
And the song ceased not with the day.

But still wild music is abroad,
Pale, desert woods! within your crowd;
And gathering winds, in hoarse accord,
Amid the vocal reeds pipe loud.

Chill airs and wintry winds! my ear
Has grown familiar with your song;
I hear it in the opening year,—
I listen and it cheers me long.

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

A GOOD GLOVE CLEANER

There is a glove cleaner which is highly recommended. Shave and melt one-eighth of a five-cent bar of Ivory soap into one jelly-glassful of water. Let this mixture boil five minutes, then pour out and allow to cool. When cold it becomes a bluish white paste. Gloves to be cleaned should be put on the hands and rubbed with a woolen cloth and this solution. It will clean several pairs of gloves, has no odor, and is extremely inexpensive.

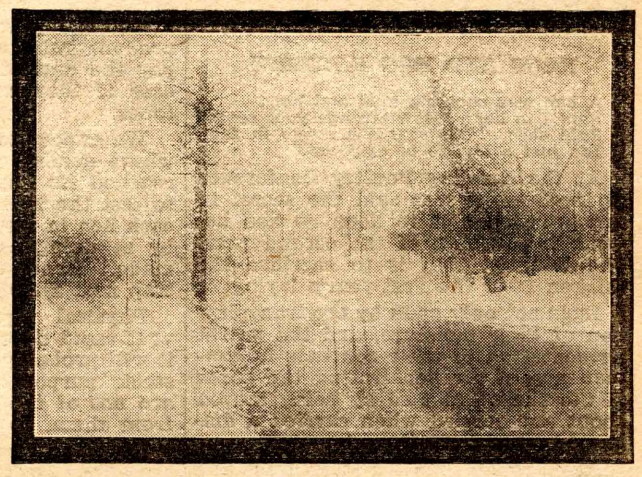
TO DO SPRING SEWING

In these days when one can buy lovely underwear ready made in the stores it seems a waste of time to make it at home, and especially so during this month, when the great underwear sales are going on. But for those who do prefer the home-made, there are wonderful reductions in the prices of muslin, laces and embroideries and now is the time to buy and make.

The first shipment of spring goods has arrived and prices are lower now than they will be again until late in August or September. Why not get all the spring and summer sewing done while the cold weather keeps you indoors? Styles will not change radically. The new pattern books are already on the counters and you can make your gowns as up-to-date now as by waiting until the spring calls you outside to see its loveliness or until the warm summer makes you too uncomfortable to sew.

PRESERVING OUR FORESTS

For years past there has been going on in our land a great waste of the nation's resources. We are gradually beginning to see the effect of this leakage, and in an attempt to check this waste, the President not long since issued a call for an inventory of the natural resources of our country, so that they might be intelligently used for the profit of our people in the future. No part of the natural wealth has been more wasted than our trees.



In some States laws have been passed regarding forestry, but in many instances they were but half-hearted attemps to counteract the terrible waste. Our legislators have not been made to feel by their constituents that this was a matter of importance, demanding immediate and well-directed attention. Or if they have been prodded on this subject, they have remained complacently apathetic.

Other nations have realized the necessity for the preservation of their forests. Norway, a great lumber country, planted in 1905 about seven million trees, over one million of which were planted by school children.

We women feel aghast at the dreadful waste of timber which has been going on in our country since the days of our pioneer forefathers and our orderly instinct is shocked by the lack of method and system displayed by our Government officials in caring for the forests now remaining. Only recently the State of Georgia had to fight two corporations through the Supreme Court of the United States in order to protect her forests from their vandalism.

Every woman knows that the soil she likes best for her favorite house plants is obtained from the woods, where for years and years leaves have decayed and been transformed into the richest black loam.

Every farmer knows that the field which yielded the best crops was the one latest cleared of stumps and trees.

Think of the number of farms being abandoned—of the number of acres of cleared land now standing sterile, when they might have a flourishing forest in the embryo.

Rotation of crops has now become such a well-known idea—why not rotation of forests? As fast as one portion is cleared, why not plant the poorest corner of the farm with young forest trees?

In many States the principal advocates of forestry are women. Let us all join forces and talk the men folks into planting new forests and protecting those few that are now left to us.

POST CARDS OF REAL MERIT.
To Introduce I will send Twenty Beautiful Post Cards—Original Artistic Designs, superb quality and highest character for only 15 cts. 40 for 25c. 60 for 35c. postpaid. Absolutely unlike all others. Every card different. No comics or trash. Get the best—real gems of worth and beauty.

☞ I give a valuable Premium Coupon and Seed Catalog of Bargains Free with every order. Please order at once. I want your friendship and future trade. Address,
A. T. Cook. SEEDSMAN, **Hyde Park, N. Y.**

Three generations of Simpsons have made

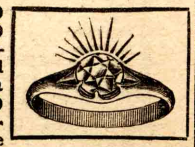
SIMPSON EDDYSTONE PRINTS
Founded 1842

Ask your dealer for
Simpson-Eddystone Solid Blacks
The celebrated old "Simpson" brand made only in Eddystone.
The economical quality-fabric; durable cloth and fast color.
For 65 years the standard for mourning dresses because of its intensity and lustre.
If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Decline substitutes and imitations.
The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

FREE GOLD WATCH AND CONGO GEM RING

FOR SELLING ONLY $2.00 WORTH OF OUR GOODS

We have Watches in **LADIES' OR GENT'S SIZE**



We positively give **BOTH a SOLID GOLD LAID STEM WIND AMERICAN** movement Watch, handsomely engraved and fully warranted timekeeper, equal in appearance to a **Solid Gold Watch;** also a **SOLID GOLD LAID RING,** set with a Famous Congo Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50.00 diamond, for selling only 20 pieces of fast selling jewelry. Just write us for the 20 pieces of jewelry and we will send it at once, post-paid. When sold send us the $2.00 and we will positively send you one of our **Popular "Alton" Watches** and the Ring, exactly as described the same day we receive the money. We will also send you a fine **GOLD LAID CHAIN, Ladies' or Gents' Style.** We will send you an up-to-date assortment of jewelry which you can sell in a few hours. We have hundreds of testimonials from satisfied men, women, boys and girls who have sold our jewelry and received watches from us.

WHAT OUR AGENTS SAY
Miss Elizabeth Keronack, of Chebanse, Ill., writes: "I received my watch and chain and ring, and was greatly satisfied, and thank you for your promptness."
Miss Eliza Taylor, of Bellamy, N. C., writes: "I wish to return thanks for the nice watch I received for my work. I wish you great success."
Mr. L. B. Lang, Lingle, Miss., says: "I received my watch and ring and chain all right, and am well pleased with them."

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION or return your money. Order the jewelry to-day. You run no risk as we take back all unsold jewelry and and pay you well for what you do sell. We refer you to any bank or express company in Chicago. Address
ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 177, CHICAGO

WE WANT TO SEND EVERY GARDENER AN ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN SEED FREE

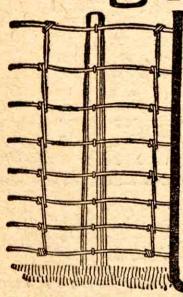
When we say Free we mean Free, we do not ask you to do any work or pay us one cent. We want you to try our seeds, this year, at our expense. Next year we know you will send us your order without any urging.

OUR GREAT OFFER

Send us your address today and we will send you by return mail an assortment of Garden Seeds such as Radish, Lettuce, Cabage, Onions, Beets, Cucumber, Etc., also our big 1908 Garden Guide, Absolutely Free. Write today, a postal will do.

ST. LOUIS SEED COMPANY
728 730 N. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

STRENGTH OF
Page Fence



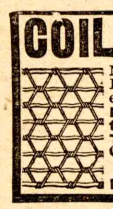
Stock or runaway teams may run into a Page Fence—or trees may fall across and crush it—but when the pressure is gone the fence will spring back to its place uninjured, because the horizontal bars in Page Fence are made of Steel Spring wire, coiled under high tension—give and take up just like a spring. Our interesting catalog tells more features about Page Fence. Write for it.

Page Woven Wire Fence Co.
Box 7917, Adrian, Mich.

DON'T-RUST POULTRY FENCE

Old-fashioned galvanized—therefore can't rust. 40-Carbon Elastic Spring Steel Wire. 30 Days' Free Trial. Best and strongest. **Turns stock as well as poultry.** Send for Free Catalog No. 25. Address The Ward Fence Co., Box 821 Decatur, Ind., also manufacturers of Ornamental Wire and Ornamental Steel Picket and Don't-Rust Farm Fence.

COIL SPRING FENCE



Made of high carbon Steel Wire Horse-high, Bull-strong, Chicken-tight. **Sold direct to the Farmer at lowest manufacturers prices on 30 Days Free Trial,** freight prepaid. 100 page Catalogue and price-list free.

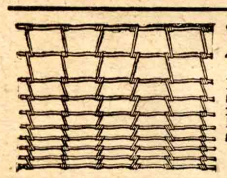
KITSELMAN BROS.,
Box 289 MUNCIE, IND.

BROWN PAYS THE FREIGHT

HEAVIEST FENCE MADE

All No. 9 Steel Wire. Well galvanized. Weighs ⅓ more than most fences. **15 to 35c per rod, delivered.** We send **free sample** for inspection and test. Write for fence book of 133 styles.

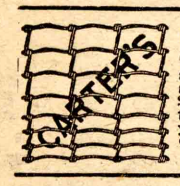
The Brown Fence & Wire Co.
Cleveland, Ohio.



WIRE FENCE 29c
48-in. stock fence per rod only

Best high carbon coiled steel spring wire. Catalogue of fences, tools and supplies FREE. Buy direct at wholesale. Write to-day.

MASON FENCE CO.,
Box 71, Leesburg, O.



$10 FOR A MACHINE

To Weave Your Own Fence at 24c per rod out of coiled hard steel spring wire. WIRE AT WHOLESALE. Farm Gates. Catalog free—tells how to build fence and why you should use coiled steel wire.

Carter Wire Fence Machine Co.,
Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

MEN WANTED RELIABLE men in every locality throughout United States and Canada to advertise our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $90 a month and expenses $3.50 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed. Write for particulars. **Salus Medicinal Co., London, Ontario, Can.**

AGENTS $103.50 per month selling these wonderful Scissors. V. C. Giebner, Columbus, O., sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it; we show how. **Free Outfit.** U. Thomas Mfg. Co 200 F. St Dayton, O.

Wanted Lubricating oil agents, good reliable men to sell our high grade lubricating oils, greases, etc. Also Barn, Roof, and House paints on commission, either side line or full time. Goods sold direct to consumer. Address **The Reliable Oil & Paint Co., Cleveland, O.**

Sell Tobacco and Cigars locally or traveling. Salary or commission. Full time or sideline. Good pay; promotion; experience unnecessary. Address **Morotock Tobacco Works,** Box B 53, Danville, Virginia.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 79 PARSONS, KANS.

$90 A MONTH for men to put out Merchandise and Gro'y Catalogs. M.O. House. Blew Bros., Chicago

"WINTER FANCIES"

The Home Magazine prints a poem by James Whitcomb Riley that ends thus:

Then blow, winds, blow!
And rave and shriek
And snarl and snow,
Till your breath grows weak—
While here in my room
I'm as snugly shut
As a glad little worm
In the heart of a nut!

That is the poet's way of putting it. But aren't we all mighty thankful for our cozy little rooms these winter days? After a hard day's work isn't it good to gather around the fire a while and then the deliciousness of getting into a clean, warm bed to sleep all through the long winter night? Only it would be pleasanter if we knew that all God's people and creatures were so pleasantly housed.

THE GARDEN IN JANUARY

Now is the time for making hotbeds. If the soil can be frozen, and then thawed before planting, it will be better.

The compost should be begun at least two weeks before it is to be used. Fresh horse manure and the leaves of hardwood trees such as oak make the best fermentation. This compost should be turned two or three times in order to heat thoroughly. The heating can be accelerated by pouring two or three pails of boiling water over the manure. Be sure to make enough of the compost as from two to three feet is required in the hot-bed.

With the new seed and plant catalogs arriving, it is high time to make selection for your garden beds next summer. If you wish flowers to cheer you from June to October, plant plenty of annuals, such as sweet peas, nasturtiums, asters, cosmos and candy tuft. The wonderful thing about all annuals being the more they are cut, the more shoots and blossoms come forth.

The perennial blossoms one may treasure on their own stalks, uncut, but one may give generously of all annual blooms and still have heaps of them left. These plants should be well thinned and transplanted. Each year a rotation of flowers is advised, bigger blossoms and healthier plants being the result.

"PATCHES"

A little powdered borax in the starch will make the clothes shine as if they had been laundered.

To keep roaches away from pantry shelves, burn egg shells in the oven and place on the shelves.

So many new handkerchiefs now have colored borders. To set the colors in these, soak them ten minutes in a pail of tepid water in which a dessertspoonful of turpentine has been dissolved.

If the oven is too hot, lower the temperature by placing a basin of cold water inside.

Place one or two large marbles in the tea kettle. The lime will adhere to these, leaving the sides of the kettle free.

Milk that has just begun to change can be sweetened by the addition of a little soda.

GREAT BARGAINS IN POST CARDS

No reader should miss the charming Post Cards offered by A. T. Cook. See advertisement in this number. They are gems of worth and beauty, offered at a special low price to introduce. Send today or you may forget it.

Advantages of Naval Service

Enlisting in the Navy, a young man can begin with good pay, the first clothing outfit free, and lodging, board and medical attendance while training for a higher rating and better pay. There are but few such opportunities in civil life.

If you enlist without having any trade, you will be sent to a training station and fitted to become a seaman or yeoman. As an apprentice seaman your pay to start will be $16 per month, free of living expenses. Your advancement would then depend upon yourself. By continuous, efficient and faithful service you can rise to the position of Chief Petty Officer and later to that of Warrant Officer, with pay of $1800 per year, and allowances.

A thrifty young man can save a great deal of money in the Navy, if he wants to—more, in fact, than can the average man in civil life, because the pay is practically all clear. There are no car fares or lunches to pay for and board, lodging and medical attendance are free.

If you are an electrician, coppersmith, stenographer, drug clerk, baker, or have any other such training, your pay at the start would be higher.

Life in the Navy is interesting, healthful, and by no means all work. Ample time is given for recreation, amusement and instruction.

The term of enlistment is four years. There are special inducements for re-enlistment. Full information can be had by addressing the nearest U. S. Navy Recruiting Station named below:

St. Louis, Mo., Post Office Bldg.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Post Office Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind., Post Office Bldg.
Louisville, Ky., Post Office Bldg.
Memphis, Tenn., Main and Union Sts.
Chattanooga, Tenn., 916 Market St.
Chicago, Ill., New Post Office Bldg.
Des Moines, Iowa, News-Arcade Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo., Post Office Bldg.
Oklahoma City, Okla., Old P. O. Bldg.
Little Rock, Ark., Post Office Bldg.
Omaha, Neb., Post Office Bldg.

Or Bureau of Navigation, Desk 7, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

NORTHWEST TEXAS Lands in the Panhandle of Texas at low prices & easy terms. Crops and climate the best. Located close to railroads and shipping points. Good markets. Plenty of good water and is easily obtained. If you want to get into a locality that is fast settling up, now is your chance. We are not agents but sole owners.

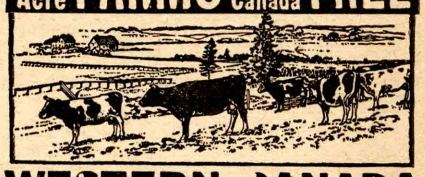
WRITE TODAY FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET
The North Texas Land Co, 15 Market St. Texline, Texas

For information as to lands in
THE NATION'S GARDEN SPOT
along the
ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD
in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to
WILBUR McCOY
Agricultural and Immigration Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

FREE LAND EXCURSION
to Colorado December 17th; choice homestead propositions, wild and improved farms and ranches, $5 to $15 per acre, write for particulars. Moler Land Co., Chicago

Amatite ROOFING NEEDS NO PAINT MINERAL SURFACED
Ask Your Dealer For Booklet

160 Acre FARMS IN Western Canada FREE



WESTERN CANADA

Some of the choicest lands for grain growing, stock raising and mixed farming in the new districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been Opened for Settlement under the

REVISED HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Entry may now be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader. Thousands of homesteads of 160 acres each are thus now easily available in these great grain-growing, stock-raising and mixed farming sections.

There you will find healthful climate, good neighbors, churches for family worship, schools for your children, good laws, spl ndid crops and railroads convenient to market.

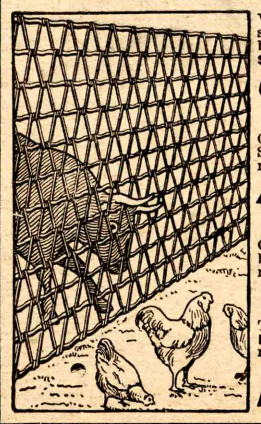
Entry fee in each case $10.00. For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

W. H. ROGERS
3rd floor Term. Traction Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Canadian Government Agent

STERLING SILVER "SWASTIKA RING" 25c

The cross of the 4 L's.—Luck, Love, Light and Life. The **lucky** ring. Guaranteed Sterling Silver, beautifully finished. Money back if not satisfied. Send paper size of finger. Postpaid 25c. R. C. IRVING & CO., Dept. P 1504 Ashland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

STRONGEST FENCE MADE



When you buy our **High Carbon Coiled Spring Fence** you buy strength, service and durability combined. Twenty years of experience—hard knocks, has taught us that the best fence is made from heavily galvanized **Coiled Spring Steel Wire**

CLOSELY WOVEN FROM TOP TO BOTTOM

Our Fence is so closely woven that small pigs cannot "wiggle" through it. So strong the vicious bull cannot "faze" it. We have no agents. We do not sell to dealers but sell direct to the user

AT WHOLESALE PRICES FREIGHT PREPAID

Coiled Wire provides for contraction and expansion and prevents sagging between posts. Every pound of wire in our fence is made in our own wire mill from the best high carbon steel. We give

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

That our customers may be sure they are satisfied. We make a full line of **FARM AND POULTRY FENCE.** Our Wholesale Prices will save you money. Write today for our 40 page free Catalog.

COILED SPRING FENCE COMPANY,
Box 88 Winchester, Indiana.

F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

Is, as the name indicates, a farmers' Society. Its organized forms are local unions and a national union; a county union may be organized where three (3) or more local unions in the county will join to organize one. Also a State union may be organized where five (5) or more county unions will join in organizing it. Full instructions for organizing county and State unions, and their duties, will be sent on application to headquarters.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall consist of farmers. By farmers we mean people who are engaged in the vocation of farming or who own land on which crops are produced. (To be *also* engaged in merchantile business, manufacturing or the professions does not disqualify a farmer, or one who owns land on which crops are produced, from joining the F. S. of E.)

SPECIAL MEMBERS. First, an exception to the rule regarding eligibility for membership may be made by any local union by a majority vote of its members at any regular meeting. It can in this way elect anyone of good character, not a farmer, to *special* membership in the local union on payment of the regular fee, but such special members must never be elected

or appointed as delegates to conventions of higher unions. The object of this is to always keep the management of the Society in the control of farmers themselves.

Second, wives of members and daughters of the same may be admitted to *special* membership without the payment of any fee, also male children between 14 and 21 years may become *special* members in the same way. These *special* members may retain membership without the payment of any dues.

MEMBERSHIP FEE. The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00. This is divided as follows: The local union retains 25 cents. The balance is sent to headquarters and 50 cents is paid for the official paper one year to the member; $1.00 goes into the organization fund and 25 cents, or as much of it as is necessary, will go to pay the general expenses.

ANNUAL DUES. Each member must pay Annual Dues of $1.20. This is payable when a year has elapsed after first joining, and annually thereafter. It is apportioned as follows: The local union may retain 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. This will be used, 50 cents for the official paper and 35 cents, or as much as necessary of it, to meeting general expenses and extending the Society.

REMARKS. Ten (10) or more eligible people may organize a local union by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and reporting it to headquarters. Blanks will be furnished on request. ¶ Local unions of the old A. S. of E. can affiliate with the F. S. of E. by paying annual dues of ($1.20) and reporting name and number of union with present officers and members to *Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.* ¶ Members will receive the official paper (UP-TO-DATE FARMING) one year from the time the report of their membership is received, or one year from the time their annual dues were payable. They are advised to watch the date on their subscription label and if there is any delay in receiving paper, or changing date in the case of paying dues, please report to headquarters. Promptness in reporting will be required from all secretaries and organizers. ¶ *Write Plainly.* If you cannot, then print names and addresses or get some person to write who can write plainly. We must *guard against errors* if every person is to be satisfactorily served and our Society is to quickly accomplish its great and good objects.

OBJECTS. The FIRST and chief object of the Farmers' Society of Equity is to *obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.*

The SECOND great object is *to have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principle market cities and in all localities where surplus crops are raised, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for profitable prices, instead of being dumped to pass into the hands of middlemen and trusts.*

OTHER OBJECTS. The F. S. of E. also has many other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first. Also all farmers may as well understand that the *first* object depends largely upon the accomplishment of the *second,* because crops must be controlled before equitable, and always profitable prices can be secured. To control the crops, the facilities to control—store—must be provided. Therefore it is important that *a granary be provided on every farm that produces a surplus of grain and an elevator or warehouse be built at every shipping point.*

Send all reports, and address all communications to

THE FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY,

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Indiana

33

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also send for report blanks, etc.

ADDRESSING. Always address communications and make all remittances payable to the *Farmers' Society of Equity* and not to individuals.

DON'T GIVE UP

Though young birds, in flying fall,
Still their wings grow stronger;
And the next time they can keep
Up a little longer.

PHOEBE CAREY.

Write it Farmers' Society of Equity, or for short, F. S. of E.

There is only one farmers' organization before the people that possesses the true principles for farmers co-operation, and the true and only plan for accomplishing what farmers need most of all—independence in marketing and profitable prices. It is the Farmers' Society of Equity.

RESOLUTIONS—STATE OF MICHIGAN

"Whereas, the members of the American Society of Equity in the State of Michigan have joined and supporting it because of its original principles, be it

Resolved, That we appreciate the great good as set forth in the plan formulated by J. A. Everitt, and in our judgment we can not consistently accept any plan that would in any way endanger it.

Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of "UP-TO-DATE FARMING" as our official paper.

Resolved further, that on account of the condition of the present National organization, we cannot affiliate with it and do justice to the members of this State.

Resolved, That we stand alone until we can work in harmony with the State in a National organization.

Resolved, That for the present we keep the funds within the State other than what goes for the official paper.

Resolved, If found necessary, to incorporate.

Resolved, That the State and county officers remain in office until the expiration of the time for which they were elected.

Resolved, That we recommend State bylaws and fix the fees and dues.

E. N. BALL, Sec., Ann Arbor, Mich.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were unanimously passed by Rochester, Minn., Local Union, there being 69 members present and voting.

RESOLVED, First, that we withdraw from the so-called American Society of Equity of North America of which Mr. C. M. Barnett, of Kentucky, is president, and Mr. O. D. Pauly, of North Dakota, is secretary.

Second, that we associate ourselves together under the name of Farmers Society of Equity as represented by J. A. Everitt, W. H. Mitchell, Mr. Rous, Mr. Peckham of Kansas, Mr. Webber and Harding of Minnesota, and others.

Third, that we endorse UP-TO-DATE FARMING and will continue it as our Society paper.

Fourth, that we authorize the same persons to act as officers of this Society until election in January, 1908.

Fifth, that we refuse to accept the "Equity Farm Journal," and authorize the secretary to return the copies received to O. D. Pauly at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Sixth, that no person other than farmers shall be eligible to membership in the Society.

S. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

Rochester, Minn.

MEETINGS

Send the dates of your meetings. Organizers are especially urged to make their dates sufficiently in advance so that they can be published in this paper two or more times. Also send us names to whom we will send sample copies free. We can help you very much. Use this paper. Forms close ten days before date of issue.

MACOUPIN COUNTY (ILL.) UNION will meet in Carlinville January 18, 1908, for the purpose of electing officers. A full representation from all locals in the county is desired, as important business will come before this meeting.—O. P. Smith, R. R. 3, Box 35, Carlinville.

R. R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia., will hold a meeting at the South Lebanon school house January 15, 1908. All farmers in the community are urged to attend and hear Mr. Sherod explain why prices of farm products have been better than before and how long the good prices will continue.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, Lafayette, Ind., first annual fruit show, January 13 to 18, 1908. Cash premiums to the amount of $300 are offered for exhibits of fruit, and in addition several special premiums have been secured. Open to every fruit grower in Indiana. For full information mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING and address C. C. Woodbury, Experiment Station, Lafayette, Indiana.

SHERMAN IN KANSAS. Hon. H. B. Sherman is in Kansas now and open for engagements where large audiences will come out to hear him. A man of Mr. Sherman's ability cannot afford to touch the low spots, but get up a rousing mass meeting and send for him. He has frequently held 5,000 people for two hours while he expounded the gospel of Equity to bring salvation to the farmers. Address him H. B. Sherman, care C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kansas.

ARCO (MINN.) LOCAL UNION will meet Jan. 18 at Arco. Officers to be elected, dues paid and other important business will be attended to.—Aug. W. Kruger, Sec., Arco, Minn.

A special meeting of the Kansas State Union of the American Society of Equity will be held at Hutchinson, Kan., Tuesday and Wednesday, February 4 and 5, 1908, at Woodman Hall, to consider matters relative to the present condition of the organization. All officers and members are invited.—L. P. King, Pres.; C. W. Peckham, Sec.

WHO OWNS IT?

A Review of Equity Farm Journal Number 2.

It has been a much mooted question and the subject of much speculation as to who ownes the alleged new official paper. Perhaps the commercial report below will throw light on the dark subject:

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 26th, 1907.

Equity Farm Journal, 84-163 *Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.*

This publication has recently been established by Theo. G. Nelson, Chas. W. Bowne and John Gentner who are prominently connected with the American Society of Equity of North America.

This publication, it is said, is to be the official organ of the organization above mentioned. The gentlemen whose names appear above propose to issue the paper until the organization can take it over.

We are led to observe "every one to his fancy," but we don't see that the late convention, or its representatives, were true to their declarations that *"the Society must own its own official paper."* Also the burden of the literature sent from headquarters since the convention has been *"the Society now owns its official paper."* But here comes information from a reliable source that the "gentlemen whose names appear above propose to issue the paper until the organization can take it over." Well, that's just what the publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING said to every convention of the Society. Can *any* farmer be fooled *all* the time?

Number 2 of the paper is before us. It is in a better dress than number 1. But its dress, like its status with the Society and its contents, all are false. Members should stop and think of piling up debts for the future to pay. Several places the statement is made, *"the paper will be yours when you pay what we have put up."* Just so, and where is the money going to come from for organizing the farmers? But that is another matter. Surely the farmers want a newspaper that is false, perfidous, libelous, malicious, acrimonious and vituperous, rather than an organization to secure for them justice and equity. This is the way these people must reason. Are they correct?

We will waste very little space in reviewing it, as *"false in one thing false in all"* is a law axiom, and once a witness is discredited in court he has no standing thereafter. Our readers may be more credulous than judges of courts, but we have proven these people false so many times that it would appear even the truth from them would need bolstering. As an example of the whole paper we reply to their latest attempts to shift the blame, for failures to get papers, on the writer. See on page 3, under the heading, *"Who Owns It?"* We submit the following affidavit:

To Whom It May Concern:

In a copy of a paper called Equity Farm Journal, issued at Chicago, Ill., and dated December, 1907, *Vol. I., No. 2, is the following:*

"Whenever the publisher of the official paper (meaning Up-to-Date Farming) wanted to save a little money, he cut out a few thousand names from the list and saved that much paper and postage. All of you people who did not get your paper for weeks at a time, and you people in lo-

(*Continued on page* 18.)

Department of Elevators and Warehouses

Local unions should concentrate into one good strong union at the sipping or market town rather than meet in school houses. This will be a move toward marketing the crops when sufficient organization and pledging is secured.

We recommend that an Equity hall be built in every town to serve as a meeting place. Also when marketing, according to the Equity plan is undertaken there must be an office for the secretary which will be open constantly every day. If the building is made two stories the lower floor may be rented out until the Society needs it.

No delay should occur now in deciding on the granaries that wil be erected on the farms and elevators and warehouses that will be needed at the shipping point. The question should not be, will we build them? but, are they needed? Farmers have got to have the facilities to control their crops, this means to store them over the time when the genuine demand don't need them.

If anything can be gained by delay we fail to see how to figure it, but everything may be lost by delay or failure to do this important thing. Take the matter up at your next meeting or call a special meeting.

Our Equity people around Shipp Landing will soon have a cleaning plant for peanuts and will then send out a man to sell them for us. I believe we can find a direct market for our crop with the assistance of the cleaner. We would like to hear from other sections where peanuts are grown.—William Everitt Shulz, Cuba Landing, Tenn.

Send reports of elevators, warehouses, cleaning plants or Equity halls built, or in contemplation, to this department.

MINIMUM PRICES

The following minimum prices were agreed upon as fair and equitable for the 1907 crops at the annual convention of the American Society of Equity, October 22-25, 1907:

Wheat—No. 1 Northern and No. 2 red, on basis of Chicago market, per bushel	$1.20
Corn—Until January, 1908	.55
Thereafter to April 1	.60
After April 1	.65
Oats, per bushel	.60
Barley, per bushel	1.00
Rye, per bushel	.60
Buckwheat, per bushel	.85
Flax, per bushel	1.50
Irish Potatoes—Until January 1	.70
After January 1	.80
Sweet Potatoes	.80
Beans, white	1.50
Beans, red	2.00
Hogs, per pound	$0.06½ to .07
Sheep, per pound	.05½ to .05¾
Lambs, per pound	.06½ to .07½
Cattle	.06 to .06½
Hay, No. 1 Timothy, per ton	17.00
Clover Seed, per bushel	$11.00 to 12.00
Timothy Seed, per bushel	3.00
Wool, at country markets, per lb.	.30

ORGANIZERS WANTED

Uuder the new plans of the Farmers' Society of Equity, the work of organization will go forward much faster and be more profitable than ever before.

All old organizers who have been handicapped in the past by a lack of co-operation and assistance from headquarters, will find all the old stumbling blocks removed. They are requested to write us at once for territory and terms in the Farmers' Society of Equity.

This is also for new organizers.

Write us for terms before your choice of territory is taken.

FARMERS' SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Over 100,000 Prize Dinner Set Winners

—all of the people whose pictures are shown here and over one hundred thousand others have received one of our wonderful 42-Piece Monogram Dinner Set Prizes during the past two years. We will distribute fifty thousand more of these beautiful prize dish sets during the next six months. **Don't you** want one? This 42-Piece Monogram Dinner Set is the most

BEAUTIFUL FREE PRIZE

ever given out. It is given free for a few hours of your time. The set consists of 42 pieces of elegant china—the kind endorsed and used by the most stylish people. Each piece is finished with a beautiful rose and jasmine design in natural colors. Each piece is gold lined and each piece (except the cups and saucers), will be finished with **your initial in pure gold.** This is one of the most aristocratic and finest set of dishes ever given out as a prize.

If you want one of these beautiful sets just send us your name and address and we will tell you by return mail exactly what you must do to get it. If you do not have time to do the small amount of work we require for the set you need not do it; simply drop the matter and no harm done. When you reply we will send you the names and addresses of all the people whose pictures are shown in this advertisement, also over 1200 letters from other lucky winners of Dinner Sets who have written us grateful letters of praise for the prizes. We do not ask for a cent of your money, only a little introductory work in our behalf in your immediate vicinity, which we will tell you about when you write us—then the wonderful Monogram Dinner Set, 42 pieces, will be yours as a gift.

Just send us your name at once. Remember there is no obligation on your part whatsoever to do the little amount of work we require unless you want to do it. We run all the risk. Write us today. Be a lucky prize winner too.

CURRIER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
46-48 W. Monroe St., Dept. 1011, CHICAGO, ILL.

CONSPIRACY AND REBELLION—No. 6

Some Inside History of a Conspiracy Against the A. S. of E. and the Influences that Established It.

By J. A. EVERITT

The signs of the time point to the coming of the reign of righteousness, which is justice and equity and peace, as foretold in the Bible. It was also said that this time would be preceded by great physical earth disturbances, wars and rumors of wars, and sore troubles and trials to the people. These to prepare them for the time (we may say to force them to bring the new conditions about) when the old and iniquitous things will have passed away and the new order is established to bless all future generations. The Lord referred to this time in the following words: "When ye shall see these things come to pass—when ye see men's hearts failing them for fear and for looking after the things that are coming upon the earth—then lift up your hearts and rejoice, knowing that your deliverance draweth nigh."

Let all good people take comfort from this assurance of the Scriptures that beyond the present troubles, which are necessary to strengthen the faith of the people and prepare them TO BRING THE NEW TIMES ABOUT, (Remember Providence don't do these things except through your own work.) When the whole social, industrial and political fabric of our country, own work), the whole social, indus-on equity to all and the sun of Equity will illumine the hearts of all the people.

The Story of the Conspiracy and Rebellion began in November 15th issue. Back numbers can be obtained at 5 cents each as long as supply lasts. Read carefully.

Tubbs to Drayton, January 2, 1907:

We are promised some of the new constitution and by-laws today. If we get them, will send you a supply by express. We have been practically snowed under for the past two or three weeks and it has been practically impossible to give the attention to workers thet we would like to. Regarding the subscription end of our proposition, I am now looking after that to a considerable extent myself and I hope we may avoid the many complaints that were current last year.

Tubbs to Sharp, Feb. 21, 1907:

Have no news to report regarding conditions at headquarters, and will only say that we are working hard and overtime to get things straightened out and shaped up on account of jam caused by my absence explained by circular letter enclosed herewith.

I print two extracts above to show, first, that Tubbs had charge of the office work even to looking after the "subscription end of our proposition to a considerable extent" for the purpose, as he states, that "we may avoid the many complaints that were current last year," and, second, how he attempts to place the blame for bad service elsewhere. Tubbs did have charge of the office work and nobody but himself is responsible for the bad service. His "absence" referred to was for about two weeks and while he was gone I necessarily became familiar with the condition of his department and I telegraphed him to come back at once.

Tubbs to Drayton, March 23, 1907:

I am glad, Mr. Drayton, to report that we are awfully busy and it seems like the entire country has caught the spirit of improved conditions even before they have been apprised thereof. Far-off and snoozing Michigan, which I had become to think was almost past redemption, came forward yesterday with a report of ten new locals; Virginia, that we had practically lost, President Kemper declares that he will make a heroic effort to re-establish the organization; Kentucky has inaugurated a campaign of several weeks, and the wheat States are fully alive to the importance of the work before them. Equity is bound to win and I am confident from a week's experience on our own hook, that wisdom if not Providence guided our deliberations while in session.

Tubbs to Drayton, March 30, 1907:

. . . Glad to report that the national union is progressing nicely and we are as rapidly as possible getting our records in shape that we can touch with a pin point any item of information that we may desire.

I print these extracts to show the deceit practiced by Tubbs (and others at headquarters did the same) when corresponding with directors and others over the country. The motive was to impress them with their own importance and ability and they deliberately and maliciously laid the blame on me. The headquarters were removed from my building about the middle of March and as I was blamed for everything previous to that time, I let them severely alone and was not in the headquarters office half a dozen times up to the July meeting. The person who can make himself believe "the whole country has caught the spirit of improved conditions" when ten locals are reported from one State is not a safe person to tie to. I don't think they can ring Providence in on the conspiracy, although Tubbs makes the attempt. What has Michigan got to say about the "spirit of improved conditions"? How long did the "spirit" work there? Did they not "snooze" the whole year? And who has got the benefit of that wonderful system that "we can touch with a pin point any item of information"?

Drayton to Tubbs, March 13, 1907:

(1) . . . Now, Mr. Tubbs, you are the watch dog of the Equity treasury. (2) We trust you and depend upon you. (3) You know that the board of directors want all money that goes in to be used first of all to equip nicely and respectably a headquarters worthy of the great national society we represent. (4) Then pay right a force of men and women who will give us the most prompt and correct service possible. . . . (5) Just send all those kicks over to Everitt about not getting the paper. Be careful to keep a correct list of members who should receive the paper, so we can prove by careful records that you are right. (6) Be sure to keep the book with the minutes of the board meeting and keep a clear record with dates. (7) Every time Everitt rides over OUR rules we want to know it. (8) If you get a $1,000 in the treasury, hold to it. Everitt will want to blow it right up in a whirlwind campaign, but do not let him do it. (9) Hold him to the rules laid down by the board of directors. (10) No man is to be sent into the field.

(1) And Tubbs told the delegates to the convention that I had charge of the Society funds and my bookkeeper, I. C. Rous, treasurer, was in with me to rob the Society. The fact is not a dollar of the Society's money could be gotten until the secretary drew a warrant. Now the question is, how much money did I get wrongfully on warrants drawn by Secretary Tubbs? (2) Trusted him because he was one of them in their scheme. Yes, they depended on him as one rascal does on another to further their mutual project. (3) (4) There has not been one competent person employed at headquarters between the March meeting of the board down to the present day. (I will except some of the female employees, who would be competent to do their work with intelligent direction.) (5) Did Tubbs show such a list to Drayton? Did he make such a list? I have thousands of cases where the trouble was with the Society, as I will show as this ever a meeting of the National Union, of story is told. Where is Drayton's proof that the publisher was ever responsible for the troubles about not getting the official paper? (6) I don't believe there was ever a meeting of the National Union, of the board of directors or advisory board that Tubbs did not doctor the minutes to suit his ideas before committing them to the permanent records and then he would destroy, or at least not preserve the original. (7) "Our rules" as made by the majority of directors had no more reference to the constitution and by-laws than a gambler's code has to the moral law. (8) (9) (10) Just so. Get all you can, but send no man into the field to organize. This was the policy of your headquarters and yet they say "we don't believe it was Everitt's idea to ever have the Society completed, but to always keep it organizing" or words to this effect. I would like to know what Drayton means except to go on the momentum I got up before he had anything to do with it. It didn't require them a year to dry up completely through this policy. It might have held out a little longer if the "watch dog" had not promoted so many wildcat Equity Exchanges.

Drayton to Tubbs, March 27, 1907:

The national board are looking to you to see that the Equity money shall be used first to properly equip headquarters and hire the very best force. . . . I hear the same old song everywhere I go, "some of our members have never got a paper."

Inefficient service at the Society headquarters has ever been the bane of publishing UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The trouble was never with the publisher and I challenge them to prove to the contrary. They got the complaints, presumably looked them up. What do the records show?

Tubbs to Drayton, April 22, 1907:

As you well know, I spent two or three days of last week in Chicago and Detroit and report excellent progress. The program at Chicago provides that you spend a week or ten days there in addressing meetings . . . and explain to them our Exchange proposition. . . . I see you have meetings arranged up to May 4th. Can you go to Chicago on Monday following? As regards compensation, this should be guaranteed by your State organization. Wisconsin will send two men, Hill and Crawley. I will endeavor to get Winans of Michigan and Whiting of New York. The important thing, however, is to go AND AS ONE OF THE DIRECTORS. . . . I would say go even if the National Union has to guarantee your per diem and expenses. . . . THIS IS MUCH MORE IMPORTANT, MR. DRAYTON, THAN YOUR PROPOSED CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH and there is no doubt that as soon as you get through in Chicago there will be similar openings in Detroit and after that St. Louis will be ready.

Drayton to Tubbs, April 27, 1907:

(The below was in reply to above. Notice Drayton's greeting to Tubbs after receiving such a treasonous proposition as contained in Tubbs's letter):

Mr. M. Wes Tubbs:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your letter received in regard to work in Chicago. It will be impossible for me to go to Chicago, as my work in Illinois is mapped out and promised to June 8th. . . . I can organize every wheat county in Illinois if I can only have prompt service at Indianapolis. I organized Equality Local Union March 30, sent report that day. I was there again April 24th. They had received charter, but no supplies and no papers. This is very discouraging to an organizer who is working day and night to build up a good cause. For heaven's sake, Tubbs, use the money that goes in there to give us correct and prompt service.

Tubbs to Drayton, March 29, 1907. This in reply to Drayton's letter as above:

My Dear Mr. Drayton:

. . . I certainly regret that you cannot join your forces with the Chicago delegation in helping to float the Equity Exchange stock.

Drayton to Tubbs, May 1, 1907:

Brother Tubbs:

Mr. Phillip Goldeman is secretary of Red Bud Local Union No. 4430. He received charter and books and seal all right, but he received constitution like the enclosed (Equity Exchange constitutions) and I find they are all getting this kind. Why is it that we cannot possibly get correct service at headquarters? ? ? ? ? They are after me right along. I sent you 153 new members in April, $114.75. I am entitled to fair service.

Commenting on the above: The work in Chicago was to organize the consumers so they could not be overcharged by the organized farmers and "self-appointed ministers of distribution," as Tubbs said. There was no money to send any man out to organize the farmers, but note Tubbs says the National Union will pay his per diem and expenses. Also that to organize the consumers is more important than to organize the wheat growers. Also Tubbs had a campaign arranged that would probably consume the summer. No doubt he would have been glad to have pulled all the organizers away from the agricultural sections and put them in the cities, but there were none to pull, as all had been thrown down except those working in my wheat campaign. And yet they say, "We don't think it was ever Mr. Everitt's intention to complete the A. S. of E."

And what did Drayton do? If it had not been that his time was engaged until June 8th, I suppose he would have gone to Chicago. At any rate he sanctioned Mr. Tubbs's proposal and had no words of advice against using the Society money unconstitutionally. However, he did want better service at headquarters. But how can a secretary serve two masters? How could he serve the farmers' society when traipsing around the country on other business and using the Society money for organizing consumers? But Tubbs probably thought the Equity Exchange was the whole thing and even substituted its constitution for the Society's, as is shown in the above letter.

I have referred to the wheat campaign. How the board of directors authorized me to conduct such a campaign and then began immediately to throw it down. I will make brief extracts from letters referring to it here, but it will be referred to again.

Tubbs to Drayton, March 16, 1907:

I presume Mr. Speer has written to you of his resignation, but I hope he will reconsider the matter and remain with us.

When I heard of this I asked Mr. Tubbs if it was true and his reason. The reply was:

Dissatisfied with the action of the board of directors in giving you charge of the wheat campaign. Not willing to concede a point.

Drayton to Tubbs, April 4, 1907:

I have received Mr. Speer's letter and I am not surprised at all of the conditions in the work at headquarters. Mr. Speer is right through and through. The board of directors had no right to authorize Mr. Everitt to take charge of organization work in violation of the constitution.

Speer to Sharp, May 15, 1907:

I have just written Mr. Jones (president Indiana State union) with a view of making arrangements for him to represent Indiana at the Omaha convention (this was called to organize the A. S. of E. Department of Grain Growers.—Ev.), and I was wondering if you had made arrangements for your State to be represented at that meeting. I think, by all means, you should have one representative there and I trust you will decide to go yourself. This is very important, especially as you will have an opportunity to meet the State officers of the grain States which are represented there, and I trust you will decide to go and have a personal talk in regard to conditions. I think this would be a great help at the next national convention, as I feel confident that this special campaign (the wheat campaign) was arranged for a definite purpose. I will also write Mr. Drayton and urge him to go. It might be possible that you and Mr. Drayton could meet Mr. Wilson at the convention and accomplish some good by doing so.

The same letter was written to Mr. Drayton on the same day. Also on May 31 Speer wrote to Drayton as follows:

I arrived home Wednesday morning after having a long talk with Mr. Jones on Tuesday afternoon.

I think it will be a good idea for you and Mr. Jones and any other representatives that may be in attendance at the Omaha convention to get together and talk over conditions in general and be ready to give the State officials of the Northwest some understanding of the conditions at headquarters.

Drayton to Tubbs, May 9, 1907:

I have started out to organize the wheat counties of Illinois and I will do it, and if Mr. E. kicks the nice bucket of milk over I will unite them in the F. E. C. union.

Speer to Pauley (present national secretary) March 14, 1907:

. . . Although the constitution provides for the director of organization to take charge of this department, the board of directors made a compromise with Mr. Everitt and placed seven States in his absolute charge. These including North Dakota. As you have an organized State union, it would be advisable for you to take complete charge of your own work and permit no interference in the same in any way which would not be satisfactory to you. There is no question that some radical changes will be made at the next national convention.

Letters similar to these were constantly being written from headquarters to officers and organizers while I was conducting the wheat campaign, thus hindering it all they could. The motive is clear enough. They were accomplishing nothing and they could not bear to see a successful campaign under my direction reflect against their incompetency. Then, also, the conspiracy against me and the Society had to be furthered. Consequently their lieutenants were posted and sent to the Omaha convention and defamatory, lieing letters and literature were constantly sent all through

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Wanted Men to learn barber trade, $15 to $20 weekly paid graduates, few weeks complete, can earn expenses, tools, board from start. Busy season. Write nearest branch, Moler System of Colleges, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Omaha, Dallas or San Antonio, Texas.

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the territory. Many people showed me the letters they received. It was very humiliating to me and a great handicap to the campaign. For the benefit of new readers, I will say further, that after the board assigned this campaign to me then Tubbs, Drayton, Sharp and Scott did all they could to kill it. They refused to pay any of the expenses and finally refused to send letters from the seven States to me, which ended the campaign. Mr. Wilson, a director, always stood by me, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts the gang made to poison his mind.

Can any member doubt my claim of a conspiracy and rebellion after reading these letters? Can they doubt its long existence and is it surprising that the convention resulted as it did? Is is not clear now that conditions were being produced to have just such a convention as was held, months before it convened?

Drayton wrote that to allow me to conduct a wheat campaign was in violation of the constitution. But it was constitutional to organize a consumers' department for the consumers to price farmers' products. No person but Drayton and his gang ever thought of kicking the wheat campaign over, but he went all over southern Illinois spreading the report that I was trying to kill it. At the time I was conducting it at my own expense and it contributed in new members, consequently in money, to the Society more than all the balance of the country combined during the year. Also I want to ask the members in Illinois if Drayton carries them in his pocket so he can deliver them, when, where and to whom or what he pleases?

Sure enough, Speer, that campaign was *arranged for a special* purpose. Yes, two of them. First, to benefit the wheat growers, and they were getting the benefits until the recent actions of the Society's representatives killed all its good results. In this farmers have lost millions and millions of dollars. It will be strictly proper to charge the loss to Speer, Tubbs, Drayton, Sharp, Scott and a dozen of their helpers and abettors. Talk about the speculators and gamblers being a curse to farmers! They sometimes bull prices up also and thus benefit prices, but these people, the ones you trusted and in whose care you placed your Society, hence your farm interests, never bull the market, but have excelled all the bears in bearing it. How much love have you for them? And, second, to show that organization could be accomplished.

Which side of the line did you step on? Or, if you have not taken the step yet, which side will you step to? If you step to the side where is the new A. S. of E., you are in the camp of these people who have betrayed you in the past and by this time you should know that they are powerless to help you, even if so disposed. If you step to the other side, where is the Farmers' Society of Equity, you will find the same influences that gave birth to the Society and built it up to its recent power, but better prepared now than ever before to establish the organization, and make controlled marketing and profitable prices facts instead of wished for consummations.

I plead with all true men in the language of the following verse:

Do thy part
Here in the living day, as did the great
Who made old days immortal! So shall men,
Gazing long back to this far-looming hour,
Say: That's the time when men were truly men:
Serving the State anew by virtuous lives;
Guarding the country's honor as their own,
And their own as their country's and their sons;
Defying leagued fraud with single truth;
Not fearing loss, and daring to be pure.

—*Richard Watson Gilder.*

(To be continued)

THE PEOPLE ARE SPEAKING

1848. Evart L. U. No. 1, membership 51 members in good standing, resolve that this union stand by and support Mr. Everitt and UP-TO-DATE FARMING until such a time as he be proven unworthy of the same.

I heartily endorse your plan for the Farmers' Society of Equity.—Worth B. Smith, Sec., Evart, Mich.

1849. Satterfield L. U. No. 5063 by unanimous vote declares that we are in favor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official organ of our beloved Society.—John R. Satterfield, Pres.; L. L. Morrow, Sec., Satterfield, Ohio.

1850. Local Union No. 370, German, Perry Co., Ind., 43 members, vote yes for UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper. —Wm. Schmahl, German, Ind.

1851. I have taken the vote of Sweet Owens L. U. and they voted unanimously to support UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official organ.—G. W. McIlroy, Owenton, Ky.

1852. McIlroy Local Union No. 2189, with seventy members present, voted unanimously to recognize UP-TO-DATE as our official paper and we request Mr. Everitt to continue his fight for controlled marketing of farm products. We believe most of the people of Kentucky will stay with him.—Louis Coghill, Sec., Monitor, Ky.

1853. Every member of our local No. 1770 cast his vote in favor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official organ of the A. S. of E. and we further endorse the action of Mr. Everitt and his friends in the late convention. We desire to continue on the same plans for controlled marketing of farm products.—E. F. Cross, Sec. and Treas., Fair Dealing, Ky.

1855. Local Union No. 4734 cast a unanimous vote of all members present in favor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for the official organ of the A. S. of E. and individually and collectively we expressed ourselves as loyal to Mr. Everitt. We are true to Equity and its principles.—Mae Manning, Sec., Mt. Olivet, Ky.

1856. Mayville L. U. No. 2466 with 12 members in good standing present, resolved to accept no paper except UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper of the Society and that we approve of the action of the friends of the Society in the late convention.—Hans Friis, Sec., Belcourt, N. D.

1857. Local Union No. 3067, Gillo, Ky., 17 members present, all voted in favor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official organ of the A. S. of E.—C. F. Coombs, Sec., Campbellsburg, Ky.

1858. Local Union No. 4475, Worthville, Ky., unanimously voted for UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper of the American Society of Equity. We wish you success and hope you win our fight.—W. F. Barnett, Sec., Worthville, Ky.

1859. All of the members of our union with whom I have talked are in favor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to continue as the official organ of the American Society of Equity.—Daniel Flanagan, Velva, N. D.

1860. Local Union No. 2436 authorizes me to notify you of the action of its members, which was unanimously in favor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING as our official paper. We send best wishes to J. A. Everitt and UP-TO-DATE FARMING and greetings to all members of the A. S. of E. everywhere.—H. C. Gannaway, Pres.; N. L. Mercer, Sec., Mt. Gilead, Ky.

1861. I am going to answer yes for all of the members of our local union in regard to UP-TO-DATE FARMING being our official paper, notwithstanding I have received notice from O. D. Pauley to transact all business with him. I must say that we are not doing business with that branch of the A. S. of E. I sincerely hope that you will have success in all your plans.—Homer Meyers, Sec., Good Hope Local No. 2295, Hays City, Kan.

1862. We, the members of the A. S. of E. Local Union No. 5060 endorse your action in the late convention. We do not hesitate to call those in charge of that convention traitors to our cause. We want UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper or nothing. We hope for a grand and glorious success in the end.—Ralph L. Rachford, Sec., Oneonta, Ky.

1863. A unanimous vote was cast in favor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING remaining the official paper of the American Society of Equity and we would like Mr. Everitt to direct the Society. Although we have received notice from the other people to send our dues to them, we will not do it.—R. J. Marshall, Brookneal, Va.

1864. Waverly L. U. No. 627 endorsed your action in the last convention to maintain the Society in its purity, and we also endorse UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official organ of the Society. This union holds that Mr. Everitt is the originator of the Society and that UP-TO-DATE FARMING was the first real advocate of the farmers' cause, and we therefore unqualifiedly stand by them as long as they so faithfully and loyally stand by our great cause.—Alex Fowler, Sec., Waverly, Ky.

1865. The members of Sacramento L. U. No. 1258 resolve to stand by your action in the late convention and will continue to take UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Also, we condemn the action taken by the recent convention and are not in favor of some of the things they have endorsed.—R. E. Stringer, Sec., Sacramento, Ky.

1866. The members of Paradise L. U. No. 2132 adhere to the principles upon which the American Society of Equity is founded and we cannot endorse the action of the recent convention directed against UP-TO-DATE FARMING as our official paper and Mr. Everitt as director of the Society. We uphold the people in the second convention and all reports from this local union shall be sent to I. C. Rous, Sec.-Treas., Indianapolis, Ind.—A. Wellin, Vice-Pres.; J. Beck, Sec., Kingsley, Mich.

1867. Local Union No. 4407, 23 members voting, agreed to stick by UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official organ of our Society and approve of the action taken by Mr. Everitt and others to save the Society.—H. E. Albright, Sec., Saunders, Kan.

1868. At a meeting of Elkton L. U. No. 4148 it was voted unanimously by the members present to sustain Mr. Everitt and his friends, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING.—H. M. Campbell, Sec.; G. A. Braun, Pres., Elkton, Mich.

1869. Local Union No. 5035 voted unanimously in favor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper of the American Society of Equity.—J. L. Drane, Sec., Hardin Springs, Ky.

1870. Calvert City L. U. of the A. S. of E. No. 1422 resolve, first, that we are in accord with the true principles of the A. S. of E. as defined by J. A. Everitt, founder and leader of the Society; second, that we condemn the late convention led by a few unworthy office seekers; third, that all reports be sent to I. C. Rous, Sec.-Treas., and lastly, that we retain UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper of our Society.—W. F. Attebury, Sec., Calvert City, Ky.

1871. Loose Creek L. U. unanimously voted for UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper of the American Society of Equity and we wish it great success.—Ben Boes, Sec., Loose Creek, Ky.

1872. At our local union meeting all present were heartily in favor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING as our official paper and we denounce the late convention at Indianapolis. We are for Equity and a square deal.—J. T. Mardis, Pres., Falmouth, Ky.

930. For God's sake do not stop UP-TO-DATE. The official paper is the only farm paper I read. I have been benefited by its teachings.—J. W. Clark, Webster Co., Neb.

931. Nothing in the place of UP-TO-DATE FARMING will do. We have been more than satisfied with it, and all whom I have spoken to say the same. We don't want any substitute. My husband is vice-president of our union, and I want to say let there be no compromising to other orders by the American Society of Equity.—Mrs. B. Franks, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

941. We must endorse you and UP-TO-DATE FARMING, for no man could work harder or more effectively for the cause. Regarding stock companies I feel sure it will be fatal to the cause. Let the labor organizations look after the work of distribution; let them run their stores on the co-operative plan if they want to. But the only business of the American Society of Equity is organizing the producers and that will be work enough and should satisfy the ambition of any man. I was about ready to do some organizing in our county, but I expect I must wait until the smoke of battle clears away.—T. E. Brown, Clackamas Co., Ore.

942. I want UP-TO-DATE FARMING to continue as the official paper of the A. S. of E. I have taken the paper about five years and I think you are working along the right lines to accomplish Equity and profitable prices on farm products. Make it plain to every member of the A. S. of E. how the other fellows are trying to out-do your work. You see, UP-TO-DATE FARMING has advised members to ship their produce to these Exchanges and it seemed to be with your sanction. I know the gamblers will just delight to see the organization divided, and this million-dollar corporation cannot stand. The raisin growers in California broke up. They were incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.—Samuel Hammond, Churchill Co., Nevada.

[Mr. Hammond, I was forced to lend UP-TO-DATE FARMING to the promoters of the capital stock Equity Exchanges by the Board of Directors.—Ed.]

943. I fear somebody has turned Judas for a few sheckles of silver. Of all the papers I ever read, UP-TO-DATE is the cleanest, purest, most wholesome paper. May God bless the publisher is my prayer and may UP-TO-DATE continue. I am teaching Equity down here to saint and sinner. —W. C. McConnell, Sebastian Co., Ark.

944. We are all in favor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.—R. D. Meyer, Sedgwick Co., Kan.

945. Yes. I think you did the best thing that could be done at the convention and the quicker you take charge of affairs the better it will be for the welfare of the Society and the farmers in general. Yours for Equity.—Chas. E. Denniston, Lycoming Co., Pa.

946. Since this is a factional fight, not only that but a free fight and a man has to either take sides or lay in the brush, I will say that politically I am with Col. Barnett, but for a leader for the American Society of Equity I am for Everitt, teeth and toenails.—Watt Taylor, Ohio Co., Ky.

947. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is to the farmers' business what the Bible is to Christians, and the true principles of the American Society of Equity are the farmers' only salvation in business. I believe that J. A. Everitt stands to the farmers the same as Washington and Lincoln stood to the people of the United States. If the principles of the A. S. of E. were adhered to by members and non-members, they will carry us over a panic. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has done more for the farmers than any other ten so-called farm papers ever did, and it should be the official paper of our Society.—Ernest Cushing, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

950. At our last meeting I was acting secretary and after a brief discussion the unanimous vote was in favor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and we are all with you in sticking to the original plan and objects of our Society and no one can sidetrack us. We are not discouraged, for we know that most, if not all, the farmers will sustain you, and we look to you and UP-TO-DATE FARMING to bring us safely through. Never in the history of our country have we needed a man to lead us in a just cause but what that man was furnished and now the backbone of our nation—the farmers—need a man to lead them to victory. My wish is that every member of our grand Society will stand loyal and true to its first principles.—Geo. H. Miner, Benzie Co., Mich.

951. Yes.—Frank Skach, Pine Co., Minn.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 5 Cents a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues will not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say; "I saw it advertised in Up-to-Date Farming."

Agents Wanted

Agents Dollar an hour or sample returnable. Automatic Curry Comb. Sample postpaid, 40c. Particulars free. Clean Comb Co., Dept, B. Racine, Wis.

Agents make money selling household and kitchen specialties. C. V. Thompson & Co., Knottsville, Ky.

Agents Wanted for quickest seller ever sold to farmers. Over thousand sold in one county. Write today before someone else secures agency for your locality. Farm Record Company, Newton, Ia.

Badges & Banners

A. S. of E. Badges, Banners etc. for conventions, Parades, Celebrations and local use. Prices right. Show your colors. Illustrated catalogue free. E G. Staats & Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Dogs and Pet Stock

Collie Pups. Nelson's, Box B, Grove City, Pa.

For Sale Thoroughbred Scotch Collie pups. Best farm dogs on earth. H. R. Miller, Lowelle, Ohio.

Farm Lands

Best location in America for man or woman to raise poultry. Most delightful climate; never cold; markets all up and down Pacific Coast and Columbia River at highest prices; cheapest water transportation. Eggs 25c to 40c. Address Chamber of Commerce, room 1163, Astoria, Oregon.

Cheap Farms—Western Oklahoma. Write, C. A. FISHER, Custer, Okla.

Cheap Farm. Central Minnesota. Write Ed. Landwer, Gardena, N. Dak.

Farms for sale and no speculation. For particulars and what you want, address, A. N. Barks, Fredericktown, Mo.

For Sale Improved 100 acres near Bowling Green, Ky., J. N. Loving, R R 4.

For Sale Sightly, Home-Like, well improved, gently rolling prairie, mortgaged 80 acres in Ills. ¾ miles to good railway town, $50 per acre. Terms. Marshall & Staley, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Michigan Farms, Stock, Grain, Fruit Farms, Selling Cheap, Good Schools, Ideal Climate, write for list No. 9. C. B. Benham, Hastings, Mich.

Texas Panhandle; black land $8 to $16 per acre. Moody Lands Co., 125 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

WE can sell your property; send description and price. If you want to buy, state your wants. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Farm Products For Sale

Ohio hay under national union label. Graded and weight guaranteed by public weighmaster. J. H. Harpster, Millersburg, O

Tobacco For Sale

For Sale 20,000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin. R. R. 5, Franklin, Ky.

Farm Products Wanted

WANTED Seed Oats and Clover. James H. Saunders, Sec. F. S. of E., Hickman, Ky.

Wanted Car load best grade yellow corn from Equity members. M. Martin & Son, Amity, Pa.

Fencing

If You are looking for something CHEAP and useful in the fencing line, write MAD RIVER FENCE CO., West Liberty Ohio.

Furs and Tanning

Fur robes, coats and mittens, from your cow or horse hide. We tan and manufacture to order. Samples free. Logansport Robe & Tanning Co., Logansport, Ind.

Muskrat Mink and other furs wanted. Best assortment, top prices. Write today. Andrew Mest, Successor to Hoch & Mest, Reading, Pa.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Choice Chester White Pigs, registered and express paid. WILL FISHER, Watervliet, Mich.

Ferrets Raised in small lots; healthy stock; prices the lowest. C. Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Patent Attorneys

Patents Trade Marks. Book sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 Baltic Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Advice and book free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Supplies

700 Head of fancy poultry cheap. Many varieties. Heavy layers. What do you need? Write to Dalbey Bros., Washington, C. H. O.

ROSE Comb Buff Leghorns exclusively; fine winter layers. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Jacob Pantier, Evansville, Illinois.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Agents Wanted Wonderful Oregon Evergreen Blackberry, enormously Prolific, grows anywhere, one vine supplies any family, large delicious berries. Write for information, Evergreen Berry Co., 173 South Cottage St., Salem, Oregon.

Photos Send any photo with 25c and get 12 photos on cards, made from it. Your photo returned unharmed. Box 30, R R 1, Stanley, Ky.

Business Exchange

Advertising Pays Producers

¶ Mr. Wm. Henning of Antrim, Mich., advertised apples for sale for his local union. He writes:

"I received more inquiries for apples than I could answer."

¶ All kinds of farm products, such as Thoroughbred Stock, Poultry, Seeds, Potatoes, Tobacco, can be sold by advertising in the Business Exchange. Cost only 5c a word for each insertion. Try it. Send an order for next issue.

Advertising Dept.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Indianapolis

WHO OWNS IT?

A Review of Equity Farm Journal Number 2

(*Continued from page* 14.)

cals where no one received a paper for one or two issues, can now tell why you did not. This is no mere assertion. Mr. Gentner, secretary of the Grain Growers' Department, will swear that he saw Mr. Sibley Everitt take the stencils from a box that was to be used for mailing and that the papers for those people were not mailed that week. This was when Mr. Gentner was chief clerk for Mr. Everitt and he was then trying to fathom some of Mr. Everitt's actions."

I am advertising manager of Up-to-Date Farming and have general supervision of the issuance of the paper.. I never removed nor had removed a single subscriber's name, nor any larger number of names temporarily from the mailing list. Also, to the best of my knowledge, no other person ever did such a thing. The claim that in this way people can account for non-receipt of paper is absolutely false, notwithstanding the statement above to the contrary. SIBLEY F. EVERITT.

Personally appeared before me Sibley F. Everitt, who on his oath says that he did not remove or have removed a single subscriber's name or any group of names, temporarily or otherwise, from the mailing list of Up-to-Date Farming.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, A. D. 1908.

JOSH E. FLOREA,
Notary Public.

My commission expires March 16, 1911.

Readers can see how devoid of the first principles of truth and honesty these people are and to what an extent they will go in their attempts to shield themselves and injure the writer and UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Readers may wonder why their attempts are so clumsy and why they have their lines so vulnerable to attack. But this is not to be wondered at, because the whole conspiracy is a fabrication of falsehoods. The wonder, though, is that any of them continue to hold out after their own president has attempted to do the writer justice and has repudiated the whole campaign of defamation, insults, slander and libel as conducted by his headquarters.

On page four, 5th paragraph, is printed "Mr. Everitt is unable to tell the truth." There is a standing offer made through this paper to give space to evidence to disprove any statement I have made in UP-TO-DATE.

Every paragraph, every word, is the truth and I wonder if I did not support every word with proof?

On page 2, under "Membership Fee," is this:

And when the board paid Mr. Everitt only a part of the fifty cents for the official paper, it was merely to continue his paper until the time some other paper would take its place, or until the end of the year.

Well, such candor is really refreshing. This is just what we claimed all along, i. e. the board of directors disregarded the contract of the Society to furnish the official paper one year out of the membership fee, but they had hatched their conspiracy last March, as I charged. *"Anything to kill Up-to-Date Farming"* was the slogan. See how their own admissions prove the conspiracy, *"to continue his paper until the time some other paper would take its place, or, until the end of the year."* Did anybody but Tubbs, Drayton, Scott and Sharp think of substituting another paper as far back as March, at the meeting of the board of directors? Do the members who joined in 1907 with the understanding that they would get the paper a full year now understand who committed the fraud on them?

First, they tried to starve this paper to death by cutting out the revenue for subscriptions. Failure. Next, they tried to secure entire control of matter published in it so it could no longer be the fearless exponent of truth and Equity, and so it would not expose evil doers and the penalty was to be, if they failed, attempted repudiation as the official paper. Failure. Next, they thought of an injunction to prevent it from issuing. Indiana courts demanded $50,000 bond. Failure. Next, false representations to the postoffice department at Washington. Failure. All the time the basest campaign of falsification, lies and slander ever hurled against a good institution. Failure. And the last move, Secretary Pauley's "official demand."

The contract with the subscribers, whose time is up Dec. 31, 1907, is embodied in the following from the 1906 by-laws:

ARREARAGES. A member twelve months in arrears for dues or other charges shall stand suspended without action of the union.

But we don't intend to continue the paper longer than to give subscribers a reasonable time to renew, and members of the Society to come into the Farmers' Society of Equity.

The balance of this article I will pass as too absurd to be taken seriously, except will again tell my friends that I never made any money out of the Society, or because of my connection with it, and lost a great deal. For evidence of this, I was obliged to mortgage my home last fall to carry the work on. Would I have done this if I had all the money they say I have? But thanks to the true and loyal people, conditions are getting better every day.

Page 4, first paragraph: "and the convention concluded to have no more of the Society money spent in that manner" (for Equity Exchanges). After calling two meetings of the board to act on my recommendation and they refused, the convention orders the thing done. Was it, then, my mismanagement? They say three or four hundred dollars was spent for promoting Equity Exchanges. Ten times this much won't cover it.

Page 6. "Can This Be True?" They express a doubt yet they don't hesitate to publish the criminally libelous stuff. The Egyptian mummy corn story is absolutely false. Ask R. D. Simmons, special agent, care Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., who came here to investigate on headquarter's charge of a fraud, and found the matter a pure fabrication. I never did business under name United States Seed Company. See also letter from H. M. Stout, about this matter in January 1 number, on page 15. The safe story is from a man with a diseased brain, surely. It was my safe and contents were mine. The receiver was appointed on my petition, as the court records will show. The last paragraph is also false, absolutely so, and I challenge him to produce one farmer or more who did not receive every cent for seed or grain I ever purchased from him.

Page 8. Was it a packed convention? Find somebody else (besides Mr. Everitt) to say it and then write us and we'll go into details."

The same old bluff. No evidence, no proof, no denials. Well, we'll call this bluff also. Here's another one and there's others:

CONVENTION WAS PACKED

To the Members of the American Society of Equity:

I was elected as delegate to the national convention of the American Society of Equity at the annual State meeting at Traverse City, Mich., October 2, 1907. *I have received many letters from members all over Michigan, and some from other States, inquiring what I thought of the convention at Indianapolis,* Oct. 22.

I was prepared for something of an eruption, but the convention was so much worse than I expected that I was disgusted. I learned while at the convention that the Michigan delegation would stand no show, because the members were pledged to stand by Mr. Everitt until he was proven unworthy of the position that he held. No Michigan man that has been clear for Mr. Everitt's principles was recognized when committees were appointed. Somehow they soon found out where every Michigan man stood.. If a delegate talked the way he thought and thought the way that Mr. Everitt had tauught us, he would not get recognized. My opinion of the convention is simply this—it was packed in No. 1 *style. The convention as a whole looked to me like a fake. Now I wish to say that I am not for anybody but the welfare of the Society, and I am ready to be convinced if any one has any convincing argument but where is the proof?. Now I have seen no report of the convention, no new by-laws, nor any hint as to what the new officers intend to do. I claim this is an injustice to all members and doubly so to those members who went lown into their pockets to pay a stenographer ten dollars a day so we could have such a report. The question is, Was that convention packed for the purpose of disolving the Society and putting it out of business? It has been about five weeks since that convention and not a word have we heard from our new officers, no report of the convention, no word as to what we are to expect in the future. It looks to me as though the enemy had accomplished what they undertook—broke up the Society. I have heard many say that they believed somebody got a good boodle for putting the Society out of business.*

I see by Up-to-Date that on October 26 *there was another convention called by some of the delegates that were dissatisfied with the original convention. I think they were justified in calling a second convention and it looks as though that move was all that saved the Society—they left a way open to push ahead to completion.*

The first day of the Indianapolis convention I tried to learn what charges had been made against Mr. Everitt. I failed to find out what a single charge against him was. Mr. Everitt has cleared himself through the columns of Up-to-Date Farming and there appears to be no contradiction to what Mr. Everitt says. If we have new officers that are true to the American Society of Equity, why do they not see to it that other ex-oflcers have a chance to deny Mr. Everitt's sayings? If the men that caused Mr. Everitt to be turned down did not have another publication ready to act as official paper, they are not longheaded enough to conduct so great an organization as the American Society of Equity, and if the officers elected at Indianapolis have found out their mistake in turning down Mr. Everitt, why don't they come out and say so? That would be equity.

We must not think of giving up what we have already accomplished. I have waited patiently for the new officers to act and gave them abundance of time to explain matters. So I think it is now time to act ourselves. We certainly will profit by our past experience and not get caught again. No farmer can say but waht the Society has done him more good than eight times the expense of joining and keeping it up. This is my honest belief. With the best wishes for the American Society of Equity, I am,

Sincerely yours,
M. N. DRAKE, Trufant, Mich.

They say "what he says don't count." How profound their logic and conclusions! Does what Mr. Drake say count? If not, we have many more.

"Miscellaneous" on page 8 G. M. Walrod indulges is truly a miscellaneous assortment of highly edifying Gabfest, but on page 9 they apologize for not publishing the proceedings of the annual convention. We might infer that *more important matter* crowded it out, as there are this page of "Miscellaneous," nearly a page report of the "Farmers' Congress," a page of "What Other Papers Say About Us," a page of "Where We Are At"; of course this should not be omitted, because this is the burning question with every farmer in the country and it is time it is answered; a page of "Peanut Department" and three pages of "What Our People Are Saying," written a month or two ago. What they would say now might be very different. But it was not for lack of space. Oh, no. That great goblin, Mr. Everitt, they say, spoiled their plans and succeeded in holding up their mails, etc. This is the first we heard of it and if it is true, how I could innocently be the cause of it passes my comprehension. But "he who does amiss never lacks an excuse." I will say again they don't want to give the proceedings of the annual convention general publicity. Nothing would condemn them more completely than to send the proceedings complete to all the members. Also I will predict if it ever does see light through print, it will be doctored, like was the constitution and by-laws, so as to not be recognized by its makers.

Pages 14, 15, 16. I just rise to remind these deluded people that their leader, their president, C. W. Barnett, has squared himself before they have. But I may be mistaken, as most of the letters were a month old before they were printed, and some people can "catch on" in a month. I will remind them that "as long as the lamp of Equity burns the greatest sinner may return."

This point is illustrated nicely in the case of U. S. Holdridge, of Michigan, whose column article they publish with editorial comment. Now, Mr. Holdridge starts out on wrong premises and naturally would be wrong throughout. He says:

It has now been four weeks since the convention and I have not seen a report of its doings in print. Mr. J. A. Everitt publishes the official paper and has had his pay up to Jan. 1, *etc., and it seems to me he should have published the proceedings of the convention.*

Note that these publishers put this out without a word of explanation. They let it go before the people in this way, yet it is a fact that the proceedings were not furnished to me and I could not get them. Hence how could I print them? This is a fair sample of their underhand, insidious work for a year. They are constantly stabbing from behind, while I ask, have I not always fought in the open? I will ask further, have I at any time been on the offensive? I have always been on the defensive. Hence, whatever harm has been done, the other side is responsible for. My effort has always been to defend and preserve the true principles and plan of the Society, the paper that has made and preserved the Society, and for equity and justice to all people.

Read Mr. Holdridge's letter very carefully. It is printed on page 16, and remember that it was written in November. It was written when his system was completely saturated with poison injected by the arch conspirators. After you read his letter then read Mr. Drake's letter again as printed in this article. Now these are both Michigan men and both honored and respected wherever known. The only difference with them at the time of the convention was that Mr. Drake had investigated both sides.

But time sometimes works changes and the following, coming from the Michigan State Union under date of December 19, 1907, are a part of the resolutions adopted:

Whereas, The members of the American Society of Equity in the State of Michigan have joined and supported it because of its original principles, be it

Resolved, That we appreciate the great good set forth in the plan formulated by J. A. Everitt, and in our judgment we cannot consistently accept any plan that would in any way endanger it.

Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of Up-to-Date Farming as our official paper.

Resolved further, That on account of the condition of the present national headquarters we cannot affiliate with it and do justice to the members of this State.

Geo. V. Wattles, E. G. Everhart, U. S. HOLDRIDGE, L. E. Dafer, W. N. McDowell, Geo. Soper and Walter E. Goold, committee.

The above report of resolutions was received from E. N. Ball, State secretary, as being adopted by the convention meeting at Grand Rapids, Mich., on the date aforesaid.

Note, "the members joined because of its original principles," and "we cannot consistently accept any plan that would in any way endanger it" (the plan formulated by Mr. Everitt) and "we cannot affiliate with it (present A. S. of E. headquarters) and do justice to members of this State."

Now does this not show that the Michigan people, in State convention, believed the last convention departed from the "original principles" as "formulated by Mr. Everitt" and the conclusion is "we cannot affillate with" the headquarters it established "and do justice to the members," and Mr. Holdridge was a member of the committee.

Further comment on Holdridge's letter should be unnecessary, but I will deny that I ever assumed to have "supreme control" of the organization, unless it may be called such when I stood against a majority of the board of directors when they were determined to commit unconstitutional acts by promoting wildcat schemes at the Society expense. If this is "supreme control" then members should thank God for a man who will not commit treason, who cannot be bought and who has sense enough to foresee failure and ruin if certain trusted officers are allowed to pursue their course. The only thing I regret now is that I did not expose the rebels before the convention.

As to supreme control of its funds, Mr. Holdridge was deceived as were the others. I got none of the Society's funds, had *no* control of them, except to put my name to checks after Secretary Tubbs issued them and signed them, and when I refused to sign checks Directors Drayton, Sharp and Scott, with Tubbs, approved the expenses over my veto and ordered me to sign them. I could not get a dime of the Society's money, except through the same process that it was paid to other people. Tubbs got in the habit of issuing warrants for petit cash to the amount of $50 or $100 at a time, and when I found that he paid Equity Exchange expenses out of this I refused to sign checks for more than $15 at a time and he sent a great howl to the board of directors, but the order stood because I would not sign checks for more. Any person who says I had supreme control of the organization and its funds states an untruth.

I will close the review of the paper with an exposure of the deception committed in the article in last column on page 16.

Read the following in connection with the article referred to:

Okome, Pa., Dec. 23, 1907.

Garrett M. Walrod, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir—The letter which you ask for, which Mr. Everitt is alleged to have written me concerning membership fee of Mr. Leander Ott is not in my possession, but is, I think, in the hands of Mr. Tubbs, as he seems to know more about the letter and its contents than any one else.

I sent Mr. Ott's membership fee to Mr. Tubbs in July or August, using an old subscription blank of Up-to-Date Farming and calling for the paper one year from date of admittance, though I knew the annual dues are to be paid the first of the year; according to this rule, any one joining udring the year would be entitled to the paper until he paid his dues the first of the year 1908. *I explained this to Mr. Ott at the time.*

A short time after sending the money ot Mr. Tubbs with Mr. Ott's name I received a letter with my money enclosed asking if I had explained to Mr. Ott that he must pay his annual dues the first of the year 1908, *as, according to the blank and the way I wrote, he would not pay until a year from his admittance. This letter had Mr. Everitt's name signed to it.*

I just turned this letter over and wrote on the back of it that I had explained this to Mr. Ott and sent the letter back to Mr. Everitt. A few days later I received a letter from Mr. Tubbs, asking for Mr. Everitt's letter, telling the contents of the letter so I would know to what he referred. He said "there seems to be somewhat of a mystery concerning said letter at headquarters." I wrote on the back of his letter and told him I had done the same with Mr. Everitt's letter.

This whole thing seems very mysterious to me also. . . . As regards the circular you sent, in the first place you want it understood that you knew nothing about the contract with Mr. Everitt for the official paper until after the third day of the convention. You either have not been a member very long or have not paid any attention to the official paper, as it was spoken of in it at the time of the East St. Louis convention (1906). *Also you say you "believe it was never Mr. Everitt's desire to permit the Society to come into the fullness of its hopes, but keep it in a condition of being organized." How do you expect to accomplish anything until the country is organized? And as to Mr. Everitt wishing to get new members to get the admission fee Mr. Speer proposed to advance the fee to* $3.00 *and Mr. Everitt alone opposed it in Up-to-Date, as you must know if you read the paper. Also your convention raised the dues to* $1.50 *a year, while Mr. Everitt and his associates still hold to* $1.20 *and now finally, if you have so many serious charges against Mr. Everitt, why is it necessary to hunt up such trivial matters as Mr. Ott's membership fee?*

Respectfully,
CHAS. E. DENNISTON.

Here is another case where the opposition had a clear explanation which showed that my desire was to have a perfect understanding with Mr. Ott before executing the order. Anything wrong with this? But those human fiends manipulate the transaction to my discredit. I will not impeach any reader's intelligence or good sense to make further comment, assuming that each member has received Equity Farm Journal No. 2.

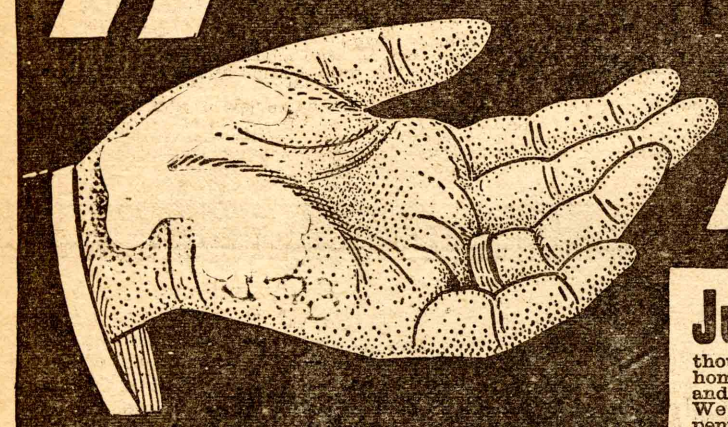
Every person who has done a general seed business made mistakes and the season oftentimes prevented the seeds from giving satisfaction. In nearly every locality dissatisfied customers of other seed houses can also be found, and everybody knows it. Turn loose a few unprincipled, unscrupulous people like Speer, and, considering the disposition of people to rather believe ill report than good, the most conscientious business man in the country would soon find his business discredited and his character besmirched before some people.

This finishes the review of Number 2 Equity Farm Journal. I have said much more than I expected to. In January 1 number I said: "After this number we don't expect to refer to the recent unpleasantness." But how can I help it? I am bound to notice these false accusations and the demand comes to reply to them. However, this campaign must end. I have appealed to the members, to the board of directors and to headquarters, but it still goes on. I have demanded retraction from those who made the false charges when I showed them that they were false, but got in reply additional insults. The courts will end them.

"Children Teething"

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

HOLD OUT YOUR HAND



Just Let Us Know that you NEED it and we will send it to you. It is yours to try, for the asking, but you must hold out your hand, SO WE WILL KNOW YOU WANT IT. You must give us the signal and we will do the rest. We have it on hand, thousands and thousands of packages, all ready to go out and bring HAPPINESS to thousands of homes, but we cannot know that YOU need it, we cannot know that you want it, unless you write and GIVE US THE WORD, unless you hold out your hand to show that you are ready to receive it. We place it right in your hand, deliver it FREE at your door, and you need not put up one single penny, but you must hold out your hand and ask for it, so we will know you want it.

Stomach and Kidney Trouble

All of His Disorders Now Things of The Past.

KENTON, O.—I have had Stomach Trouble for twenty-five years, and Kidney Trouble for ten years, and suffered with Cramps at night so bad that I would have to rub my legs and walk the floor to get them straightened as many as four and five times. Since using Vitæ-Ore my stomach is all right, my appetite is good and I can eat anything. My Kidney Trouble is cured and the Cramps are a thing of the past. I would say to every sick person, after your doctor and all the patent medicines that friends tell you to try have failed, then take Vitæ-Ore and be cured.

J. M. CARR.

Suffered For Forty Years

Was Permanently Cured Three Years Ago--No Return of The Trouble.

MORGAN CITY, LA.—My conscience tells me that I must fulfill my duty towards humanity and Vitæ-Ore by telling publicly the great good it has done for me. It has certainly proven a God-send to me. I suffered for about forty years with Stomach and Heart troubles. I have had first one physician and then another but they all failed to cure me. One day I saw the advertisement of Vitæ-Ore in a magazine and I sent for a package on thirty days' trial. In less than three days after beginning its use I improved wonderfully. It has been three years now since I was sick. I have taken three packages and must say that I feel as well as I ever did in my life, although I am sixty-seven years of age. I recommend Vitæ-Ore to all my friends.

MRS. F. CHESSON.

Paralysis and Nervousness

Has Now Good Use of His Limbs and Is Free From Pain.

SYRACUSE, IND.—It is with great pleasure that I write concerning my use of Vitæ-Ore. One year ago I became afflicted with Locomotor Ataxia and Paralysis as well as Kidney Trouble. I began using Vitæ-Ore three months ago. I was then suffering intense pain, had no appetite, was very nervous and could just drag my feet across the floor by supporting my weight on the back of a chair. I was also very despondent. Within ten days' time after using Vitæ-Ore, I could eat, sleep well and was free of pain and despondency. Today I have good use of my limbs, can work and life seems worth living again. Words fail me to express my thanks for what Vitæ-Ore has done for me.

JAMES L. MELOY.

If You Need It and do not send for it, you miss a chance to get well, a chance that you have been looking for, a chance you want, a chance to be happy through perfect health. There are no strings tied to our offer. There are no "ifs" and no "buts". There are no questions to answer, no blanks to fill out, no appliances to buy, NOTHING TO SIGN, no references or past history to give. Getting it is as simple as A, B, C. Just a short letter saying you need it, want it and will use it, and it is sent to you, all charges prepaid.

It Must Be Good, it must DO GOOD, or it could not be sent out in this way. It should be no stranger to you. You have seen it advertised over and over again in this paper, have heard it endorsed by your neighbors, have heard it highly spoken of by your friends, have heard that we send it out on trial, EXACTLY AS WE PROMISE. You must know that IT IS GOOD, that it is sent out freely as advertised, that it does what is claimed for it. Your friends who have had trial packages must tell you all this.

Why Don't You Send for it today? With this knowledge before you, with this offer in front of you, with the positive evidence on this page imprinted on your brain, how can you ignore, hesitate, delay or refuse? What is your excuse? You are to be the judge and need not pay a penny unless you are benefited. WE TAKE ALL THE RISK. Read our thirty-day trial offer, read what Vitae-Ore is and HOLD OUT YOUR HAND.

This Is Our 30-Day Trial Offer

If you are sick we want to send you a full sized $1.00 package of Vitæ-Ore, enough for 30 days' continuous treatment, by mail, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us $1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than $1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 5 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes time if it means new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what V.-O. is, and write today for a dollar package on this most liberal trial offer.

Read The Testimony On This Page.

Read it again and again. No stronger words have ever been written about any other medicine; no better expressions are truthfully commanded by any other treatment. Vitæ-Ore is as different from other remedies as is pure milk from chalk and water, or the sunlight from a tallow candle. It does not take faith, does not take confidence, does not take belief, does not take even hope to cure with Vitæ-Ore. It takes only a trial—all we ask. This medicine enters the veins of the sick and suffering person and cures, whether the suffering believes in it or not. Its substances enter the blood, and work, work, work—a work that cures. Read what it is.

What Vitae-Ore Is

Vitæ-Ore is a mineral remedy, a combination of substances from which many world's noted curative springs derive medicinal power and healing virtue. These properties of the springs come from the natural deposits of mineral in the earth through which water forces its way, only a very small proportion of the medicinal substances in these mineral deposits being thus taken up by the liquid. Vitæ-Ore consists of compounds of Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, elements which are among the chief curative agents in nearly every healing mineral spring, and are necessary for the creation and retention of health. One package of this mineral-substance, mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative, healing value many gallons of the world's powerful mineral waters drunk fresh at the springs.

DOCTOR SMITH CURED.

Severe Case of Bright's Disease Entirely Relieved By It.

MINNEAPOLIS, KAS.—I have used Vitæ-Ore personally for some time. I was troubled with Bright's Disease, my feet being so swollen at times that I could not wear my shoes, complicated with Gastralgia (pains in the lower part of the abdomen). All of this has left me, I using nothing but Vitæ-Ore. I will say further that I used this remedy in my practice with a degree of success that I have never attained with any other remedy, and shall continue to use it as long as I can procure it.

G. W. SMITH, M. D.

Thousands of People

In all parts of the United States and Canada have testified to the efficacy of Vitæ-Ore in relieving and curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Kidney, Bladder and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Stomach Disorders, Female Ailments, Functional Heart Trouble, Catarrh of any part, Nervous Prostration, Anæmia, Sores and Ulcers, and worn out, debilitated conditions.

SNATCHED FROM DEATH.

Was So Swollen and Bloated That She Could Not Lie Down.

DELBA, TEX.—I am now twenty-two years old. About five years ago I got in bad health; my father spent everything he could get for medicines. I tried doctors until we lost all hope. Some pronounced my disease one thing and some another, and all failed to do me any good. I had grown worse and worse until I had a complication of diseases—Liver, Kidney, Stomach and Female Disorders. I also had Neuralgia and Muscular Rheumatism. I was so swollen and bloated that I could hardly lie down. It seemed like I would die of suffocation. I thought I had Heart disease in a bad form and had given up to die. I often prayed earnestly to God that death would end my suffering. God sent me Vitæ-Ore through some friends and I decided to try it. The first package made a great change. When I had taken two packages I felt like a new person. I cannot express what it has done for me. It snatched me from death and gave me life and happiness. I took six or seven packages of Vitæ-Ore in all and it has restored me to perfect health.

RHODA WORKMAN.

SAVED THIS BOY'S LIFE.

So Writes Rev. Gregory, who Calls It a God-send to the Afflicted.

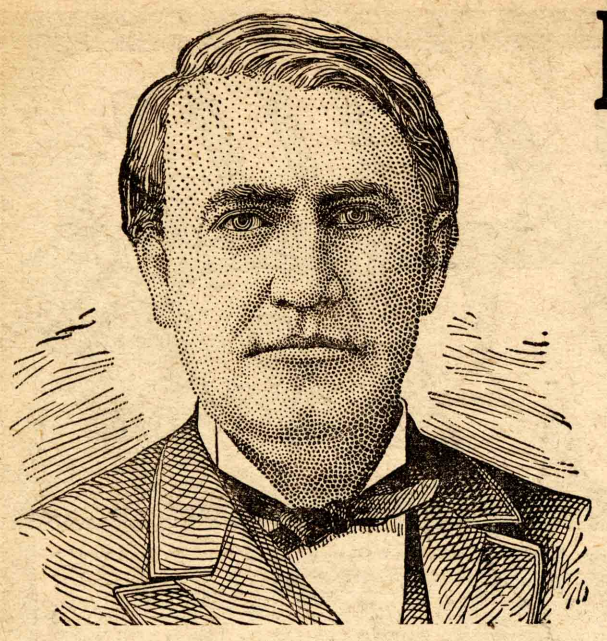
ONEIDA, TENN.—My little boy, seven years old, was afflicted with Liver Complaint for more than two years. Two local physicians treated him, as did also a well-known traveling specialist, who has quite a reputation for treating such diseases, having successfully cured a number in this section. But, strange to say, my boy's case baffled them all, and he continued to grow worse instead of better. I had begun to despair, not thinking he could ever be cured, and feared for his life, when I noticed the Vitæ-Ore advertisement. I sent for a package and after giving it to the boy for ten days I could notice a little change for the better in his condition. By the time the entire package was used he could eat heartily, go to school and run about and play with the other boys, which he had not done for six months previous. I consider Vitæ-Ore a God-send to the afflicted, believing it saved my boy's life, and should like to have the world know what it accomplished for my child, for the benefit of all suffering humanity.

REV. A. M. GREGORY.

Health is so Important

To your happiness, success and enjoyment of life and its duties that if you are in any way sick or ailing you should not delay a day nor an hour but should begin proper treatment immediately, before the trouble has a chance to become settled in any of the vital organs, to spread to other parts, or to become aggravated in its developments. If you don't feel right, if there is something wrong in the workings of your system, something wrong with your sleep, your digestion, your blood, your nerves and your vitality, you cannot afford to suffer another day, when the thing that has set thousands right is offered you without a penny's risk, when it takes but a letter to start you on the treatment which has won international reputation by the work it has done. The cures Vitæ-Ore has made prove the good work it does in checking disease and repairing its ravages, a work that every sick person should turn to for help. Do not continue suffering. Send for a $1.00 package on trial today.

Address, Theo. Noel Co., UP-TO-DATE DEPT. Vitæ-Ore Bldg. Chicago, Ill.



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If I could walk right into your home and **tell** you all about the wonderful latest style Edison Phonograph, I know that I could convince you beyond a doubt that you **must** have this king of entertainers in your home.

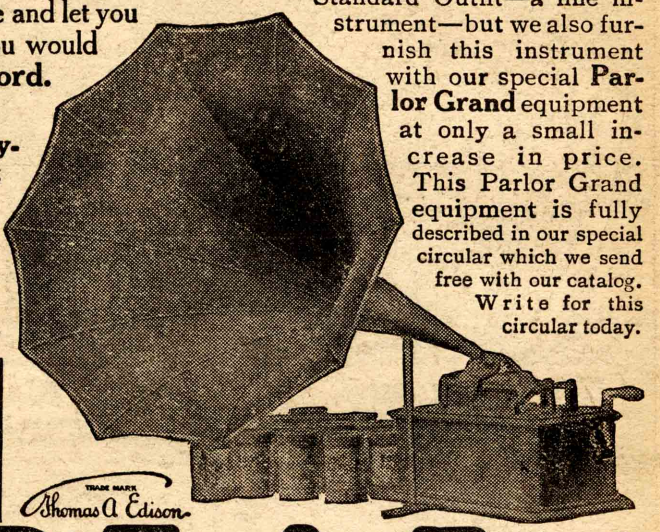
And—If I could **bring** one of these superb new Phonographs with me right into your home and let you actually **hear** the wonderful concerts you would be convinced **without my saying a word.**

But—

As I can't bring the Phonograph **myself,** I **am** going to send it to you at **my risk**—on a free trial.

Read every word of my offer, see if you can **imagine** an offer more generous, more liberal, without my actually **giving** away the Phonograph. Write me today.

F. K. BABSON.



This is the regular Edison Standard Outfit—a fine instrument—but we also furnish this instrument with our special **Parlor Grand** equipment at only a small increase in price. This Parlor Grand equipment is fully described in our special circular which we send free with our catalog. Write for this circular today.

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This Trade-Mark appears on each machine.

The phonograph is Mr. Edison's hobby. Although he has sometimes disposed of an interest in other inventions, he retains his interest in the phonograph. Mr. Edison's constant attention and experiments have made the Edison phonograph a perfect musical instrument.

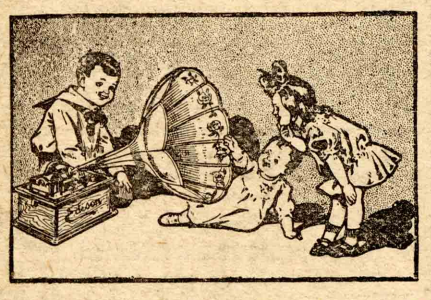
The Editor knows this offer is genuine. Read what Mr. Babson says above.

THE EDITOR.

FREE TRIAL!

I will send the latest style Edison Phonograph on absolutely free trial to any responsible person in the United States. I don't ask any deposit or money in advance. We charge no C. O. D. **You are under no obligations** to buy unless you want to. I will consider it **a favor** if you accept the outfit on free trial. Then why should anybody refuse the free trial? At least send your name and address for the free catalog.

Just send me your name and address on the coupon below. I will mail you the beautiful new Edison Catalog and the very latest list of Edison Gold Moulded Records describing over 1,500 selections. I will also send you a beautifully engraved Free Trial Certificate made out in your own name. This Certificate entitles you to select **any outfit you wish** from the catalog as well as one dozen of the Edison Gold Moulded Records. Then, just as soon as you notify us of your selection, we will pack the whole outfit and ship it to you.



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We will allow you to keep this Edison Outfit without a mortgage or lease or even a guarantee from a third party, and pay for it in the **very smallest monthly payments.** We don't even charge you interest. On this generous Easy Payment Plan of ours the Edison Phonograph doesn't cost you a cent more than it would if you paid the entire amount in cash. And the payments are so small that you never miss the money at all and the machine is paid for almost before you know it.

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Send us your name and address on the coupon below right away. Get our magnificent new Edison Catalog. It is fully illustrated by large photographs of all the different Edison models. Get this Free Trial Certificate even if you don't intend to use it right away.

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9210	IS EVERYBODY HAPPY? -	Miss Madge Maitland
8847	I MAY BE CRAZY BUT A AIN'T NO FOOL—Comic Song - - - -	Rob Roberts
9385	CHICKEN CHOWDER -	Edison Military Band
8202	ARKANSAS TRAVELER - - -	Len Spencer
9145	EVERYBODY WORKS BUT FATHER—Baritone Solo - - - -	Rob Roberts
9034	NOBODY—Coon Song - - -	Arthur Collins
9065	PEARL OF CALIFORNIA—Bell Solo,	Albert Benzler
8736	TWO RUBES AT THE VAUDEVILLE—Rube Sketch - - -	Harlan and Stanley
2233	STEAMBOAT LEAVING THE WHARF—	Edison Male Quartette
9223	HEBREW SPECIALTY—Introducing Parody on "Then I'd Be Satisfied With Life" -	Julian Rose
9064	MY IRISH MOLLY O—Tenor Solo -	Billy Murray
1515	HOME SWEET HOME - - -	Irving Gillette

There are over **1,500** different titles in the complete list of Edison Gold Moulded Records which we send you, and every one of them is produced by the finest talent obtainable. You can give just as good an entertainment as the great Metropolitan theatres can produce and right in your own home without a cent to pay.

We want you to hear this and other programs on free trial of the Edison in your home. Try this Phonograph in every possible way. Invite your friends to hear a free Edison Concert, a free Minstrel Show, a Church Concert, etc., etc.

See how absolutely lifelike is the Edison's reproduction of the human voice, how perfectly you can hear every word in either a singing or a talking record. Put on a record of brass band selection. Notice the tremendous power and volume of sound that pours forth, and yet how perfectly you can hear every single instrument. Ask your friends' opinion of the Edison.

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 1, 1908 Number 3

"Heretofore farmers thought, when organized, they must fight every institution on earth to get their rights. . . . The farmers really have no fight against anybody or anything; all they need is equity and this they can take, regardless of the disposition of other parties."—The Third Power, fourth edition English, page 140; German, page 121. Also see page 4 of this number "Equity Can't Stand for Lawlessness."

In this number read particularly the following:

Page 2. "A Message From the Founder of the A. S. of E."
Page 3. "Farmers and Business Men," and "The Tendency of Things."
Page 4. "Equity Can't Stand for Lawlessness."
Page 5. "The Limit Reached," and "1,000 Men Wanted."
Page 14. F. S. of E. Official Department.
Page 17. "Vindicated."

Also read all the other editorials, departments, etc., and don't forget to read the advertisements and buy from our advertisers what you need in their line.

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

A Message from the Founder *of* the A. S. *of* E.

To the Farmers of America:

Five years and a month ago I gave the farmers of America the Equity plan to control marketing of farm crops to secure profitable prices.

Old readers of this paper know what opposition was met with from the outside. I will not attempt to explain it here, suffice it to say that probably no good movement was undertaken under more unfavorable conditions and with more universal doubt, distrust or open opposition.

For years I labored as hard as any man could to break down the barriers that were raised against the establishment of the Society, and succeeded. In four years a nation of farmers has been converted to a new plan of marketing their crops, and the greatest and most important industry of the nation had been revolutionized at its distributing end.

The accomplishments would have been impossible without this paper —UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Every person who has followed the course of events knows this is true.

Perhaps I cannot do better than to quote here from ex-Secretary Tubbs' report before the 1905 national convention of the A. S. of E., as follows:

The Society is to be congratulated in having a man at the helm possessed with a determination that knows no defeat, with a pen many times mightier than the sword, and with an energy bordering almost on the superhuman. Without such a leader success could not have been attained and farmers today, as in the past, would have been powerless to maintain even living prices on their present bounteous crops.

It is to be regretted that the price of victory has fallen so heavily on Mr. Everitt personally. He has uncomplainingly sacrificed much of his personal interests for the liberation of the American farmers from the greed of the class that has occupied the position of vantage between our two greatest classes—the producers and consumers. Whether his effort will be appreciated and his losses made good by the farmers, who reap the rewards of his labors, or whether he will be forgotten and unhonored, remains for the historians to record, but certain it is, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has set thoughts, ideas and plans in motion; yes more, has kept them moving, that are responsible for more genuine, enduring good for the agricultural classes, for legitimate business enterprises of all classes, and for humanity in general, than any other man that ever lived in this or any other country.

But the scene shifts. Mr. Tubbs becomes ambitious. To organize the farmers for profitable prices was not enough for him. The consumers must also be organized so they may not be charged too much. Mr. Tubbs conceived the idea. He gave it birth, and through his leadership the American Society of Equity was diverted, in 1907, from organizing farmers to organizing the consumers. His own letters printed in "Conspiracy and Rebellion" in January 15th number leave no doubt. The fact that a list of about 700 organizers commissioned to organize farmers, when Mr. Speer took charge in December, 1906, had shrunk to less than a dozen active ones when the 1907 convention met, proves also, conclusively, that the idea to organize farmers had been abandoned, or the plan killed.

Because the writer and this paper would not join in the program arranged by Tubbs, he conceived a conspiracy to take all honor away from me, defame my name, kill UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and totally ruin my reputation and business. The conspiracy has been proven by this paper. It will go in history as one of the blackest chapters against a good institution ever written.

But Secretary Tubbs said: "The Society is to be congratulated in having a man at the helm possessed with a determination that knows no defeat."

Notwithstanding I have gone through what few men have ever been called upon to endure, my determination is just as strong now as it ever was. Notwithstanding the Society has been shaken from centre to circumference, it has been saved.

When the conspirators discarded the true principles of the original Society, threw down its plan, diverted it to the accomplishment of new objects and elected, as leaders, people devoid of a knowledge of the Society and of good business ability; your humble servant and many true and loyal members rescued the true principles and plan. While it is legally impracticable to rescue the name from those who would wreck the Society to accomplish their personal ambitions and carry out the conspiracy, we recognized that principles were ten thousand times more important than a mere name.

Therefore: the

FARMERS SOCIETY *of* EQUITY

now represents all that the original A. S. of E. did. With all the handicaps removed that had gradually attached to the old Society, with added knowledge, I may say, with the sad and expensive lesson of experience we have just learned, farmers can now embrace their opportunity through the FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY and go forward uninterruptedly to gain their industrial freedom and independence.

I send greetings to all members who remain true to our original principles and assure them I am, as ever,

Devoted to the cause of Equity for farmers,

J. A. EVERITT,

Vice President Farmers Society of Equity and Founder of the A. S. of E.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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Members of Equity will find the date on their wrapper to which subscription has been paid.

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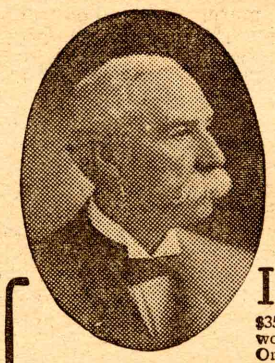

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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FARMERS *and* BUSINESS MEN

Every once in a while there crops out in various portions of the country the antagonism between farm organizations and business men that was engendered by the earlier efforts at organization of farmers. This antagonism UP-TO-DATE FARMING has always deprecated. Merchants, particularly local merchants, and the farmers in the country adjacent to them, ought to be the very best of friends. Aside from the friendship that should subsist between them because of acquaintance and association and their common interest in local affairs, matters worldly, selfish and personal ought to make them friends. The merchant cannot afford to oppose anything that would conduce to the welfare of the farmers, because in doing so he is curtailing his own business opportunities and placing obstructions in his pathway to success. His profits come from his customers, and those profits depend not more upon the number of his customers than upon their ability to purchase, and to purchase the better grade of goods. Since in the agricultural community, the merchants' customers are largely farmers, the better farmers those customers are, and the more they produce and sell for profitable prices, the better customers they are of the merchants they patronize.

No merchant, therefore, who consults his own interest, will antagonize the farmers, his best and most liberal customers. If those farmers seek to organize so they may co-operate together to prevent disasterous market gluts in marketing their products, every personal and even selfish interest appeals to the merchant to aid them therein, for if the farmers get no profits, how can the merchant expect profits in his dealings with them?

On the other hand, farmers have a business as distinct in its details as the merchants have. The latter buy goods at a venture, and their success depends upon selling those goods again at a profit. The profit depends upon two things—the cost to them of the goods up to the time of the sale and the price at which they sell them. No one but themselves can tell what price must be to carry a profit with it, hence they are the ones to make the selling price. No farmer should dispute that.

Of course, the customer is not required to purchase blindly at the price asked, for cupidity might exact too great a profit and make too high a price. But the seller of the goods must make the selling price or go out of business.

In almost precisely paralled lines, farmers plant and cultivate and harvest, at much the same risk taken by the merchant in the purchase of his goods. Their profits depend upon the sale of the products and the price at which they are sold. It may be argued that the farmers do not pay money for their products as the merchants do for their goods. True in part, and only in part, for it is scarcely possible to make a crop without some investment of cash. But what is much more, they invest their time, their labor, their only source of income, and, like the merchants, they must have a profit thereon or must fail. And, again, like the merchants, who can so well know the cost of the products as the farmers themselves, and who are better qualified to determine the price at which they should sell? But once more like the merchants, cupidity may interpose, and excessive profits may be demanded in extortionate prices.

Since, however, farmers can make prices on what they have to sell only by co-operation, and since they can co-operate only through organization, and from the very nature of things, in a representative body made up of those who produce some crops and consume others, and where prices become a matter of free discussion, the danger of extortion in price is reduced to the minimum.

This brings to the front the idea of "Equity in all the business relations of life." Farmers should concede to the merchants the right to price, in equity, the goods they sell; and merchants should, in every legitimate way, aid the farmers to get in position to price, in equity, the products they put upon the market, each maintaining the just rights of the other, and each loyally supporting the other. The merchant cannot plow, and plant, and cultivate, and harvest, without first abandoning his place in the store; and the farmer cannot buy and sell goods, a business for which he is naturally not qualified, without first giving up the farm. "Ye cannot serve two masters," nor can you hope to successfully pursue two callings. These two callings, then, should be special friends, and when the merchant ships in products his customers could supply, he breaks a link in the chain of that friendship; and when the farmer sends abroad for goods his merchant could supply, he does the same thing.

There is no room for antagonism between these people, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING regrets every action on either side that tends to create antagonism, or that indicates antagonism.

THE TENDENCY OF THINGS

If no record had been made of the past, if man had no history to read, even philosophical and thinking people could view with complacency the present tendency of things, or, what is most likely, they would take no note of passing events, nor consider the results to which they must inevitably lead unless something intervene which never did in the older ages.

History shows that the nations which rose and fell each traveled one of two paths; they either spent themselves in ambitious wars and their sun set in blood, or they died in the grasp of a cunning and unscrupulous few who absorbed the wealth as fast as it was produced by the many, until the accumulated wealth topped over of its own weight and arrogance, and the nation perished in a struggle with its own overburdened people.

That the latter is the tendency of events in the American Republic the observing student can not fail to see. Accumulative wealth is already here, and shows like mountains but recently thrown up on the level of a prairie—the level of our boasted universal competence and common prosperity. That these mountains of wealth intend to remain and increase in size is manifest on every hand, even though to build them higher must be scooped up all that is valuable on the surrounding plane, bringing the millions that dwell there to a lower level still.

President Roosevelt a few months ago was credited (or charged, depending upon the point of view), with a determination, not so much to tear the mountains down and restore the beautiful level of the plane, as to stop the machinery that is constantly building them higher—to cut off the special privileges that give combined and corporate wealth so great an advantage over the masses of the people. The result was that the masses shouted the President's praises, while the classes, the mountain builders, seemed to look on in stolid indifference.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING at that time forecasted the events as they would unfold themselves: That the dangerous combinations were only biding their time to strike; that the first fusilade would be fired by the monopolistic press; that the target would be entirely different from the real one; that the real aim would be at the popularity of the President and to discredit his policies and administration so as to weaken his power with the people. This is on, and the purpose will be accomplished.. The bulk of the press will be subsidized or deceived, and it in turn will deceive the people, until, before November of this year, whatever Roosevelt shall appear to stand for will be unpopular with the people. And in the midst of it all, if the people are wise they will know that whatever candidate these subtle influences unite upon, will be the trusted candidate of the powers of corporate greed and special privilege, and against the things for which they lauded the administration but a few months before.

We are not talking politics. We care nothing about that. Individual candidates enter not into our calculations. We are discussing the tendencies of the times, and noting the portentous shadows that stretch themselves along the future of our country and fall upon the graves of nations that have preceded us. May we turn those shadows aside, or must we move on to the same burial place?

We possess an element the other nations did not have—we have an educated, sober, thinking, philosophical common people, a host of agriculture—the mighty THIRD POWER. May God help us and the friends of good government, of equity and justice, to arouse this power, illuminate it with the light of truth, cement it together with a common interest, the great good of a common humanity, and induce it to stand in unbroken phalanx for "equity in all the business relations of life." Then will the storms that ruthlessly wrecked other nations pass harmlessly over ours.

THE EQUITY MOVEMENT ALMOST DIVINE, SAYS SENATOR McCUMBER

When United States Senator McCumber of North Dakota, was in this city on the occasion of the meeting of the Indianapolis Grain Dealers Association, he sought a representative of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, in order that he might express his approval and appreciation of the great work that has been accomplished by this paper and its founder in organizing the farmers to secure more equitable prices and better conditions throughout the agricultural regions of the country. "The Equity movement is almost divine in its origin," said the Senator, and in his State, where it has gained great headway, he said in all his speeches in farming localities he had advised the farmers to join heartily in such a wonderfully progressive step toward solving the greatest problems of farm life.

Senator McCumber believes, and so expressed himself, that with complete farm organization and uniform grading of grain, farmers may not only set the price at which their products shall sell, but that they may also fix a scale of wages for farm laborers and a percentage of profit on farm investments that will place the organized farmers on a basis equal with that of organized labor and the combined investors in other industrial enterprises.

Whether or not these conditions are ever to be realized is a question that only the farmers themselves can answer, and it should impel them to renewed effort when such men as Senator McCumber entertain such advance ideas of their needs, and express such emphatic approval of their work.

THE PRESIDENT AND EQUITY

President Roosevelt does not use the term Equity, but he does use the word co-operation, and says the farmer "must learn to work in heartiest co-operation with his fellows, exactly as the business man has learned to work,' and in another place in his message to Congress he repeats what he said last summer in Michigan, that "farmers must co-operate with one another and the Government, and the Government can best give its aid through associations of farmers."

It would seem that farmers could ask no higher endorsement of farm organization and co-operation than is expressed in these words of the nation's chief executive. And when to this is added the crying need for farm organization, we cannot see how farmers themselves can longer hesitate. What a pity it is that petty spite or envy can for a moment be permitted to interfere with so great a work as was being accomplished by the American Society of Equity. The general press had already conceded the practicability of the plans of the Society, some of the most powerful combinations had acknowledged its power and complied with its requirements, and now the highest officials of the country urge its importance.

We can only hope that the greatness of the farmers may see the littleness of individual malcontents, and refuse to be disturbed thereby.

MEN WHO DO THINGS

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is in no sense a candidatic paper, nor do we take sides in party politics, but the great need of today in government, State and National, is men who do things. There is no question but that President Roosevelt owes his great popularity to that quality, and he owes to it also the enmity to himself that has developed in certain quarters.

Congressman James E. Watson of Indiana, is another man of that kind, a man who feels that to hold office is to have work to do. His effort in behalf of his grain inspection bill, designed to secure uniform grading and save to the farmers millions of dollars of which they have been robbed by dishonest inspection and unfair grading, ought to give him a warm place in the agricultural heart.

Multitudes of Mr. Watson's friends are speaking of him for governor of his State, and we can easily see how the people could do worse than to give him that honorable and responsible position.

RESOLVED

In the year nineteen hundred and eight,
Among resolves that I will make:
I'll work for right and shun the wrong,
That men of Equity be made strong
In lifting from the drudge of toil
The valliant men who till the soil.

Not that I hope to stop with might
The wrongs that reason alone can right,
For men in such a glorious land
Are sure at last for right to stand.
Yet only can the land be free
By joining hands in Equity.

JOHN DOLAN, Duquesne, Pa.

Equity Can't Stand for Lawlessness

Conditions in portions of Kentucky are deplorable. The American Society of Equity was organized to secure to farmers the simple right conceded to every other industrial producer, the right to hold his property and refuse to sell until he received a price satisfactory to himself. This is a right denied nobody but farmers. It is the fundamental right of the ownership of property, and we stand by that right. And not only so, we believe farmers may cooperate as others do, and may combine their crops and sell together if they may thereby better secure an equitable price, but we cannot stand for lawlessness. Opposition to lawlessness was early proclaimed as the doctrine of the Society, and when it was first intimated that outrages had been committed in the name of the Society, we declared it could not have been by members of the A. S. of E., and as president of the organization, we offered a cash reward for the apprehension and conviction of any guilty of such outrages.

We still believe the Society we organized cannot be responsible for the deeds reported from Kentucky. What doctrines may have been taught and methods resorted to since the convention last fall we do not know, but previous to that time we do know that every breath of the Society was for peace, not war; for law, not anarchy; for Equity, not disorder and force. When companies were reported riding over the country in the day time with a peaceful message to tobacco buyers and growers, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, conceding the right and probable efficiency of such a course, but gave an earnest warning of its dangers because of the excesses to which it might lead.

The Society is founded on Equity, a word which has a definite meaning, and principles which can not be perverted to justify or tolerate anything unlawful or destructive. And it is a principle which applies to the seller with the same force that it does to the buyer. If the producer, when he has the power, seeks to exact an excessive price, he places himself just as far from Equity as does the buyer, who, having the power, would compel the producer to sell at a price below the equitable.

It is not enough to say that the buyer, the trust if you please, was the first aggressor. That may justify the farmer in striking a blow, just as the man who is truck may strike back, but it does not justify tyranny and force, the defiance of law and the destruction of property. However desperate the case may have been, or may be, in the tobacco growing regions, it is not so desperate but that more can be accomplished by peaceable, lawful methods than by the means that seem to have been adopted in some localitites.

The thing that Justice and Equity would require these people, buyers and sellers, trust and producers, to do, is to get together as men, and agree on equitable methods, and do business. The buyers should not offer less than equity, and the producers should not ask more than equity. This is the fundamental doctrine of the Society, and it has been the consistent teaching of UP-TO-DATE FARMING ever since this paper has been a factor in the business world.

One thing is always sure: Excesses breed excesses; one extreme always leads to another extreme. The State authorities are aroused, as they necessarily were compelled to be, for lawlessness must be supressed or government abandoned. But there is dan ger of going to an extreme on that side. We find in the public press the following dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., referring to the situation we are discussing:

> In the meantime there was a meeting of thirty-five of the legislators from the dark tobacco and burley districts here and a bill was agreed upon providing for a $100 penalty for any grower who would sell pooled tobacco, and exempting any grower from giving bond who desired to bring an injunction against growers who desired to pool tobacco.

That would be going to a disasterous extreme on the part of the law makers. It would be giving the buyers or trust unlimited protection in making whatever price for tobacco they chose, and it would forbid, under penalty, any farmer from taking any step to secure a different price. It would be saying to the trust, "you are the buyer; make your price, and the State of Kentucky will see to it that the growers accept it."

Such a law would be monstrous, and could not for a moment be tolerated. It would be a law running to a worse extreme than lawlessness, short of revolution or anarchy, could possibly reach; tyranny in the statute books matched against anarchy in the fields.

It is time for cool heads to come to the front in Kentucky. Let Equity meet Equity, and buyer and seller stand on the common plane where both belong, that humanity may be served and Justice rule.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE WHO HOLDS THE PINCHERS

It is passing strange how readily an 'investigation" is started when an advance on farm products is announced. The attitude of the officials is in sharp contest with their inactivity when repeated advances on manufactured products are scored. The outraged consumer may protest as much as he pleases; may demonstrate conclusively the unjustness of these advances but to no avail. Attempts may be made to justify higher prices by citing the workings of alleged natural conditions, but in reality they are subrfuges and it is practically impossible to interest public officials to the point of determined action.

It is not so, however, with regard to farm products. Hardly a day passes but some official in some part of the country makes public his determination to find out why the producers of milk are charging a few more cents per gallon than they used to. It makes not great difference to them if the dairyman has been compelled to meet an increase of 2 to 50 per cent in the price of his dairy utensils; it is as nothing if his milk wagon stood him 50 per cent more than did his old one. That's not the point; milk ought to remain at the same old figure is their way of reasoning. It is a terrible outrage on the poor public if the dairymen, as a matter of self-protection, adopt the common methods of manufacturers and jobbing distributers and operate under a working or living agreement. In this case, it is a combination and as such is worthy of the best persistent efforts of the public prosecutors.

Then take the case of the tobacco growers. Until the organization began to become effective the agents of the manufacturers laughed inderision at the movement to force an advance on tobacco. But now that the growers are masters of the situation, refusing to part with their holdings until prices look equitable to them, it begins to look different to the trust's agents and they are singing a different song and the accompanying expressions are far from being as pleasing as formerly. Now, they think the tobacco growers organization is a monster trust compelling the poor down trodden buying interests who have not been able to pay over 20 per cent return on their watery capitalization in the past to pay something like a fair prce to the growers of the commodity for which there is such a demand. The wailing of the tobacco purchasing interests are loud and pipiful and doubtless some accommodating official hearing, believing and filled with compassion, will be persuaded that it is his duty to call a halt tnd proceed in his efforts to make the tobacco growers quit such an awful practice as refusing to sell until they get their own price.

On the other hand, manufacturers and jobbing interests promulgate advance after advance and it is taken as a matter of course. An "investigation" is not started until public protest becomes so loud that deafened ears are quickened. The price of printing paper is being steadily shoved upwards but we do not hear much about investigation. Machinery and utensils, building material and other manufactured products are steadily mounting to higher price levels, but it does not seem to arouse much interest on the part of prosecutors.

As a matter of fact the trusts of the country think it is all right to pinch anyone that they want to, but they do not think it fair for the peoducers of any of the raw materials to have pinchers in their possession. In their organization providing for controlled marketng the farmers of the country have pinchers that they can use without compunctions of conscience in a very telling manner.

SIGNIFICANT MONETARY FIGURES

We believe no further danger need be apprehended from the panic of October, 1907, but the heroic measures requred to avert greater disaster ought to warn the public against a recurrence of such things. The spectacle of more than two hundred millions of public money from the United States treasury in banks, and yet the Government issuing bonds and credit certificates, is not a pleasant one.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has carefully avoided saying anything to aggravate the financial situation, but it is a dull pupil that will not learn from experience, and it is a poor teacher that does not impress the lessons that force themselves upon the attention.

It was all the time argued by press and financiers that farmers and laborers must keep their savings in the banks and thus prevent a monetary stringency. We admitted that, but we contended that depositors must have better security than a mere entry on a bank book. So soon as the money went into a bank, it was poured into the vortex of the financal whirlpool, and the power that was able to hoard eough to start the panic was able to gather in and hoard the balance as fast as it came in. Consequently there was no better way to increase the "corner" and intensify the stringency than to keep pouring the money into the banks. If there is not a monetary lesson in this, it is doubtful if one could be found anywhere.

That money was freely deposited in the banks is shown by a December report of Comptroller Ridgley, who puts the individual deposits at $4,171,-873,717. At the same time the United States treasury had deposited therein $223,117,082, which, added to the above, makes the aggregate deposit of money in the banks $4,394,990,799, more dollars than there are seconds in 120 years!

Against this the total cash resources of the banks were only $660,784,736. Their capital stock at the same time was $901,681,682. So, if the available cash in the banks had been taken and their entire capital stock had been sold out at par, they would not have paid much more than 30 per cent of their deposits. That is not safe banking, and panics will recur so long as such a system prevails. There must be some means devised to make safe to its owners the money deposited in the banks.

But these stupendous figures must inevitably suggest another thought and another question. If the banks now have control of four billions of money not their own, and that immense sum can be 'cornered'" so as to make a scarcity of money in business, how could a few more millions that it is vaguely imagined the people have, relieve the situation? Where is all that money? It is really more money than there ever was in the country at any one time. Yet the comptroller of the currency makes the figures and certifies they are correct! The truth is, much of it is counted over and over again, but that neither improves the system nor relieves the situation.

But, let us again ask where is the money that it can not get into the channels of trade? Mr. Ridgeley tells us in the same report that the loans and discounts of the banks amount to the equally astounding sum of $4,583,-337,094! There it is. The banks have loaned it and used it in buying up paper at a discount. That is what they wanted it for—to speculate on and loan at interest. And that is a legitimate business, provided it is done in a manner "safe and sane." But who borrowed it and took it out of business? Whose paper was discounted that the money paid for it retired from circulation? Answer these questions and we shall have the cause of, and the responsibility for, the panics.

The people are depending upon the honesty and wisdom of their chosen statesmen to solve this problem and make a recurrence of panics impossible. But they can never do it by adding to the powers the banking corporations now have over the money of the country, nor by allowing them to increase the currency, for if four billion dollars can be gathered in and shut out of business any other sum could be.

IS IT A PLOT THE PRICE GAMBLERS ARE WORKING?

In view f the work of the late A. S. of E. convention at Indianapolis the following dispatch to the St. Louis Republic, from Dallas, Texas, concerning the Farmers' Union, is significant:

> From a secret circular issued by President J. J. Neill, of the Texas Farmers' Union, calling a conference of the leaders at Fort Worth Saturday, it appears that a conspiracy to obtain control of the union has been unearthed.
>
> President Neill says he has discovered a plot to get possession of the union that it may be run in the interest of cotton gamblers, and to have bucket shops reopened. He declares that prominent union men have been bought up by the schemers and that others are under suspicion.

It has never been the policy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to declare a thing until we have the positive proof of it, but the above dispatch goes farther toward explaining the remarkable course taken by the self-asserted leaders in the late convention, than anything that has yet been made public. It was asserted on the floor of the convention that a million dollars could easily be obtained to disrupt the A. S. of E., and, of course, incidently impair the influence of this paper.

We do not know that the million dollars were obtained, but we do know that a few men who dominated the convention, acted as though they were paid for their work, and their action was so opposed to the best interests of the farmers, and so well calculated to destroy the Society, was such a premeditated blow at UP-TO-DATE FARMING, as to justify the belief that it was inspired by the enemies of farm organization. And now, since it has been discovered that there is a plot to do the same thing in the Farmers' Union, it would seem that the fact is well nigh proven—proven by analogy if not by positive testimony.

And this brings to farmers a lesson it is a pity they should ever have to learn—that their most dangerous enemies may be in their own ranks. Indeed that is the only way the outside enemy can effectively attack them. Farm organizations are invincible, and they are all powerful to accomplish their purposes, until treachery develops within; and it has always been the method of the outside enemy to buy up the purchasable within the ranks, and thus sow the seed of discord.

There is but one way to meet this kind of purchased warfare, and that is for the honest membership, the rank and file, to stand by the original principles, support the true and tried, those whose personal interests if they have any, lie in the original lines. Honest men may be sold by corporationists in spite of themselves, but they can refuse to be delivered.

This is our advise not only to our own people, but to our brothers of the Southern Union.

Education in the lines of controlled marketing and organization must go on. Since the old officers could not, or would not, do anything to increase the membership, we must continue to spread the doctrine through UP-TO-DATE and the organization through the F. S. of E.

THE LIMIT REACHED

We do not know whether to take Wallace's Farmer seriously, or whether to think the erudite Doctor-Editor is only trying to be funny. Below we quote at length from a leading editorial, first page, of a recent issue of that high toned publication, so high in fact that it looks entirely over the farms to see what is best and most advantageous for all other callings. We quote this brilliant editorial at length, not for the purpose of ridiculing our learned contemporary, but to enable our readers to obey the Scripture injunction, and "Answer a fool according to his folly," but with no reference, of course, to Dr. Wallace:

Every now and then we read in the daily press of the formation of a farmers' trust. The thought is held out that if the farmers of the west could simply form a combination, limit production, and fix prices, the farmer's millennium would be seen purpling the distant east. There are some people who really believe that such a combination is possible. They have the idea that as many other classes have formed combinations and fixed prices, and the farmer must take what they offer at these prices or do without, the farmer can do the same thing and give the bread and meat eating world a taste of its own medicine.

There are three things at least which render such a scheme utterly impracticable. In order that a combination may be successful it must control its raw material; it must control the labor, and it must be able to meet competition on a square basis or else drive it out by hook or crook.

The farmer, unlike most lines of business, is utterly unable to control his raw material. This raw material is not the land, but the sunshine, the heat, the rainfall, and the electric currents. All the raw material he has in the land is simply the available fertility for that year. The land is his factory, but not raw material. Now the farmers' raw material comes to him as God wills it. He may undertake to grow an eighty-bushel crop of corn or a forty-bushel crop of wheat. Let him do the best he can, he may grow thirty of one and fifteen of the other, not because his factory was not in good running order and well managed, not because his land was not rich; not because he failed in his work, but simply because he did not have the climatic conditions necessary in the way of temperature and moisture. The measure of these is largely the measure of his crops. Another year he may start in to raise the usual crop and raise twenty per cent more than he expected, simply because the raw material was furnished him in greater quantity and he was prepared to make use of it.

The farmers of Iowa were reported to have grown 380 million bushels of corn last year. Suppose they had formed a trust and concluded they would limit the acreage and grow only 300 million bushels this season. Had they done so, with the present season they would have had only about 200 million bushels. This thing alone has absolutely prevented the formation of trusts and kept farmers from committing the unutterable folly into which other lines of business have fallen.

Neither can the farmer control labor, for the reason that farm labor is skilled labor, the skill can be acquired only on the farm and hence the labor must necessarily be limited to the ordinary requirements of the farm. It cannot be greatly increased in any year. It may be diminished by the apparently greater opportunities furnished by other callings, but it cannot be increased and hence cannot be controlled.

Again, a farmers' trust in order to be effective would have to be not merely state or national but international; for in our great products—bread, meat, and cotton—we have the world for a competitor. A trust in wheat must be in India, Russia, and the Argentine. A trust in corn must take in the Danube region, Egypt, and Argentine. As farmers do not hang together except under very great stress in a single county, or even a township, how can it be expected that they would hang together throughout the wide world?

We are glad to transfer that article to our pages as it gives our readers an actual taste of marvelous erudition, and shows them how hopeless is their condition. It tells them that "many other classes have formed combinations and fixed prices, and the farmer must take what they offer at these prices or do without," but that it is utterly impossible for farmers to do so, and, therefore, our great patriotic and toil worn farm population must go on laboring in absolute darkness as to their remuneration or reward, while others fix their own reward and that of the farmers also. We can't conceive of a more hopeless situation.

But let us see if this painter of black clouds has not left a rift here and there through which a litle sunshine may glint now and then. If not we might just as well draw the curtain.

Passing over the other wise sayings for the present, we are informed that "the farmer's raw material comes to him as God wills it," that of the other productive industries comes as men provide it. In this the farmer has an advantage. At least a distinguished man of old thought so, for when offered the choice of being defeated by an arm or of suffering the pestilence among his people, he chose the latter, because it was better to be dependent upon God than upon man.

But the worst thing in the way of the farmer, according to this wise man, is that he cannot control his raw material. We may stop here to say that no user of raw material controls that raw material unless he is also a producer of it. If he uses raw material produced by anyone else he can get it only by purchase, and it is purchaseable only as the producer produces it and is willing to sell it. The manufacturer of steel must depend upon the ore in the mines and the men who dig it. The furniture maker must depend upon the trees in the forest and the men who cut them. The manufacturer of cloths and prints must depend upon the flocks on the ranges and in the pastures, and the men who attend and shear them, or upon the fields of cotton and the men who plant and cultivate them. The flouring mills depend on the wheat and the men who produce it.

What is the matter with Wallace's Farmer? Every trust controlled industry is dependent upon some one else for its raw material.

The farmer alone is not so dependent, for he himself is a producer of raw material—the raw material that keeps the packing houses at work, that keeps the flouring mills busy, and without which the woolen and cotton mills would become junk piles almost in a fortnight. If the article we quote is logical the farmers' is the only calling that can successfully form a trust for it is the only one that does not have to depend upon some one else for raw material to work upon.

To say that the elements of the farmer's products are his raw material is to laugh in the face of science, and to presume upon the ignorance of the pepole. Everything handled or used in any way may be solved into its elements, and "returned to God who gave it." The farmer markets his stuff directly from Nature—from the hand of God, if you will; and, therefore he CAN control HIS business; he can absolutely control the business of all who depend upon him for raw material. We hope Wallace's Farmer will pause long enough to let that soak in.

But here is a clincher: The whole world must act as a unit to control farm production or marketing. If the world is a producer of farm products, the world is also a consumer of them. Were a very small percentage of the food and clothing products held off the market for even a very short space of time, the world would be both ragged and hungry. There is never a great surplus produced, and the world must have its daily supply or suffer.

No class can easier control its business than the farming class, and we cannot understand why farm papers would doom their patrons to the eternal drudgery of having the value of their crops determined and their remuneration fixed by those who fatten off their toil—their sweat made a game of chance played by gamblers to gratify greed.

Pardon us for one more brief paragraph touching the exigencies of crops referred to in the article above quoted, and for which the farmers are not at all responsible. Under the proposed system of equitable price-making, when crops are lean, prices are made proportionately higher and the losses are shared by both producers and consumers—equity. When crops are flush prices are made proportionately lower, and the blessings are shared with the consumers—equity again. A farm trust is not proposed; it is simply organized co-operation, to take the control of the greatest business the country has out of the hands of selfishness and greed, and lodge it where it belongs, and where all other price-making rests, with those who produce and own the property.

Let that soak in.

1000 Men Wanted

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY wants 1000 capable men at once. ¶ To organize the farmers of the country this year, so as to guarantee profitable and equitable prices for the 1908 crops, and to keep them organized so that all the future crops will bring profitable prices, will require permanent representatives in every county, or group of two counties or more.

In the development of this farmers Society, which is different from the Grange or Alliance or any former farmers' society, it will require representatives like great insurance companies have. But the inducements to represent such a great and good movement are greater than can be offered by any other institution.

We call for representatives; we want them from every county in the country. If you are a man of ability, intelligence and integrity, and command the confidence of the people in your community, and want to engage, temporarily or permanently, in a pleasant, profitable and beneficial business, at home or away from home, send your application on the below blank at once.

To applicants will be sent full particulars. You can give all or part of your time, the former preferred. Promotions for deserving people will be certain and rapid until the great society is completed. It has been successful for some, now we want it to apply to ALL crops.

If you live in the grain growing sections of the west, northwest, or central states; the potato growing sections of the northern or eastern states; the cotton growing states of the south; in sections that grow fruit, or vegetables to ship; or that are engaged in dairy persuits, or any agricultural interest that produces a surplus for shipping, and if you want the producers to price their own crops AND GET THE PRICES, then write to us for particulars how you can help.

Use below blank.

.....

To the FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen:—I want to help establish the Farmers Society of Equity for profitable prices for ALL products of the farm, therefore, please send me full particulars how I can assist as per your call in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I am now engaged at....

.....

In the past I have also been engaged in.....

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(Write "all" or "part") of my time.

Name .....

R. R.....P. O.....

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TWO PICTURES

On the first page is a picture that suggests peace, equity, co-operation. What greater blessings could be sought by any community, State, or people? Peace with your neighbors; with those with whom you must do business; with the Government; with the world. Willing to give equity, and as firmly demanding equity, in all business transactions. A cooperation that strengthens every brother farmer who produces the same kinds of crops that you do and that makes you as strong as the combined power of the hundreds of thousands of farmers who you know stand shoulder to shoulder with you.

On the first page of the Equity Farm Journal No. 2, dated January, 1908, is another picture. It is a picture that will make every person who loves peace and equity sad, if indeed it does not repel them with feelings of disgust. Our comments will be brief, because they are unnecessary. The picture speaks louder than words. It is such pictures that arouse animosity, stir up strife and end in night riding, with resultant outrages against law-abiding citizens and crimes against our Government. It is to be deplored that such pictures are ever printed and particularly is it deplorable that they should appear on a sheet named "Equity" and which pretends to represent principles as noble and holy as those of the original Society of Equity. Very shame should protect members of our society from such imposition when laws do not prohibit.

$4.00 to $8.00 Per Acre

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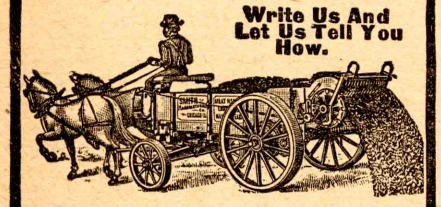

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All The Best ?

No Spreader is best, or even good, unless it has:—

- **An Oak** Pole—not pine
- **Oak Sills** and frame—not pine or maple
- **Wrought Iron** Truss and Stay-rods to keep the frame square
- **Hickory** Double-trees—not rock elm
- **Malleable** F'fth Wheel—not cast iron
- **Double Oak** Bolsters
- **Wide Front** Axle so wheels will track
- **Front Axle** set under the front end of the body so the load is equally balanced on front and rear axles
- **Gear Wheels** and Sprockets keyed on—not pinned on or fastened with set-screw only
- **Heavy Wheels** with big spokes—not light wheels with 1¾ or 2-in. spokes
- **An Endless Apron**—not a half apron
- **A Hood and End Gate** to keep the manure away from the beater while loading

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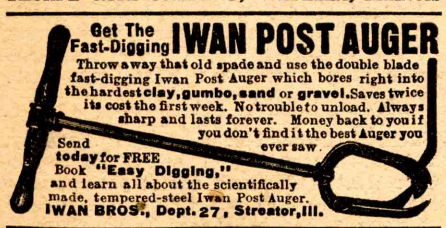

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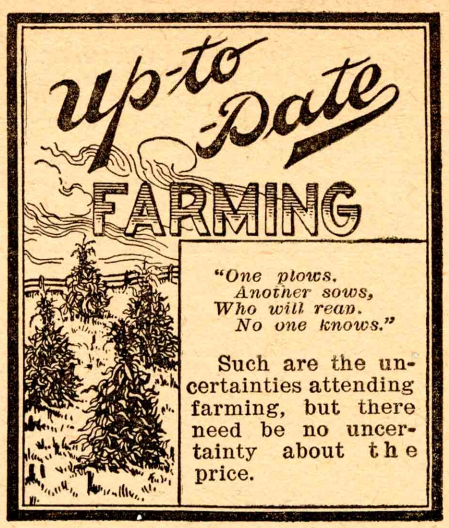

"One plows.
Another sows,
Who will reap.
No one knows."

Such are the uncertainties attending farming, but there need be no uncertainty about the price.

IN WINTER

Let the tired acres sleep,
For they deserve to rest,
While man his restless vigil keeps,
And Nature frozen tear drops weeps—
All working for the best.

—STELLE.

ONLY A THOUGHT NOW AND THEN

Watch for the little jobs that can be done now as well as next spring. Uncle Threadbare says it is time enough to do them when they have to be done; but Neighbor Thrifty thinks it is bettter to do them now while other work is not pressing. These people are friendly, but they never could agree.

How many little patches are there on the farm that are neither paying rent nor taxes—nooks and corners that you can't well get to to cultivate them? If you can't connect them with a pasture lot, give them a permanent seeding of some sort that you can turn to account. Land is too valuable to allow it to be idle.

And this is a good time to have an eye to the farm animals that are not paying for their keep. Every animal kept should pay its board in growth, in the production of young, or in present or prospective service. It is a losing game to keep boarders that never pay.

In the midst of freezing and thawing and heavy rains ditches are apt to form, and in a single winter and spring may make such headway as to do permanent damage. Uulucky furrows left open, or mole runs may start them. Old straw, grass, waste hay, or small brush or chunks thrown into them may check the wash and save valuable land.

It is bad policy to cultivate poor land when the means are at hand to make it richer. A friend of ours puts in almost every workable day in the winter cleaning up barns, stables and lots in a thriving village, and hauling the manure to his farm nearby. He does not cultivate so many acres as his neighbors, but he makes more stuff. Many farmers do not clean up their own lots, though they may have land that greatly needs fertilizing.

Much valuable pasturage is lost for lack of suitable fencing. Farm fencing is a serions problem. The woven wire fence with iron posts solves the problem, but it is as yet, beyond the farmers' reach. The next is the woven wire fence and good wood posts, but this is beyond the majority of farmers. About the best fence at moderate cost is of good, solid posts, well set 16 feet apart, with four or five wires tightly strung upon them, nine inches from the ground, and nine, twelve and fifteen inches apart, and with a good stake driven midway between the posts, and the wires firmly nailed thereto. Or the posts may be twenty feet apart, and two stakes driven between the posts. This makes a reliable horse or cattle fence. If four wires, it is nearly four feet high, and if five wires it is just five feet high. Two furrows thrown together just before setting the posts may gain three or four inches, and make a better fence. Such a fence may at any time be converted into a hog or sheep fence by making the ridge under the fence four or five inches higher, and drawing an extra wire midway between the first and second, and the second and third .

Walking abroad along the road, his teacher Samuel met, and this advice got in a trice: "Read Everitt's UP-TO-DATE!"

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE WEST IN AGRICULTURAL, STOCK-RAISING, MERCHANTILE AND PROFESSIONAL LINES ARE EXCELLENT

Lewis and Clark raced Simon Fraser for the Empire of the Nortwest through the mountains a century ago. The Forty-niners went through, some of them, and starved or froze before they reached the "Chiook" country. Ranchmen swore that the country was "good for nothin' but grazin'—you couldn't raise a peck of onions between the Mississippi River and the Puget Sound," and to prove it imported supplies with elaborate ostentation, selecting condensed milk and canned meats and dried eggs and vegetables as if they were living in the Arctic Circle.

Then the big railroads began to head westward toward California and the Coast, and each new line swung farther north. The locating engineers came back from the "Great American Desert" and told "The Old Man" in confidence that they believed farmers could raise wheat and potatoes and apples in the valleys of these long-tabooed lands.

So it happened that in the summer of 1907 John Doe—it would never do to be to personal in the matter of names with a man as important as John Doe—went out to see for himself. He did not travel in a private car and acknowledge reception committee ovations. He dropped casually into the offices of business men—bankers, real estate dealers, grocers, blacksmiths—and many of them were calling him "Johnny" before he left. He swapped stories with the farmers in the fields; he got out of his buggy and poked into promising soils and outcropping coal-veins and five-foot wheat-shocks; he slept at farms and ranches and hotels called "The Palace"; he drove many hundred miles in all sorts of weather, and he gained a clearer knowledge of the country as a whole than anyone else had ever secured before.

The account of his trip follows. It is the plain business narrative of a plain business man who went into the Northwest with the questions in mind: "Is this country able to support agriculture? Will it raise wheat and potatoes and apples instead of sagebrush and mountains? Is it "God's country?"

It is not necessary to answer these questions here. As he says, "no one can controvert the visible fact of growing crops, and his account of what he saw in actual bushels and acres is the most convincing reply.

Opportunity Land

There is, in our northern tier of States, between Minnesota and Puget Sound, a wealth of resource in field and forest and mine of which the majority of people in the United States know little or nothing. Even the most open-minded can gain from word of mouth or printed page only a slight realization of a thing so great. I am no broader than the generality of my fellow men, and the tales I heard of the development of that country, of the tremendous crops and the quick return for labor invested, had made but little impression. But when I got there myself—when I rode from early morning till the dark fell, past splendid farm land and splendid crops—when I saw the enterprising, bustling, booming towns, large and small—when I talked with the level-headed, energetic, prosperous people—then it was a different mater. Then I wondered at the misleading moderation of the accounts that I had heard.

It was no hurried, casual glance I gave to any part of that broad, splendid land. I **neighbored** there. I watched its crops grow. I investigated its mines. I compared its fruits. I examined its cattle. I drove behind its horses and broke down in its automobiles. I ate facts about everything, and I enjoyed them. For they were mighty good facts, well-rooted and palatable. I stayed until I was convinced that the time is very near when this last and perhaps richest portion of our country will take its fair proportions of the people and its proper place in the world's economy.

Railroads Necessary

And now that I am returned from my long journey, the question comes: What is needed that this great empire may come into its own? The answer is as old as the hills. Pioneer railroad lines everywhere have demonstrated beyond doubt the richness and resourcefulness of the silent places with, and their utter worthlessness without, transportation. The wilds and wastes conquered, the business enterprises brought into being, the deserts drenched, the wilderness penetrated, and the mountains pierced—in short, the millions of homes made ready for the habitation of man by what may be called pioneer lines, make up an overwhelming refutation of the new contention that the railroad is a non-

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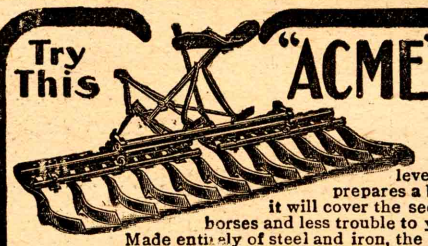

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Valuable Book Sent Free. "How to Prepare Seed Beds" containing instructive articles of high authorities on this important subject. It also tells about the "Acme" and its special shaped knives, that cut and turn the soil but leave buried trash *below* the surface where it belongs.

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producer. In the matter of opening up new territories, it is the first, the pioneer producer, which can claim credit, wholly or in part, for everything from the first cleared field and the saw mill spur, to the fine farm and the city—for the finished products, which are civilization.

As for the northwest States, the rich land is there. The people are going there. What is needed is more of them. When the new straight-tracked, strong-built railroad makes its swift, short passage from the grain fields to the great grain markets; when its builders complete what is already begun—then will there be a new empire where millions shall find homes and whence wealth shall flow out to the whole world.

In the Dakotas

It was on the evening of July 12th that I left St. Paul and I arrived the next night at Dickinson, North Dakota, having spent the day in studying pamphlets and getting what information I could from the western men I met on the train. There was no doubt in any of their minds about the West being "the best country on earth." The following morning I started on a four days' drive through Hettinger, Adams and Bowman counties, Nort Dakota, and Butte county, South Dakota. It had been raining energetically, but we didn't stop for that: We made an early start and did some sixty-five miles the first day.

Hettinger I found to be typical of a certain class of western towns; ahead of the railway, the residences mostly tents, the population about one hundred. It had about three general stores, two banks, a lumber yard, a cigar and candy store, a two-story hotel, a livery barn, two barber shops, one newspaper, one doctor, several lawyers and real estate agents—a good town—and when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway goes through there, it will be a big town.

Good Soil—Good Crops

I met a locator who had just returned from thirty-six miles south of Lemmon and asked him about the agricultural possibilities of the land.

"It will raise as good crops as any on earth," he said. "All the land for ten or fifteen miles each side of the Milwaukee has been taken up; homesteaders on every section. It's mighty good soil." His verdict was the general one.

One conversation I had with a rancher at Haley, south of the line, was characteristic. "Look here," he said, in response to my invariable query, and led me out behind the barn where he had a thrifty field of oats and squaw corn: "Just look at that; that's my best answer to the question. I've raised as good as that, or better, for the last twenty-three years, ever since I've been in this territory, and if I can do it others can. Others will, too. That's the trouble. They've crowded us ranchers out of the middle west, and out of Wyoming, and out of a lot of Texas, and they'll crowd us off into the Pacific Ocean pretty soon to feed our beef creatures on seaweed."

Adams and Hettinger Counties, North Dakota

From Lemmon I drove north to Mott, N. D., traversing about forty miles of country in Adams and Hettinger counties. The country I found similar to that over which I had driven for four days except that it lies, if anything, still better for farming. Throughout the entire country the houses of homesteaders dotted the prairies. I saw fine fields of wheat and barley just south of Mott, N. D., proving, as other fields in other parts of the country had done, the productiveness of the soil. One man north of Mott last year raised 5,000 bushels of wheat. A number had each over 400 acres in crop this year. This grain will naturally tend south to the Milwaukee, as the wagon roads are better to the south.

Diversified Farming Country

I returned to Dickinson on July 18th, driving from Mott, a distance of fifty miles, and traversing a country containing more farms than any I had previously seen. I talked with farmers in this section and they scoffed at any doubt that the region was good farming country. There had been plenty of rain. Indeed, personally, I could have dispensed with a little of the precipitation, for it rained more than half the time that I was on the road.

I felt that I now had the Dakota situation well in hand. I had driven two hundred and fifty miles in five days, covered about two hundred townships and talked to heaven only knows how many different kinds of people.

The country, all in all, is of the same general aspect, valleys several miles broad and well suited to farming lyng all along the water courses. Between the streams the land for miles is a succession of hills, rolling prairie, and buttes, the larger per cent being plough land. The natural grass that covers this is so nutritious that cattle fatten on it without being fed any grain or given protection against the weather.

Coal Free for Digging

That whole section seems underlaid with linite coal, a great deal of it outcropping. The fuel question is often a serious one on the prairie and I asked the wife of a farmer what they burned.

"Why, there's a coal hole about three miles from here," she exclaimed. "John goes over and gets a few loads when he isn't busy. We don't have to worry about keeping warm."

I examined this coal at several places. It seems to be about half way between wood and bituminous coal. When first taken from the ground it shows the veins and knots of the wood of which it was formed. It slacks on exposure to the air. Two tons of it are said to equal one ton of bituminous coal. The veins vary from three to twenty feet below the surface.

In the Judith Basin, Montana

I spent several days in and about Lewiston, as the Judith Basin, in which the town is situated is considered the greatest cuntry in Montana for dry-farming.

It was wonderful! Simply wonderful! The first day I drove with Mr. G. W. Cook for fifteen miles through the farming country and I never before saw such wheat fields.

Mr. Cook pointed with his whip to right and left and left and right with the succinct remark:

"Forty bushels. . . Forty bushels. . . Forty bushels."

I did not doubt it in the least. The grain was as thick as it could grow and the heads were extraordinarily big and heavy. Ffty bushels to the acre is not uncommon. The grade was No. 1 Hard, a fine milling wheat that sold last year at $1.25 per cwt. That land sold for from ten to twenty-five dollars an acre, averaging about fifteen dollars. I was told that there weer still raw prairie or "bench land," as they call it.

The Judith Basin is a tract of about 2,000 square miles. I drove for hundreds of miles over it. The basin is well watered by numerous streams and springs which never fail in summer nor freeze in winter. It raises magnificent crops. Hay (timothy, alfalfa, broom grass and blue joint) and oats are invariably great producers. On the "bench lands," or prairies, between the creeks, the wheat crops are raised, thirty, forty, and fifty bushels being harvested to the acre without irrigation. The basin seems a natural wheat country. The climate, long days and cool nights, the altitude and the soil are perfectly adapted to this grain. Turkey Red and Scotch Fife are the varieties commonly known. The prices have been largely governed by local conditions. The yield in the basin is estimated at 350,000 bushels. About 80 per cent of the land can be plowed. About 10 per cent is under cultivation. South and east of the railroad the country has been settled up for several years, north and west most of the land has been homesteaded for one or two years and is developing rapidly. Last year 74,000 acres in Fergus County were homesteaded. But there is still good land open. Fergus County has a population of 12,000 and could easily support 500,000. It is a great opportunity for the eastern farmer. The ranchmen who have held the country so long have bought condensed milk, canned meat, stale eggs, and desiccated vegetables without ever thinking to raise such things for themselves. And yet nearly all vegetables and small fruits do well; apples can be raised, and potatoes make a big crop of excellent quality.

The sheep industry is another profitable one, bringing last summer a million and a quarter dollers into Fergus County in sales of wool and sheep.

In Idaho and Washington

St. Joe, Idaho, is a good lumbering and manufatcuring point. I saw flats containing from ten to one hundred acres of fine meadow, growing magnicent crops of timothy hay. Those lands are all settled and are valuable. Hay sells from $16.00 to $20.00 per ton, and the land is held at from $100.00 to $150.00 per acre. Besides these flats, which are nearly level with the river, there are small valleys which raise all kinds of fruit to perfection. The soil and climate are ideal for peaches, plums, apricots, apples and all kinds of small fruits. When the railroad furnishes transportation it will be a great fruit growing section.

Tekoa, Washington, is a thriving town of about a thousand people, with paved streets, electric lights, water, etc. Toward Rock Lake the country is as fine as any in the State. It is a succession of hills on which enormous crops of small grain are grown. The land is nearly all under cultivation, but is held in large tracts, thousand-acre farms being frequent. The soil is a dark loam of wonderful fertility, and the rainfall is sufficient. Wheat, oats and barley are the main crops. Potatoes often make 600 bushels to the acre.

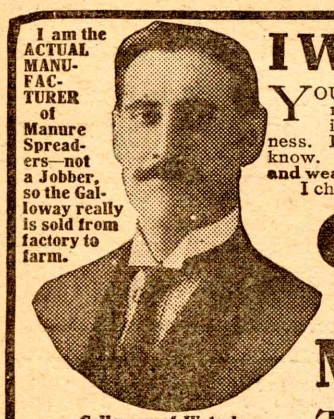
"The crying need of this country," a business man told me, "is that the big holdings on which we old-timers made our money be cut up into little farms of forty or fifty acres. An excellent living can be made off a forty-acre farm. We need more people in the country to raise vegetables and fruit and poultry and dairy produce.

A Great Fruit Country.

Around Ellensburg, which I made on August 21st, the whole country is irrigated land in a high state of cultivation. There are 50,000 acres of irrigated and sub irrigated land that will be tributary to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, as well as 80,000 acres more that can easily be irrigated. Over 1,000 acres of apple trees were planted this year at Ellensburg, anad twice this number of trees have been ordered for next year. Pears, plums, cherries and apricots do well and all small fruits.

My journey ended at Seattle. With the first glimpse of the blue water of the Inlet and the scent of the Pacific beaches and the warm sunshine of the Coast warming my shoulders, it was completed. From the Mississippi to the lazy Pacific, I had seen the Northwest, the empire of Lewis and Clark's discovery a hundred years ago. It is indeed an empire, only half developed as yet, but merely waiting for the men to run the irrigating ditch and the plow through its coil and for transportation to carry its products to the eastern markets. The men are coming: the steel rails are constantly heading westward across the prairies, and the long awaited future of the Empire of the Northwest is—today.

All this country described will be developed and settled by the building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway now under construction from the Missouri River west of Aberdeen, crossing the river at Mobridge due west of St. Paul and Minneapolis about four hundred miles, through South Dakota, the southwest corner of North Dakota, through Montana for nearly 500 miles, through Idaho and Washington to Seattle and Tacoma.



I am the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of Manure Spreaders—not a Jobber, so the Galloway really is sold from factory to farm.

I Will Give You a Real 30 Day Free Trial With the Money in YOUR Pocket

YOU don't have to pay me **or any one else** a single cent on the price of my spreader before you try it or after you try it, if it doesn't **prove** itself to be the **best** made. I am not beginning in the spreader business. I have built spreaders for years. So I know what beginners don't know. I know how to and do build the Galloway Spreader so **it can't break and wear out** where experimental spreaders are **sure** to break and wear out. I challenge any other manure spreader seller or manufacturer to put his spreader alongside of the Galloway in the hardest kind of a test. I don't care what other spreader **you** try—it won't cost you a cent to try the Galloway at the same time. So it's certainly to your advantage to try the Galloway at **no cost to you** even if you **do** put up **your** money to try any other spreader. If the Galloway doesn't beat **any** other that you try, all you have to do is return it **at my expense** and you're not out a penny and you haven't **risked** a penny.

Galloway

Wagon Box

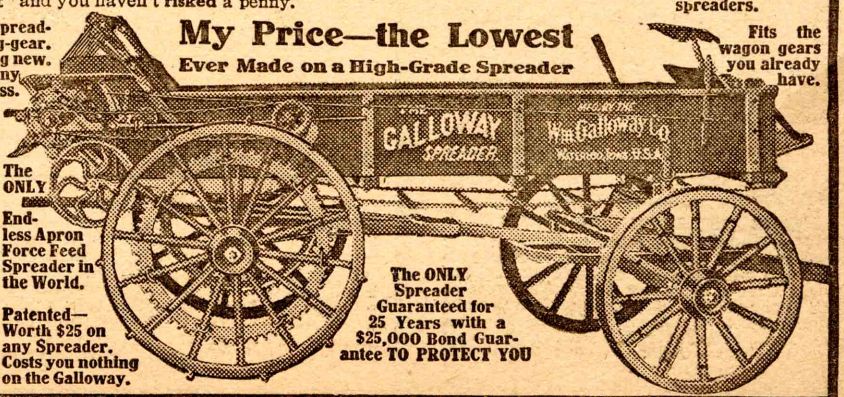
Manure Spreader

I make the only 70 bu. spreader with wagon running-gear. Patented. It's something new. Worth $15 more than any other, and costs $20 less.

The ONLY Endless Apron Force Feed Spreader in the World.

Patented—Worth $25 on any Spreader. Costs you nothing on the Galloway.

My Price—the Lowest Ever Made on a High-Grade Spreader



The ONLY Spreader with MALLEABLE and STEEL for ALL Parts that break and wear out in other spreaders.

Fits the wagon gears you already have.

The ONLY Spreader Guaranteed for 25 Years with a $25,000 Bond Guarantee TO PROTECT YOU

Galloway of Waterloo

Send me a postal and I will send you, absolutely free, my special proposition to you and the **Best and Biggest Manure Spreader Book, Free.**

THE Galloway has the best improvements—all patented so you can't get them on other spreaders. The Galloway is

Lightest Draft—Feeds as You Wish—and is the Only Spreader that Fits Quickly and Easily to the Different Widths of Wagon Gears.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, 509 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Ia.

Prompt delivery to you from Waterloo Factory or transfer points at Kansas City; Minneapolis; Madison, Wis., etc.

MILK CANS ROB YOU

Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the caseine—the cheese part—forming a spidery web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This

caseine web catches a third to half the cream. You stand that loss just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just the minute you commence using Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you stop that loss.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 10,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Caseine don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog I-136 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

SHOE BOILS

Are Hard to Cure, yet

ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6-C Free.
ABSORBINE, JR. for mankind, $1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins. Varicocele, Hydrocele. Allays Pain
W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 102 Monmouth St. Springfield, Mass

We All Like to Work For Good Money

You take a man on a farm, or a man with a dairy, either of them in a neighborhood where other people also have a few cows, and he can easily make good daily or weekly extra cash profits with a good cream separator. So much that it will surprise you by looking into the matter. Write a postal for this new "Cream Science" Free Book and investigate. Here's the difference between two men whom we know, both of them equally fixed to start with:

THIS MAN

Got a Great Western Cream Separator—ran it easily by hand, getting one-third more cream from his milkings night and morning—got through almost as fast as he could pour the milk from the pails into the 8-gallon can—fed the fresh milk to his calves and hogs which saved scours and fattened faster. Had no delays and his wife had no pans to skim and wash—and what's more, he had all the neighbors bringing their milk and paying him to separate it. He makes 200 lbs. of butter a week and always gets $56 a week cash for it the year round and sometimes more.

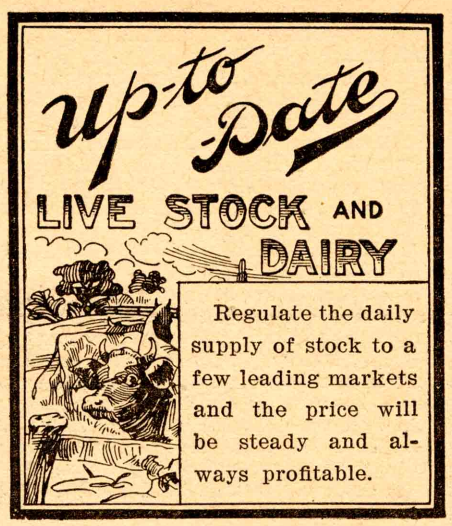
Free Book on "Cream Science"

THIS MAN

Here's an ordinary case and an actual experience. This man is satisfied to do what his father did and don't realize his wife works hardest the old way. He has not yet seen the fact that a world standard Great Western Separator pays for itself very quickly and would get him better prices for his cream or butter and more of both. He hasn't considered his family and himself the way he should. He wastes his time—the extra profits he could make—and don't yet stand for the progressive, up-to-date type of farmer or dairyman.

THIS FREE BOOK TELLS HOW

We have made an agreement that every reader of this paper who writes his or her name and address to the manufacturers of the Famous Great Western Cream Separator below shall receive FREE a copy of this new book about how to make more profits from your cream and butter. Be sure to say you read this paper and write plainly that you want their Free Book No. 5E2 Write today to Smith Manufacturing Company, 156-164 East Harrison Street, Chicago, Illinois. It will pay you wel..



Regulate the daily supply of stock to a few leading markets and the price will be steady and always profitable.

BE MERCIFUL

The cattle on a thousand hills,
The Lord claims as His own;
His tenants we to wisely see
Due mercy to them shown.

AS WE SEE IT

Henceforth the world's supply of meat must come from the farms. The western ranges, with their herds of thousands, are losing their importance—passing rapidly into history.

Something new in livestock economy is what is called "bunching" in the fall to sell out again in the spring. It applies more particularly to cows, generally dry cows that are to become fresh in the spring, though growing cattle are sometimes "bunched" in the same way. Small farmers, and we had almost said shiftless, who make no preparations for wintering stock, and do not fancy the work attendant upon the care of them, sell in the fall at low prices to those who save up all the cheap feed their farms will produce. It is needless to say that this stock is bought back in the spring at such advance in price as to pay well for the wintering, and carry a handsome profit besides. It is a case of Neighbor Thrifty surrounded by Uncle Threadbares who let go to waste the cheap feed that Neighbor Thrifty saves, and which they buy from him in the spring in the higher price they pay for the stock. Besides, they pay him for feeding it, and give him all the fertilizer there is in it to boot.

We passed Uncle Threadbare's the other day. He is feeding a small bunch of hogs, some for his own use and some for market. They were in a small pen and literally wallowing in mud. When he fed them they had scarcely bitten an ear of corn before it was under the mud. That pork cost the old man nearly twice as much, pound for pound, as did that of Neighbor Thrifty across the way, who kept his hogs on solid ground. Besides the nastiness of it.

It is poor economy to allow the work team to get thin and weak. It may save a few cents worth of feed, but the loss will come heavy when the spring work is on.

What preparation is made to welcome the lambs that are soon due to arrive in a very helpless condition? These visitors are really not very troublesome, but sometimes a little courteous attention at the time of arrival, may save a life and several dollars. If the lamb has anything like reasonable quarters and is given one good meal, it will generally take care of itself after that. If it need a little more attention, however, it will pay the bill.

And there is another set of youngsters that should not be neglected—the winter or early spring pigs. These are to be the cash bringing porkers of next fall, and how well they are to fill their mission depends no little upon the welcome they receive when they get here. And, like other healthy boarders, they are not going to be backward in demanding square meals all the way through. But they will be honest with you, the better meals they get the better they will pay.

There is probably a young gentleman or young lady staying on the farm this winter, that needs a little more attention than the old folks—it is last year's colt. This is its first winter, and it does not know much about roughing it. Besides it is now building a foundation for future usefulness, and it ought to have good material and plenty of it. And it should be in the best possible shape for use. Be sociable with the youngster, and make it feel at home. This is another animal that will pay well for all the care and attention it receives.

We do not know whether horses will regain what they have recently lost in price, but the demand is not fully supplied, nor will it be. Plan to raise all the colts you can, and of the very best stock.

BREAD AND MEAT

Bread and meat are still the "staff of life," but meat is getting ahead of it in the United States in point of cost. According to the Census Bureau, the entire value of the "flour and grist mill products" of the country for 1905 was $713,033,395, while that of the "slaughtering and meat packing products" was for the same year, $913,914,624.

We doubt if this represents the real comparative value, or whether it indicates the amount of the two great food commodities consumed, nor yet whether it points to which of them could best be done without. The bread material is priced by the mills. The price of the raw material in the hands of the farmers is held as low as possible and the mills are not yet so combined as to enable them to put so exorbitant a price on the finished product, and it goes to consumers at perhaps an equitable price.

On the other hand, the meat trust, the combined packing houses, have such a monopoly of the meat supply, that they can put upon the meat and its allied products, whatever price they choose, and without any reference to the price paid for the raw material, the live stock. Hence, while consumers are compelled to pay more money for their meat than they do for their bread, there is no proof that the latter is not of greater value to them than the former.

PILLING CATTLE INSTRUMENTS

Pilling Milk Fever Outfit for air treatment recommended by U. S. Agricultural Dept., price $3.00. Silver Milk Tubes 50c; Teat Bistoury $1.50; Teat Opener 75c; Cattle Trocar for Bloat $1.50; Capon Tools, Poultry Instruments, Horse and Cattle Syringes. All Pilling instruments are of fine quality—none better. Full directions. Write today for free book, "Cow Troubles."

EASY TO USE.

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$5 A DAY MADE BY VETERINARY DENTISTS

We teach you the work at home in three months of your spare time by Illustrated Lectures, and grant Diploma with Degree. Small cost. Easy to learn. Satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated book FREE. Write at once.
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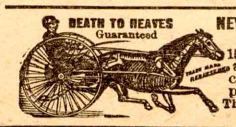
$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted. positions obtained successful students; cost in reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.



DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed

NEWTON'S HEAVE AND COUGH CURE
A VETERINARY SPECIFIC.
15 years sale. *One to two cans will cure Heaves.* $1.00 per can. Of dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet.
The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

$5.25 WORTH PERUVIAN STOCK FOOD TABLETS FREE

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE TO FEEDERS

WE want 50,000 new customers to join the thousands now using and praising these goods all over the land—even in Foreign Countries—and for a short time we will send $10.25 worth of these goods (one box of each kind or in any kind you may select) to each person sending us this clipping and $5. cash with order. Mention this paper. Think of the offer. You can sell half of it to your friends and in this way get your half or $5. WORTH FREE. All goods positively guaranteed.

This offer gives you equal to

$25.00 worth of "FILLER" Stock Food and $7.75 of Veterinary Remedies—all for only $5.00 cash

Makes Stock Food at 1c a Lb.	
Peruvian Horse Tonic Tablets	.50
Peruvian Cow Tonic Tablets	.50
Peruvian Hog Tonic Tablets	.50
Peruvian Sheep Tonic Tablets	.50
Peruvian Poultry Tonic Tablets	.50
Peruvian Tablet Remedies	
Rasawa Tuberculosis Tablets	1.00
Peruvian Distemper Tablets	1.00
Peruvian Heave Tablets	2.00
Peruvian Liniment	1.00
Peruvian Roup Cure Tablets	.50
Peruvian Cholera Cure Tablets	.50
Peruvian Worm Cure Tablets	.50
Peruvian Colic Cure Tablets	.50
Humane Dehorners	.25
Idukill Louse Killer	.25
Indian Ointment	.25

Sent Prepaid and Guaranteed

Make your own Stock and Poultry Foods—at one cent a Pound

PERUVIAN STOCK AND POULTRY FOOD TABLETS

all active principle—"no filler"—made of seeds of wild flowers—handy, convenient, and gives you exactly what you pay for. Prevents diseases and Cures diseases. Saves cost of feeding; Fattens and Conditions for Early Markets. Grows and Developes Muscle, Bone, Weight, Blood, Breed and Strain.

Accurate and positive tests for years in Europe and U. S. has proven every claim and won thousands of customers among every class, Farmers, Liverymen, Breeders, Fire Departments, Dairymen, Poultrymen, etc., who are continually praising them as the only

Common-Sense Stock and Poultry Food at a Common-Sense Price

Don't buy Stock Foods shown by Gov't analysis to be 90 per cent. cheap "filler" and at unreasonable prices. You have a Good Filler at home.

Crush one box PERUVIAN TABLETS with the fingers and mix it with 50 lbs. of bran, chop, cornmeal, or whatever you may have and add a little salt, and we will guarantee you have as good Stock Food as ever sold in the market, at a cost of only ONE CENT and not 7 to 15 cents a pound.

Ours is a common-Sense Plan

The Mutual Mercantile Co.

5915 EUCLID AVENUE

CLEVELAND, O.

Write for Free Premium Catalog B

mentioning this paper.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 4, 1907.

GENTLEMEN: After giving your Peruvian Horse Tonic Tablets a fair trial, I am convinced that they are just what we need. You will therefore please send us at once TWELVE boxes Horse Tonic Tablets and TWO boxes Heave Tablets by express. I am very much pleased with the splendid results.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. S. HAFER, Chief Fire Dept.

A PRIZE STEER OF LONG AGO

"I have often heard my father tell," said a friend the other day, "of a prize steer he saw when a boy in Philadelphia, about 1819. The animal weighed 4.400 pounds, was almost completely dressed in ribbons, and led in a parade through the principal streets of the city. It was then butchered, and the choice of cuts were sold out readily at a dollar a pound.

"Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon and ex-King of Spain, lived at Camden then, just across the river from Philadelphia, and he sent his steward over for the costliest piece, of which he made a dinner for some of the French nobles who had fled to this country after the fall of Napoleon.

"I do not know of what breed it was, but such steers were uncommon, else such a show would not have been made of it. Still it was possible to raise large stock even in that early day."

GRUBS IN SHEEP

A report comes from Wyoming that during the past year 20,000 sheep in that State perished from grubs in the head, and the State veterinarian says no means have yet been discovered for stopping the plague.

This is a serious matter, and if the ravages of the grub becomes equally bad in other western States, the supply of mutton and wool must be affected. We urge increased sheep breeding in the older States.

NOT SO MUCH IN THE BREED

The editor of the Farmers Voice, at the Illinois State Fair last fall, tried to line up the breed of cattle he liked best, and here is how he tells about it:

"When I saw those magnificent udders of the Holsteins and thought of their vitality, I was a Holsteiner, and when I passed on to the golden Guernseys, I said here are cows for me. The long rows of red and white Ayrshires said, "If you want hardiness and uniformity, here's your material," and if they were polled I think I might live very happily with a bunch of them. The Brown Swiss always appeal to me. I like their placidity. They herd together so comfortably, they give lots of rich milk, and when you think of their elegant dual-purpose porter-house steaks—why they are well nigh irresistable. Then I finished up with the Jerseys. To me there's nothing on four legs more beautiful than a perfect Jersey cow. Their liquid, deer-like eyes, their dainty curves, their lovely fawn-colored coats finish out a picture the central theme of which is high efficiency in performance. They don't waste. They give the solid goods which count, and I believe in time a Jersey could be evolved which would give milk containing fifty per cent solids. I see the good points in all the breeds. Each is fit and worthy and it is altogether a matter of taste or personal preference which to keep. There's one thing ceratin—if ever I raise live stock again, every member will belong to the Royal family. Every animal will have a registered name and number, for these will sell for fancy figures where even good performers unregistered go for purely utiliterian prices."

THE MILK TRUST

One of the meanest trusts yet developed is the milk trust, and it is beginning to be seriously discussed in the cities, as well as in the dairy cen- the buyers and consumers of milk, the ters. Whatever may be thought of it by the buyers and consumers of milk the milk producers are not responsible for it. As in the case of all the other trusts, it is the work of those who buy of the producers to sell to the consumers; and also like the other trusts, these buyers and sellers combine to force down the price they pay for the milk, and then force up the price they charge for it when they sell to consumers. And what is still worse, while the milk is in the hands of the trust the price is not only exorbitantly raised, but the quality of the milk is greatly reduced in order to increase the quantity and multiply the profits. A Chicago authority says the farmer gets three and a half cents per quart for four per cent milk, and, after it is reduced to three per cent milk, the consumer is charged eight cents per quart for it.

It must be confessed that such a condition of extortion is almost unbearable. But the producer is to blame; he is the man that must find and apply the remedy. If buyers can combine, so can producers. The buyers cannot monopolize the trade without the permission of the producers. The producers have the milk first, and can, therefore, get the consumers first if they will. Why do they not devise a way to sell direct to the consumers, have a distribution and delivery of their own, and thus knock out the trust entirely? They can do it. It only requires a little vim and "grit" on the equity plan.

Readers are urged to notice the advertisements in the Business Exchange when in the market for improved poultry and live stock. Our advertisers believe in Equity as well as you do. Patronize them. They will treat you right.

AS WE THINK ABOUT IT

What are your plans for the New Year anyway? These winter days afford a good opportunity to think about them. The best plans are those laid in advance, and then stuck to or amended as developments indicate.

Don't forget that last season's corn crop was not an average one, and prices ought to advance with the season. Producers rather than the speculators should have the benefit of the rise.

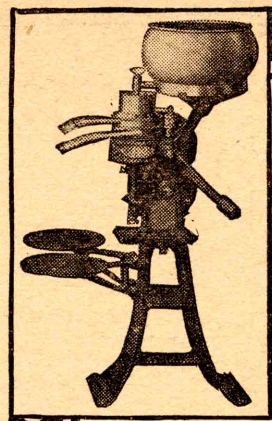
Comfortable quarters for stock is not feed, but it is a great saver of feed, besides, you know "a righteous man regardeth the life of his beast."

The financial stringency and present tumble in prices, we believe, is but the culmination of a purpose, and that it is still safe to raise market stock. People must eat.

It must be admitted that there is a general depression of prices effected, as we believe, by those who control the monetary circulation, but even in times like these the farmers have the whip hand, if they were organized and had the courage to exercise it—to not ruinously glut the markets.

When the winds began to blow, and the ground got white with snow, and the birds sat shivering in the cold; the thought came, we declare, "Have Our People everywhere got their stock all safely sheltered in the fold?"

Dairy people who supply the cities have been learning in the school of experience. They realize that the milk they sell is priced by somebody, and they are beginning to believe they are the ones that ought to price it.



THE 1908 IMPROVED
DE LAVAL
CREAM
SEPARATORS

ARE NOW READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION

Ten New Styles--Ten New Capacities--Ten New Prices

A Size for Every Dairy, from the Smallest to the Largest

BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN
PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION
EVERLASTING IN DAILY USE

The result of thirty years experience in building separators. See the Improved DE LAVAL before you buy, or you must surely regret it later on. Send for handsome new catalogue of 1908 machines to be had for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS. CHICAGO
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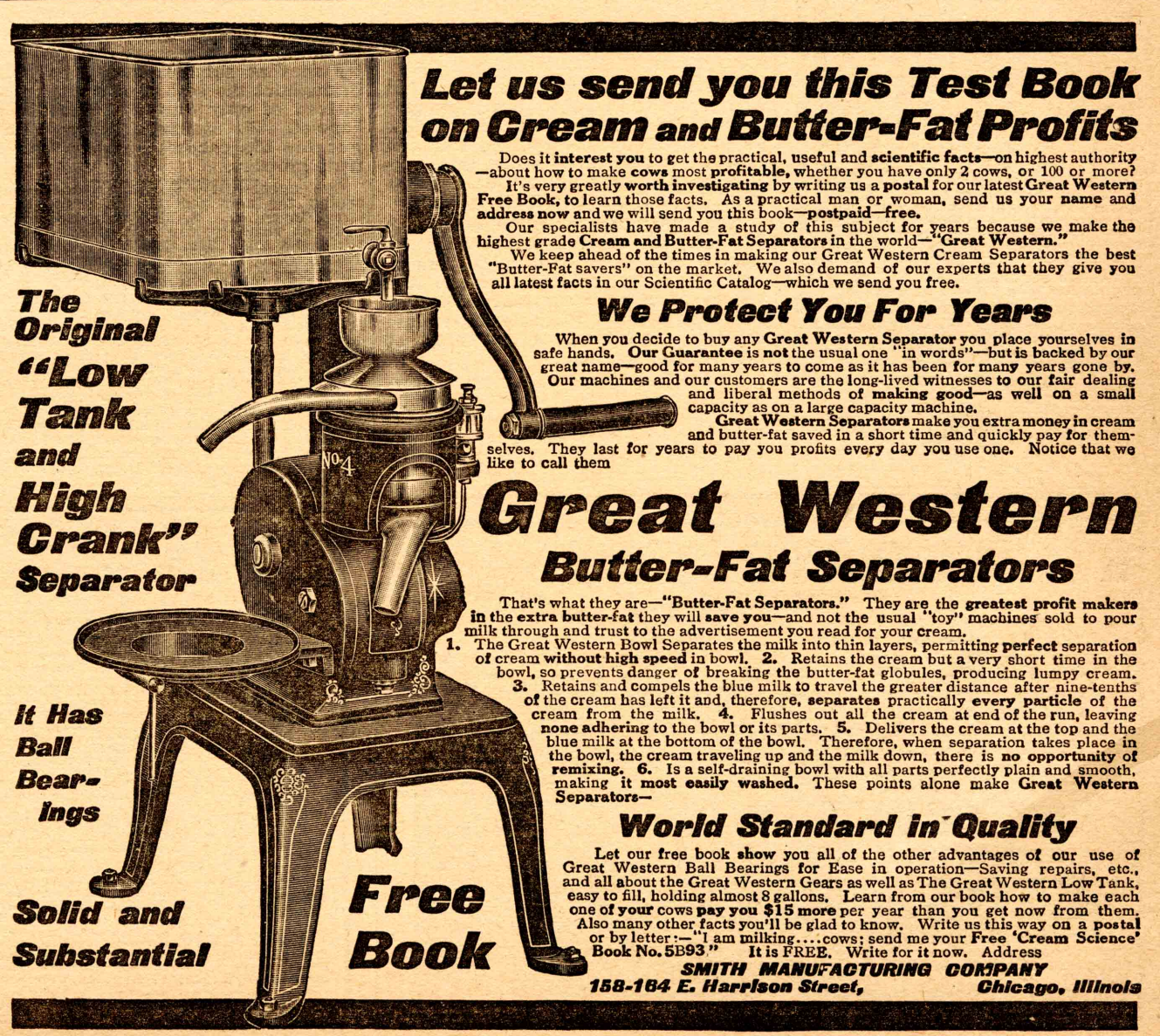


Let us send you this Test Book on Cream and Butter-Fat Profits

Does it interest you to get the practical, useful and scientific facts—on highest authority—about how to make cows most profitable, whether you have only 2 cows, or 100 or more? It's very greatly worth investigating by writing us a postal for our latest Great Western Free Book, to learn those facts. As a practical man or woman, send us your name and address now and we will send you this book—postpaid—free.

Our specialists have made a study of this subject for years because we make the highest grade Cream and Butter-Fat Separators in the world—"Great Western."

We keep ahead of the times in making our Great Western Cream Separators the best "Butter-Fat savers" on the market. We also demand of our experts that they give you all latest facts in our Scientific Catalog—which we send you free.

The Original "Low Tank and High Crank" Separator

We Protect You For Years

When you decide to buy any Great Western Separator you place yourselves in safe hands. Our Guarantee is not the usual one "in words"—but is backed by our great name—good for many years to come as it has been for many years gone by. Our machines and our customers are the long-lived witnesses to our fair dealing and liberal methods of making good—as well on a small capacity as on a large capacity machine.

Great Western Separators make you extra money in cream and butter-fat saved in a short time and quickly pay for themselves. They last for years to pay you profits every day you use one. Notice that we like to call them

Great Western
Butter-Fat Separators

That's what they are—"Butter-Fat Separators." They are the greatest profit makers in the extra butter-fat they will save you—and not the usual "toy" machines sold to pour milk through and trust to the advertisement you read for your cream.

1. The Great Western Bowl Separates the milk into thin layers, permitting perfect separation of cream without high speed in bowl. 2. Retains the cream but a very short time in the bowl, so prevents danger of breaking the butter-fat globules, producing lumpy cream. 3. Retains and compels the blue milk to travel the greater distance after nine-tenths of the cream has left it and, therefore, separates practically every particle of the cream from the milk. 4. Flushes out all the cream at end of the run, leaving none adhering to the bowl or its parts. 5. Delivers the cream at the top and the blue milk at the bottom of the bowl. Therefore, when separation takes place in the bowl, the cream traveling up and the milk down, there is no opportunity of remixing. 6. Is a self-draining bowl with all parts perfectly plain and smooth, making it most easily washed. These points alone make Great Western Separators—

It Has Ball Bearings

Solid and Substantial

World Standard in Quality

Let our free book show you all of the other advantages of our use of Great Western Ball Bearings for Ease in operation—Saving repairs, etc., and all about the Great Western Gears as well as The Great Western Low Tank, easy to fill, holding almost 8 gallons. Learn from our book how to make each one of your cows pay you $15 more per year than you get now from them. Also many other facts you'll be glad to know. Write us this way on a postal or by letter:—"I am milking....cows; send me your Free 'Cream Science' Book No. 5B93." It is FREE. Write for it now. Address

Free Book

SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY
158-164 E. Harrison Street, Chicago, Illinois

A Big Garden for 12c.

In order to add 250,000 new customers to our list we make the following bargains:

1Pkg. "Quick Quick" Carrot	10c.
1Pkg. Earliest Ripe Cabbage	10c.
1Pkg. Earliest Emerald Cucumber	15c.
1Pkg. LaCrosse Market Lettuce	15c.
1Pkg. Early Dinner Onion	10c.
1Pkg. Strawberry Muskmelon	15c.
1Pkg. Thirteen Day Radish	10c.
1000 Kernels gloriously beautiful flower seed	15c.
Total,	$1.00

Above is sufficient seed to grow 35 bus. of rarest vegetables in succession during the coming season and thousands of brilliant flowers, and all is mailed to you

Postpaid for 12c.

or if you send 16c., we will add a package of the famous Berliner Earliest Cauliflower.

Salzer's Seed and Plant Catalogue.

Most original seed book ever published. Brim full of bristling seed thoughts. Gladly mailed to all intending buyers free; write today.

John A. Salzer Seed Co.
La Crosse, Wis.

Try the New Red Majestic Tomato

The greatest vegetable novelty of the season. The largest, most productive and finest flavored. When we introduced the pink Majestic three years ago, it proved to be just what we claimed, and hundreds of customers reported fruits weighing 3 to 7 lbs. each, and crops of 100 to 147 lbs. grown on one plant. This new variety is fully equal to it in every respect but will be preferred by many on account of its bright red color. The seed is scarce this year and sells at 40 cents per packet of 100 seeds. We desire, however, to place our catalogue in the hands of everyone who **FREE** has a garden and will send a trial packet of 25 seeds FREE if you will mention this paper. Also a copy of our large, beautifully illustrated catalogue. A postal card request is sufficient.

Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Ia.

We do not ask you to do any work or pay us one cent. We want you to try our seeds, this year, at our expense. Next year we know you will send us your order without any urging.

OUR GREAT OFFER

Send us your address today and we will send you by return mail an assortment of Garden Seeds such as Radish, Lettuce, Cabbage, Onions, Beets, Cucumber, Etc., also our big 1908 Garden Guide, Absolutely Free. Write today, a postal will do.

ST. LOUIS SEED COMPANY
728-730 N. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

SEEDS THAT GROW

Best quality Garden, Flower and Farm Seeds, Alfalfa, Clover, Grass Seeds, Seed Potatoes. We send free with catalog a pkt. of "New Globe" Tomato, biggest yielder, finest flavored of all, if you ask for it. Write us to-day. Also have full line of Nursery Stock, Roses, Plants and Bulbs.

GERMAN NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE
CARL SONDEREGGER, Prop.

GERMAN NURSERIES, BEATRICE, Nebraska.
Box 62,

Will you dump your potatoes and apples this year ad let others store and control them, or will you arrange for that warehouse?

WHAT SHALL IT BE?

In place of bloom upon the trees,
Sheer glittering snow and ice I see;
But hope and memory smile at these,
And whisper, Bloom and fruit shall be.

LOOKING BACK AND BEFORE

We know improvements have been made in the fruits, yet it is hard to prove to the old folks that there are any better apples than those which grew on "Old Sprongly," and were eaten by us youngsters from the time they were half grown until they were mellow enough to melt in the mouth. No matter about the variety. We ate apples then, not varieties.

We wondered why the trees mulched with the sorghum bagasse bore so much better fruit than those that had no mulching. It pays to mulch now as well as it did then. There is not so much sorghum grown for molasses as there used to be, but old straw, refused hay, strawy barnyard manure, or even forest leaves will do for mulching. And it pays.

The orchard should never be allowed to become a "rabbit rough." It is a good place for rabbits, but it is a poor place for fruit.

The best wash we have ever seen applied to apple trees is a wash of strong soap suds, or soapy water of the consistency of paint.

We have known peach trees that had about refused to bear, brought to new life and vigor, and fruitfulness by scraping off the surface soil and treating to hard wood ashes, then raking the soil back again. Such treatment is good for any fruit tree.

The wild goose plum, once popular for its prolificacy, is not a very desirable tree; it sprouts up so persistently from its roots as to make it a source of almost constant labor, or the plum orchard will soon be a plum thicket. And there is now fruit of much better quality.

In the Mississippi valley pear growing cannot be made very profitable. The blight is gaining headway, it seems, over all treatment. The not very desirable Keifer, so long claimed to be blight proof, is now about as much a victim as other varieties, and apple orchards are becoming more and more affected, whether spreading to the apple from the pear trees is not very well known.

Many refined minds in farmers' families, sadly miss their summer pets, the flowers. Few farm homes have the profusion of flowers they might enjoy. Anticipate the pleasures of next summer in planning this winter to have more flowers next spring and summer than ever before. There is something exhilarating and inspiring in the thought that God is to paint our decorations.

When summer comes to farmers' homes, let beauties rare appear; then UP-TO-DATE, read early and late, will make a happy year.

AN UNPLEASANT TRUTH

The man who always has something to bewail, is neither happy himself, nor does he contribute to the happiness of others; but there is an unpleasant fact that the fruit grower cannot ignore; and it is that those who control transportation and the markets may not only work the destruction of fruits by refusing to take them from the orchards, but they may determine how much consumers may have as well as the prices they must pay.

This is an unfortunate condition that we can see but one remedy for and that is in concerted action in providing storage facilities in the country where the fruits are produced. This is entirely practical. Indeed storage plants, for reasons that readily suggest themselves, may be erected more cheaply in the country than in the cities where land, labor and material are all high; and the fact that storage of all farm products that require it, has been given over to the cities, is simply because it was begun there, because it has become a custom, and the producers permitted it. It has become the great source of speculation and has grown into such power as to determine the price that shall be paid producers, the quantity producers may be permitted to sell, and, consequently the amount of the supply for consumption and the price consumers must pay.

This is a dangerous power that can be checked only by storing in the country so that shipments may be made throughout the season of consumption instead of only during the season of harvest. We commend this as a subject for the earnest consideration of fruit growers.

One agent made $1,200 in one month selling the new portable bath apparatus. Great invention. A bath room for everybody at scarcely any cost. Great seller. Write the Allen Mfg. Co., 1250 Allen Bldg., Toledo, Ohio, for particulars and terms, etc. They have a wonderful proposition.

In winter and summer the Phonograph is king of entertainers for the farm home. It reigns supreme and delights all. You can have in your own home in a single evening selections from the latest operas and comic pieces as well. If you have not heard the new 1908 Edison Phonograph, you do not know how truly marvelous it is. Mr. Edison will live forever in the hearts of Americans because of his inventions and the Phonograph is the greatest of all. Send for the *free trial* proposition of F. K. Babson, Distributor, Edison Bldg., Suite 3651, Chicago, Ill.

FRUIT TREES $5

Freight Paid, Per 100

Free from disease; all fumigated before shipping—Apple, Peach, Plum, Pear, Cherry, Carolina Poplar. Order here. Catalog Free.

RELIANCE NURSERY CO.
Box D Geneva, N. Y.

Take off your Hat to the
Write for Circulars and Prices to
F. E. Myers & Bro. YERS
Ashland, Ohio

THE PUMP THAT **PUMPS** | **HAY TOOLS** BARN DOOR HANGERS HAY RACK CLAMPS

HEALTHY TREES Honest in Quality. We pay Freight. Apple 5c, Peach 5c, cherry 15c; budded and grafted Concord grapes $2.00 per 100. Forest seedlings $1.00 per 1000. Nursery and seed catalog free.
GALBRAITH NURSERIES, Box 21 Fairbury Neb.

The Best Strawberries grow from Farmer's plants. Introducer of "Oswego" strawberry and "Plum Farmer" raspberry. Fruit plants, all kinds. Catalog free. **L. J. Farmer, Box 835, Pulaski, N. Y.**

FREE Booklet on **CATALPA TREES** Let me tell you about the 150 acres I am growing for Telephone Poles. This wood takes the place of Ash and Hickory for Carriage-makers' uses. Beats farming Two to One.
H. C. ROGERS, Box 13, Mechanicsburg, Ohio

STARK Nurseries Pay Cash Weekly and Want More Salesmen Everywhere. Best Contract, Best Outfit, Largest Nurseries—with an 82-Year Record.
STARK BRO'S, LOUISIANA, MO.

Vick's Garden & Floral Guide and 4 packets Flower or Vegetable **Seeds** retailing at 25cts. **10c**
Or we'll send the Guide free if interested in seeds
James Vick's Sons, 368 Main St. Rochester, N.Y.

FREE TO FARMERS

By special arrangement with Ratekin's Seed House of Shenandoah, Ia., their big 1908 Seed Catalogue, with a sample of "Diamond Joe White" seed corn that made 146 bu. per acre, will be mailed free to every reader of Up-to-Date Farming who are interested in the seeds they grow. This big catalogue tells how to make the farm and garden pay. It is worth dollars to all who plant or sow. Write for it today and mention this paper. The address is Ratekin's Seed House, Shenadoah, Iowa.

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO *Know in what Paper they saw. Therefore We* **TO** *their Advertisment was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**

SEEDS

BUCKBEE'S SEEDS SUCCEED!

SPECIAL OFFER:

Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

Prize Collection Radish, 17 varieties; Lettuce, 12 kinds; Tomatoes, 11 the finest; Turnip, 7 splendid; Onion, 8 best varieties; 10 Spring-flowering Bulbs—65 varieties in all.

GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.

Write to-day; Mention this Paper.

SEND 10 CENTS

to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of Seeds postpaid, together with my big Instructive, Beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about the Best varieties of Seeds, Plants, etc.

H. W. Buckbee, ROCKFORD SEED FARMS FARM 276 ROCKFORD, ILL.

MAY'S First of All TOMATO The Earliest in the World

Matures a week to ten days ahead of any other known variety; fruits large, smooth, bright red; finest flavor and entirely

FREE FROM HARD CORE

Bears continuously throughout the season fruits weighing from 12 oz. to one lb. each, and do not crack and rot in wet weather. Price: Per liberal pkt., 10c; per oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1; pound, $3; postpaid.

FREE BOOK
Northern-Grown
SEEDS

Plants, Bulbs, Fruits and Trees at *right prices.* Don't fail to secure the *Book.* WRITE TODAY.

L. L. MAY & CO., St. Paul, Minn.

$10 Worth Fine Nursery Stock $3.97

BIGGEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED

Considering the quality of the trees the price cannot be equalled anywhere. Every tree is first-class stock, not little scions or yearlings, but strong 2 and 3 year trees, stocky, well rooted, well branched, sure to grow, sure to bear, sure to please, and furthermore every tree is true to name. Send $3.97 today. We will carefully dig, pack and promptly ship, charges prepaid in Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Oklahoma or South Dakota, the following:

6 Apples: 1 Duchess, 1 Wealthy, 2 Gano, 1 Black Ben Davis, 1 Jonathan.
2 Crabs: 1 Yellow Siberian, 1 Florence.
2 Cherry: 1 Louis Phillip, 1 Gov. Wood.
2 Plums: 1 Burbank, 1 Green Gage.
2 Pears: 1 Flemish Beauty, 1 Sheldon.
2 Peaches: 1 Elberta, 1 Crosby.
1 Quince; Champion.
1 Nectarine; Russian.
12 Grapes; 3 Concord, 3 Moore's Early, 3 Agawam, 3 Niagara White.
1 Apricot; Hardy Russian kind.
1 Mulberry: New Russian.
6 Currants: 2 Red Dutch; 2 Fays, 2 Black Champion.
2 Juneberries: Valuable new fruit.
8 Dewberry: Primus.
12 Raspberry: 6 Gregg, 6 London.

If you live in any other state than those named send 50c besides the $3.97 and we will pay shipping expenses.

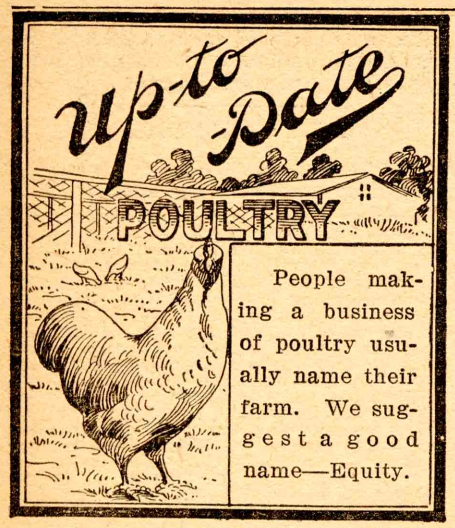
FREE If you will accept this offer in the next 30 days we will send in addition to the above the following free of charge just for good measure. **FREE**

1 Sugar Maple.	1 Snow Ball.	1 Trumpet Vine.
1 Tulip Poplar.	1 Hydrangea.	1 Althea.
1 Mountain Ash.	1 Sweet Shrub.	1 Bridal Wreath Spirea.
1 Va. Creeper.	1 Lilac.	
1 Syringa.	1 Spice Bush.	1 Witch Hazel.

Order Now or in the next 15 days and we will send in addition to the above 6 fine hardy rose bushes free of charge. Just think, 20 fine fruit trees, 12 grape vines, 24 berry bushes, 3 ornamental trees, 11 shrubs and 6 assorted rose bushes delivered to you for $3.97, a big bargain in every sense. Order at once.

IOWA NURSERY CO., Dept. 507, Des Moines, Iowa
Reference—Iowa Trust and Savings Bank, Capital State Bank, this city.

Our Guarantee:
If any trees reach you in poor condition and fail to grow after planting, providing it is not due to neglect or weather conditions, we replace them free of charge and without quibbling or argument.



People making a business of poultry usually name their farm. We suggest a good name—Equity.

POULTRY GENERALLY

Rudd says experience on his farm had shown better egg production from fowls kept confined than from those allowed to roam at will.

It is advisable for the poulterer to get as close to the consumer in marketing fowl or eggs as is it possible to do.

Pure bred birds being fixed in type give better results than cross breeds, are usually hardy, better layers, and better table fowls than the average mongrel, and in breeding we get conformity in size, which is quite impossible to get with mongrels.

A purebred cockerel can stamp its likeness on its progeny, but a mongrel cockerel may be as big and as good a table fowl, but still quite unfit for breeding purposes, as it has no power whatever of stamping its likeness on its progeny, and therefore cannot give fixity of type, and for this reason should be destined to the pot.

An unknown writer says there is not a great deal of difference in the price of meats, and poultry, which is easily digested, ought to be more on farmers' tables than it is.

The staple meat product used on the farm table is pork. That is always hard to digest, and if more of the vital energy expended in digesting pork were used in pushing farm work and planning better methods, farming would pay better than it does.

The poultry yard should not be regarded as only a means to make more money. If it helps to make farm life more attractive it will be no less profitable than if it added directly to the bank account.

The average beginner aims to "supply a hotel." After he has actually established his farm, he don't want to sppply a hotel, for the reason that hotels do not give as good prices as do other channels of trade.

Henry Van Dresser says his wife makes the best canned chicken he ever ate. She takes nicely dressed chickens, cuts them up and puts them into the kettle and stews them down, and seasons them to taste, just as if she were going to have them for dinner that day, only she doesn't. After they are well cooked, she gets two-quart glass fruit jars, takes the tops off, and places the chickens into the cans, pressing them down firmly. Then she boils the stock down to almost pure oil and pours it, boiling hot, over the chickens in the jars, screws the covers on tightly, and puts the jars in the cellar till they are wanted.

By making application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., any of the following bulletins can be had free of cost: No. 41, "Fowls, Care and Breeding." No. 51, "Standard Varieties of Chickens." No. 62, "Marketing Farm Produce." No. 64, "Ducks and Geese." No. 128, "Eggs and Their Uses as Food." No. 141, "Poultry Raising on the Farm." No. 182, "Poultry as Food." No. 270, "Turkeys." No. 234, "The Guinea Fowl and its Use as Food." No. 236, "Incubation and Incubators."

DUCKS

The Aylesbury duck derives its name from the Vale of Aylesbury.

The Aylesbury best suits the English market.

The Aylesbury is long in body, deep in keel, and the legs are placed a little behind the center of the body.

The Pekin duck is of Chinese origin.

The Pekin, like the Aylesbury, is a white-plumaged duck, and the legs are set far back, giving them an upright carriage.

The Pekin is a very hardy breed, easily reared, and the ducks are prolific layers.

The Pekin is to America what the Aylesbury is to England.

Rouens resemble the ordinary wild duck in plumage. They are good layers and the flesh is of excellent flavor.

Rouens are slower in maturing than either the Pekin or Aylesbury.

The Cayuga is an American duck, of large size, carring a great quantity of meat of a delicious flavor. They are easily reared, and fatten quickly. The plumage is black.

The eggs of some Cayugas are of a very dark color, almost black, or very dark green, especially at the commencement of the laying season.

In build, the Cayuga is of the Aylesbury type.

The Indian Runner is an all-year-round layer, beginning to lay at about five months of age. They are small, slim, and racy-looking, with long necks and very upright carriage.

The weight of the India Runner averages from 4 to 4½ pounds. The color is fawn and white, neck pure white with fawn markings on the head breast fawn, evenly cut away between the point of the breast bone and the legs, under parts white, back fawn, with white wing flights.

Though small, the Indian Runner is a nice table duck for home use, being very plump and of excellent flavor. The ducklings are very active and easy to raise.

There are several new "made" varieties of ducks in England suitable for general purposes, mostly manufactured by the infusion of Indian Runner blood with Aylesbury, Rouens and Pekins. Among these are the Campbell and Khaki ducks, originated by Mrs. Campbell, of Gloucestershire, and the Orpington ducks of the Messrs. Cooke, of Kent.

GEESE

The goose is the most popular of poultry in Germany.

The Russian geese are nearly all raised in the vicinity of the Black Sea.

A flock of geese can be profitably raised each year on every farm.

The heavy variety of geese do not require access to a swimming pool, though like all water fowl, they enjoy it.

Geese are very thirsty creatures, and should be constantly supplied with drinking water.

When geese begin to lay, the eggs must be gathered before they become chilled, placed in a cool place, a good cellar is all right, and turned daily.

It requires from 28 to 30 days to hatch geese eggs, owing to the condition of the heat supplied them.

It is necessary to have geese mated some time before laying season. In this respect they differ from other inmates of the poultry yard.

Though geese in their wild state are monogamous, the gander will mate with as many as four geese, but half that number is safer.

Every farm ought to be equipped with the R. F. D. Gate. Opens from buggy or horseback. Recommended by Frst Assistant P. M. General for rural routes. Farm right free. Find agents and get 25 per cent on all sales. Thorpe Gate Co., Wapella, Ill.

No need of going to a miller to have your feed ground. It should be ground of course. Makes you more money that way. But do it at home with your own mill. Send for book explaining about Star Feed Grinders. The Star Mfg. Co., 68 Depot St., New Lexington, O.

One of the old reliable incubator manufacturers is the Hawkeye Incubator Co., of Newton, Iowa. They have an advertisement in this issue. Send for the Hawkeye catalog and learn more about these splendid machines. Somebody is going to get their incubator without cost, see our offer elsewhere. Why not get a Hawkeye and try to make the record hatch? This machine will help you.

REIDER'S FINE Poultry Catalogue for 1908 is larger and better than ever. Tells all about pure-bred poultry and illustrates 60 varieties. Contains 10 beautiful chromos of leading breeds—pretty enough to frame. Tells of best Louse Killer, how to cure diseases, make money. Only 10c postpaid. Send to-day for a copy. B. H. GREIDER, Rheems, Pa.

MAKE MONEY IN POULTRY Others do it. You can too. Our big book "Profitable Poultry" tells how. Describes largest successful poultry-farm. 15 varieties of beautiful, hardy, pure bred fowls. Quotes low prices on fowls, incubators, supplies etc. Sent for 4 cents. Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 124, Clarinda, Ia.

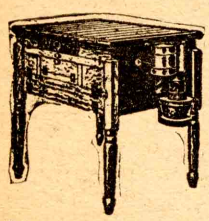
WEBER'S **POULTRY BOOK • IS FREE •**

30 Varieties fine pure-bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. Fowls, Eggs and high-grade Incubators at low prices. Send 2c for postage only. W. A. WEBER, Box 926 Mankato, Minn.

All Leading Varieties of Strictly Pure Bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. Eggs and Free Trial Incubators at right prices. Dont buy till you see what we offer. A 1 References. Send 2 cents for illustrated catalogue. Chanticleer Poultry Farm. Dept. 45, Mankato, Minn.

Send Your Name to Johnson INCUBATOR MAN

Right now and get a copy of his new, big, free Incubator Book, describing in detail Johnson's Famous



"Old Trusty" Incubators & Brooders

"Old Trusty" has been successful in the hands of more inexperienced beginners than any other incubator ever made. Absolutely automatic—takes less oil, and Johnson guarantees you will get 75 per cent hatches, or better.

Johnson Pays the Freight and Gives 40, 60 or 90 Days' Trial

Write today for his guaranty and low prices, and get his big book—a poultry book by a man who knows. 176 pages and every page a poultry sermon. More than 300 pictures and more good chicken sense than you ever saw before in any book. Send your name to

Johnson Pays the Freight M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb.

Anybody Can Make Money

$50.00 a Month made by Some

There's good money in raising chickens if you get started right, if you get the right advice and help, and above all, if you get the right incubators and brooders.

We've been in the chicken-raising business a good many years. That's what got us into the incubator business.

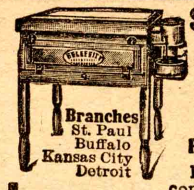
We couldn't get machines that would give us the results we wanted, so we made our own after our own practical ideas. Since then we've sold over 80,000 successful machines.

Queen Incubators are successful because they are practical—run themselves—hatch vigorous chicks and lots of 'em—pay for themselves with one hatch.

That's why their users are making from $30 to $50 from each machine they operate. Just send for our big, 100-page Free Queen Book—tells all about our 3 months' trial plan with 5 Years' guarantee. You can't fail with the Queen.

We help you get started right and help you as long as you want help. Write for book today.

QUEEN INCUBATOR CO., Box 19, Lincoln, Neb.



$7.15 Buys the Best 120-EGG Incubator ever made

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Freight Prepaid East of Rockies

Double cases all over best copper tank; nursery self-regulating. Best 100 chick hot-water Brooder, $4.35. Both ordered together, $11.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. No machines at any price are better. Write for our book today or send price now and save waiting.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 79, Racine, Wis.

You'll Start Raising Chickens When You Get My Price

Let me quote you my 1908 low price for a Chatham which will start you making extra chicken profits when you read my valuable new free book.

Chatham Free 1908 Book

Gives you the benefit of my 50 years' successful experience FREE—write nearest office for it today.

TheManson Campbell Co., Ltd., 171 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Address Dept. 65 Kansas City; St. Paul; Portland, Ore.; Nashville, Tenn.; Harrisburg, Pa.

84 Days' Free Trial, Freight Prepaid

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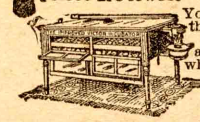
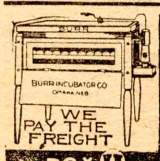
Our new book, telling Whys and Wherefores of Poultry Profits—Why Ertel machines make most for their owners; how hatches are uniformly over ninety per cent with our machines; how we pay freight and why our prices are lowest—will be sent you free.



You owe it to yourself to learn the vast difference in results between Ertel Incubators and others. Please say whether interested in large machines or a small outfit.

GEORGE ERTEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.

Easy Money If you want an incubator that will actually hatch your eggs and give you good, strong chicks, then you want the Hawkeye—tested and proven by years of actual service in all parts of the country. Made on right principles for years of reliable service. Will be a good investment as it makes sufficient returns on your first outlay. Nothing new-fangled—just a good dependable hatcher. That's all. Send for free catalog. Hawkeye Incubator Co., Newton, Ia.



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Our new 128-page Poultry Book teaches the inexperienced and gives the expert many valuable hints. Tells why "SUCCESSFUL" INCUBATORS AND BROODERS are best. Offers 14 varieties of fine birds and eggs at low prices. Catalogue free. Booklet on "Proper Care of Chicks, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys," 10 cents. Poultry paper 1 year 10 cents.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 183 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For $10

If ordered together we send both for $10 and pay freight. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Our free catalog describes them.

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 11, Racine, Wis.

LET ME SHOW YOU how easy it is for you to build your own Incubators and Brooders with my Free Plans. I furnish all parts you can't make. Thousands doing it—not a single failure. Send today for my free Book of Plans and Catalog.

H. M. SHEER CO., 233 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

Send for free Catalogue.

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN

Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

40 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Largest poultry farm in the Northwest. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. Send 4c for fine 76-page poultry book and catalog. R.F.Neubert, Box 818 Mankato, Minn

$HOW Make Hens lay when eggs are high. We do it. You can do it. Simple method explained in our illustrated Poultry Book which also has Record and Expense Acct. showing gains or losses monthly, 10c. Every Poultry Keeper needs this book. Address G. S. VIBBERT, Clintonville, Conn.

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers

The Doylemarx Piano

I Want to See a Piano in Every Home

I am going to make such a liberal offer, one that takes so little money to accept, that anyone can now have a beautiful, high-grade Piano in their own home.

How can I do this?

By giving you the middleman's profits (No dealer handles this Piano); by selling you the Doylemarx Piano right from the factory with only the very smallest manufacturing profit added to the factory cost! In this way

I Can Save You $100 to $150

on your piano, and give you almost your own time to pay for it. All I ask is a small payment when the Piano is shipped, and after that a few dollars a month to suit your convenience.

I absolutely guarantee the Doylemarx Piano to be *the best piano value in the world.* It is the result of 48 years of study and work by practical piano experts. Its tone is rich and resonant, its action responsive and durable, its case artistic and beautiful.

A Year's Free Trial

To show you my faith in the Doylemarx Piano, I guarantee absolutely that it will please and satisfy you, or I will take it back within a year if you wish, and give you another piano. Can anything be fairer?

Stool and Scarf Free I want *you* to have my illustrated book on pianos. I want *you* to see why Doylemarx Pianos are superior, and to understand how, by selling direct, I save you a large share of the usual price of a piano. Write for this book and learn how to get a stool, scarf and piano music *free.* Remember we sell on easy terms, we prepay freight and guarantee satisfaction. Write me personally,

M. DOYLE MARKS, Vice-Pres. and Manager
D. S. ANDRUS & CO.
125 Baldwin Street, Elmira, N. Y.

Old Pianos or Organs taken in exchange as part payment

Established 1860

The Pedigo Perfection Washer

The tubs are made of best quality galvanized steel, put together with bolts, rivets and solder. The rub is made of hard maple, and the side pieces, wringer bar and legs are of oak or other hard wood, nicely finished and firmly united by malleable castings and bolts, making the lightest, strongest and most durable washer on the market. Write for catalogue and prices. The Potter Mfg. Co., Bloomington, Ind.

Gold Watch AND RING FREE

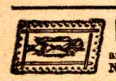
We positively give both a Solid Gold Laid STEM WIND American movement Watch highly engraved and fully warranted timekeeper equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch; also a Solid Gold Laid Ring, set with a Famous Congo Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, for selling 20 pieces of handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch and ring; also a chain. Ladies or Gents style. **ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 11 Chicago.**

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERFECTLY REMOVED.

I have a safe and positively SURE way to take hairs off face, neck, arms, etc., FOREVER. I HAVE THE TRUE SECRET. Write for information, I send it sealed. FREE. Address HELEN DOUGLAS, 20 E. 22 St. New York

Corns can't hurt you when **A-Corn Salve** takes them out by the roots. The greatest remedy to remove corns safely and quickly. No knife and no danger. 15c at your druggist or by mail. Giant Chemical Co., Philadelphia.

THIS SOLID GOLD RING for selling seven 25c boxes "Merit" Blood Tablets. 30 days allowed to sell Tablets, return money and get ring. Address "Merit" Medicine Co. Room 28. Cincinnati, Ohio.



CARDS Send 2c stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe Envelope and Calling Cards for 1908. We sell GENUINE CARDS; Not Trash. UNION CARD CO., B13, Columbus, Ohio.

294 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and Premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

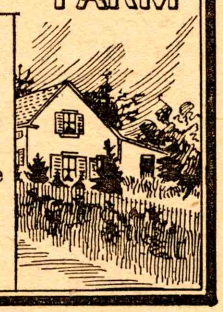
916 CARDS NEW Sample Styles ENVELOPE, Silk Fringe 200 New Premiums, Songs, 99 Rich and Racy Jokes, 1 Pack Fun Cards; 1 Escort and 1 Courtship Cards; Standard Beau Catcher, &c. All 2 Cents. CROWN CARD CO., Columbus, Ohio.

991 CARDS Silk Fringe, Envelope, Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name Cards, etc. 200 Love Verses. 125 Rich & Racy Jokes. 1 Pack Acquaintance & 1 Pack Escort Cards. New Bean Catcher & Big Sample Book, all for 2cts. Columbus Card Co., 148 F. St., Columbus, Ohio

FRUIT TREES CHEAP AS $5 per 100 Freight Paid. Catalog Free. RELIANCE NURSERY, Box D., Geneva, New York

Up-to-Date HOME ON THE FARM

"Keep Smiling! Good fortune will at last favor the unluckiest."



A DOUBTING HEART

Where are the swallows fled?
Frozen and dead
Perchance upon some bleak and stormy shore,
O doubting heart!
Far over purple seas,
They wait, in sunny ease,
The balmy southern breeze
To bring them to their northern homes once more.

Why must the flowers die?
Prisoned they lie
In the cold tomb, heedless of tears or rain,
O doubting heart!
They only sleep below
The soft, white, ermine snow
While winter winds shall blow,
To breathe and smile upon you soon again.

The sun has hid its rays
These many days;
Will dreary hours never leave the earth?
O doubting heart!
The stormy clouds on high
Veil the same sunny sky
That soon, for Spring is nigh,
Shall wake the sumer into golden mirth.

Fair hope is dead, and light
Is quenched in night;
What sound can break the silence of despair?
O doubting heart!
The sky is overcast,
Yet stars shall rise at last,
Brighter for darkness past,
And angels' silver voices stir the air.

—ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER.

MY BULBS WHICH HAVE BLOOMED

I sit here scenting the delicious perfume of a cluster of Chinese Lily blooms. I am wondering how many of my readers planted bulbs in the fall, and what results they have had with them.

From before Thanksgiving, I have been enjoying a succession of sweet scented Narcissi and Chinese Lilies. One great handsome calla also bloomed and queened it over all the rest for more than a week at Christmas time. My, but I was proud of that flower.

Now the hyacinths and crocuses are peeping up, and by Valentine's Day or before, I expect some more blossoms.

Won't you tell us about your bulbs that have bloomed?

CARE OF PLANTS IN THE WINDOW GARDEN

It is a very difficult matter to keep plants in good condition in the window of the ordinary living room during the winter months. But it is by no means impossible, the secret of success being constant and regular attention and careful watering. For if there is a strong fire always burning, the plants will suffer unless freely watered.

If there is much moving about in the room, the foliage will become covered with dust. This dust chokes the pores of the leaves and should be removed by sponging the leaves with tepid water and soap. Plants with smooth foliage are, on this account, much easier to take care of. While the room is being swept, the plants should either be removed or covered so the dust cannot settle upon them.

Whenever the window is opened, it should be at the top, for opening the bottom would create a through-draft which is very injurious to plants.

It is a good plan to place a paper over the window on frosty nights and when the weather is very severe, the plants should be pulled back into the room. Do not place them on the floor, because there is generally a draft there and the frost is apt to strike there first.

Give plants that are in full bloom, a little manurial stimulant occasionally, but not for some time after being repotted.

"Children Teething"

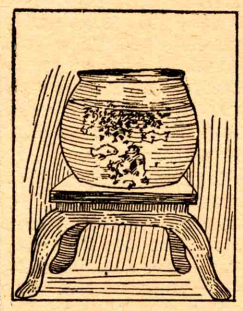
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

"PATCHES"

When boiling fine clothes in a wash-boiler, put them first into a bag to avoid all possibility of rust-stains. The best material for this bag is unbleached muslin.

Do not open a wet umbrella in order to dry it, as this stretches the silk and makes it baggy: The umbrella should be shaken and then stood on its handle to drain, as standing top downward, couses the water to run down the wires, making them rust.

A cure for croup is sorghum molasses and baking soda. Stir the soda in the sorghum until the molasses turns white. Then give in doses of a teaspoonful at a time.



Feed your goldfish a trifle every morning, but never as much as they could eat. If they are in a large globe, the water need be changed only once a week. They seem to thrive better with as little attention as possible.

Boil a little vinegar at the same time you are cooking cabbage or onions. Their odor will be very greatly subdued.

When your pies are ready to be placed in the oven, spread some sweet milk over the top surface. The pies, when done, will have that brown, flaky appearance so much desired.

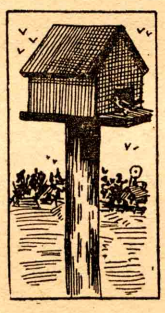
DUST COLLECTORS

In the Farmers Voice appeared the following common-sense article:

We read a great deal about pictures and cushioned chairs for the kitchen, and I often wonder if women who advocate such things have ever done their own kitchen work in the modern, up-to-date home, where there are other living rooms in the house outside of the kitchen. If they have, they would realize that the less there is to be kept clean, the better. Another thing they seem to forget is that the kitchen is a work-shop, and not the rest-room of the house.

When a woman is cooking, or baking, or cleaning in the kitchen, she is too busy, too intent upon getting her work done quickly and well, to care to look at pictures or rock in a cushioned chair. And when her work is done, does she care to sit in the kitchen to enjoy these things? Ask her. Or better still, run into her home when the morning's work is done. Where do you find her? In the kitchen? Oh, no! You will find her in her cozy living-room, where change of scene as well as a cooler atmosphere bring rest more quickly and render it more enjoyable.

PREPARING FOR THE BIRDS



With the return of February also warns the thoughts of our home-coming feathered neighbors, who, even in this early month, are beginning preparations for their northward journey again. Many of our common birds winter as far away as South America, while others stay in our southern States. But wherever they have sojourned, during the northern cold, we must be ready to welcome them back to us again.

There is no better way of showing our joy at their coming, than by building houses for them, putting out food for them in case of late snows, and protecting them from the soucy English sparrows. To do this properly and effectively, one should know just how high from the ground to build the bird houses. This information can be gained from many sources. One should know what kind of location is favored by the different kinds of birds,

Three generations of Simpsons have made

SIMPSON EDDYSTONE PRINTS Founded 1842

Ask your dealer for
Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites
The well-known "Simpson" Prints made only in Eddystone.

First get quality in the cloth. Next a stylish pattern in absolutely fast color. Then you will have a dress worth the making. You get both durability and beauty. Simpson-Eddystone Prints. Some designs in a new silk finish.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Decline substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

A WOMAN CAN EARN $5000.00 A YEAR

Learn Dressmaking at Home

Many women nowadays are earning $100 a week—$5000 a year by dressmaking. One woman, the head designer of Chicago's largest retail dry goods house, earns $10,000 a year. Salaries of $25.00 to $50.00 a week are common. We teach you by mail and put you in a position to command the largest salary of any woman in your locality, or you can Start in business for yourself. Become a Graduate Dressmaker. The regular Diploma of this College is issued to all who complete this course of lessons. The American System requires no charts or patterns. These lessons will teach you how to draft your own patterns and make your own clothes and enable you to dress far better at one-half the usual cost. They teach you how to DESIGN, CUT, FIT, MAKE, DRAPE and TRIM any garment, including children's clothing. This College is endorsed by all high grade Fashion Magazines—Delineator, Designer, McCalls, Pictorial Review, New Idea Woman's Magazine, Modern Priscilla, Housekeeper, Good Housekeeping, etc.

This book will be sent to you free. At an expense of hundreds of dollars this college has published 10,000 of these copyrighted books to advertise the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DRESSMAKING, and—while they last—will send you a copy FREE. Write for it today. One copy only to each woman.

FREE

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF DRESSMAKING
278 College Building. KANSAS CITY, MO.

(as each kind varies in its likes) and these locations should be carefully protected from enemies such as the English sparrows and cats.

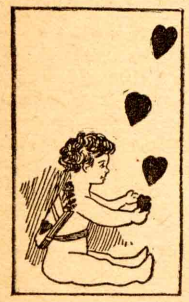
These are small favors to the birds in comparison to those rendered mankind by them. It is true they do confiscate a cherry now and then, and eat the sides of the choice apple. But only think how much more of the fruit would be eaten by the caterpillars and slugs and other pestiferous insects were it not for these feathered scavengers.

And another important thing, if you cannot reach your boys from the humane standpoint, do so from the commercial. Make them realize the value of our birds, and have them throw away the sling-shots and air-guns by which so many songsters have been destroyed.

In many districts Audubon societies, for the preservation of our birds, have organized and have done a great deal of good in the past, with heaps of future good before them.

Have you such a society?

ST. VALENTINE



This is the time of year when St. Valentine is called to mind. Valentine was a Roman monk. He miraculously, so the legend goes, healed the blind daughter of a rich Roman named Asterius. After this exhibition of power, Asterius, with all his household, became converted and was baptized. Poor St. Valentine was beheaded by the Romans on the Flaminian Way, on February the fourteenth, 306, A. D.

The custom of choosing valentines on this day accidentally became associated with his name. It was the custom in England, many years ago, for the youths and young women to meet on Valentine's eve and from a "lot-bowl" each draw out a name.

Each youth got a maid for his valentine, while he become her valentine and acted as her escort for all the ensuing year.

While we do not celebrate the day in this manner any more, we do still continue the practice of sending anonymous valentines to our friends.

A pretty one that will be appreciated by your sick friend is a basket of fruit, some of your choice apples and the pears you have been able to keep fresh all winter.

Another dainty remembrance is a bouquet of flowers or a blossoming plant. These are always in good taste.

HOW DO YOU EARN YOUR PIN-MONEY?

Many many wears ago when pins were a novelty, they were expensive and, fortunate indeed, the woman who could afford to buy many pins at a time. So wonderful and necessary a part of every woman's toilet did they at length become, that laws were made regarding the manufacture and sale of pins. In addition to his wife's regular allowance for dress, a man must needs add some extra with which she might buy pins. Hence the term "pin-money."

Nowadays, however, most of us earn our so-called pin-money, though the part really spent for pins is a small trifle.

Knowing that there are many ways for our farm sisters to earn their pin-money, we want to hear from each one, how they go about it, and what results they have obtained so far.

FOR HEALTH AND BEAUTY

If you wish your neck and head to be graceful, don't sleep on a high pillow.

Have plenty of ventilation in your sleeping room and rinse your stomach with a cup of water, both on retiring at night and getting up in the morning, if you wish a clear complexion.

Here are two good stretching exercises for the short girl who wishes to be tall. Lie on the floor with your feet under some heavy piece of furniture. Now rise up without the aid of your hands or arms. Hang from a cross pole or the top of the door by your hands with some heavy article across the feet. Try to lift the object with your feet without drawing up the rest of the body.

Another exercise which will strengthen the back muscles is to lie on the floor, touching only with the palms and toes. Raise and lower the body as many times as possible, trying to make the chest touch the floor and not allowing the knees to do so.

If the children bite their nails, put some bitter medicine on the tips of their fingers.

No matter if you cannot keep your hair dressed in the latest style, you can keep it clean, well-combed and shining. It is these qualities that count for good looks.

Above all forget disagreeable things learn how to say pleasant words and be considerate of others. Then you will live long and the wrinkles will be slow in coming.

Girls, did you notice the offer on second cover page of January 15th issue of how you can get a big Teddy Bear, a Talking Doll and a China Tea Set free? Did you write to Mr. Bowen? If not, do so at once. This is a big offer and should appeal to every one of our little girl readers. You can get these three presents free. Write to A. H. Bowen, Mgr. Dept. 2279, 46 West Monroe St., Chicago. If you do not have the January 15 paper, write anyway to the above address.

SAMPLE CREAM EXTRACTOR FREE

To introduce their Peoples Automatic Cream Extractor where they have no agent, the People's Supply Co., Dept. F., Kansas City, Mo., is offering to give away absolutely free, without price, note or deposit, one complete machine. The Peoples Cream Extractor is meeting with great success wherever introduced. Over 100,000 are in use. It is operated by an automatic process that requires no ice, chemicals or extra labor and machinery. The manufacturers are unusually liberal in their offer, and are willing to send one Extractor in each community to the first person who writes for their generous advertising offer.

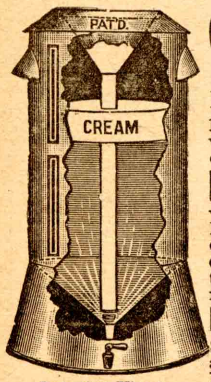
A big line of premiums is given free to those who care to do a little pleasant canvassing for the Globe Novelty Co., Box 416, Greenville, Pa. They trust you with merchandise and when sold will send a handsome premium of your choice. This is a liberal firm. Write for their plan.

Ladies, do you want a free dinner set? One containing forty-two large pieces and with your monogram on? Need we ask the question? What lady *does not* want more beautiful dishes? The Currier Co., Dept. 1011, 48 W. Monroe St., Chicago, offers to give a set to every lady reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Look up their advertisement on page 15 of January 15th issue, or, better still, address them as above for their liberal offer.

Christmas is over for a year. But the boys and girls of our UP-TO-DATE families can still get three big presents free. These are the presents: A Teddy Bear that grunts like a live bear; a big Talking Doll and a China Tea Set. All of these free, girls. Look up the page advertisement of Mr. A. H. Bownen in this issue. Write him. Address Dept. 2279, 46-48 West Monroe street, Chicago. Any girl can get these presents.

It doesn't seem possible to get up a more convincing catalog than that of the Old Trusty Incubator. It talks to *you* right from the heart of Johnson, the famous incubator man—frank, open and man to purchaser. If Johnson's incubators are half as good as his catalog you need have no fear to buy. But from the best evidence they beat the catalog even. And that's going some! Send for a copy of this 180 page book as it contains information on the Poultry business for the expert as well as the novice. Address M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb., and tell him you read UP-TO-DATE

SAMPLE CREAM SEPARATORS FREE



Interior View

Owners of Cows

We offer you a Sample Cream Separator that actually separates the cream from the milk by an automatic process that requires no ice, no chemicals, and no extra labor or machinery. All thrifty housewives realize the waste of butter fat unavoidably lost in the skimmed milk under a pan or crock method. Besides this money loss there is the back-breaking drudgery of washing pans and milk vessels, and the loss of valuable time that can be profitably devoted to other important duties. Now a

PEOPLES AUTOMATIC CREAM SEPARATOR

will stop this extravagant waste of money, cream and valuable time. It will increase your present yield of cream from 15 per cent to 20 per cent. It will give you the cream cool, sweet and fresh, directly after it comes from the cow, unaffected by chemical action. It will improve the quantity and quality of your butter all through the year. **It means more cream, more butter, less time. Result: More profit.**

REMEMBER It won't cost you a cent to take advantage of our free advertising offer as we will send one Sample Cream Separator into each community where we have no agent. **Write today as only one person in each locality where we have no agent may have the benefit of this free offer.** Send us your name, and the name of your nearest freight office. Address—

PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., Dept. F, Kansas City, Mo.

SIX HARDY BLIZZARD BELT EVERGREENS FREE

6 TREES

To prove that our EVERGREENS are HEALTHY, HARDY and Vigorous, we offer to send SIX fine two-year-old trees, entirely FREE OF CHARGE, to every property owner who will answer this advertisement. Mailing expense 5 cts., which send or not, as you please. A postal will bring them and our catalogue which contains many COLORED PLATES of our BLIZZARD BELT FRUITS; SPECIAL BARGAINS and a mine of valuable information for fruit growers. We want to become acquainted with you, and it will pay you to get into touch with our HARDY "BLIZZARD BELT" stock and our liberal manner of doing business. THIRTY-EIGHT years' experience in growing HARDY "BLIZZARD BELT" trees. Write to-day.

THE GARDNER NURSERY COMPANY,
19 Nursery Ave. Osage, Iowa.

SEEDS **$1.50 Worth to Test Only 10 Cents**

We ask you to try our Superior Seeds. One Trial will make a Customer. We will mail one Full Packet each of the following 15 Grand New Sorts for only 10 cts. These would cost at least $1.50 elsewhere.

BEET, Perfected Red Turnip, earliest, best.
CABBAGE, Winter Header, sure header, fine.
CARROT, Perfected Half Long, best table sort.
CELERY, Winter Giant, large, crisp, good.
CUCUMBER, Family Favorite, favorite sort.
LETTUCE, Iceberg, heads early, tender.
MUSK MELON, Luscious Gem, best grown.
WATERMELON, Bell's Early, extra fine.
ONION, Prizetaker, wt. 3 lbs. 1000 bush. per acre.
PARSNIP, White Sugar, long, smooth, sweet.
RADISH, White Icicle, long, crisp, tender, best.
TOMATO, Earliest in World, large, smooth, fine.
TURNIP, Sweetest German, sweet, large.
Flower Seeds, 500 sorts mixed, large packet.
Sweet Peas, ½ oz. California Giants Grand Mxd.
Catalogue and **Check for 10 cts.** free with order.

This 10 cts. returned on first 25c. order.

J. J. BELL SEED CO., Deposit, N. Y.

The Whole Truth In A Nut Shell

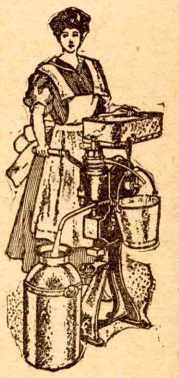
Middleburgh, N.Y. Sept. 4, 1907. I am using your U. S. Separator and am well pleased with it. My U.S. is not out of order every week or two as my neighbors who are using other makes, ARE. DAVID L. VAN WORM.

It's "Reliable"

And RELIABILITY is "THE quality of qualities." A reputation for RELIABILITY is not won in a day, a month or a year. Consistent performance during the slow testing of time, *alone* is sufficient to prove that most satisfactory of qualities—RELIABILITY. Each year for past sixteen years, the

U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

has been adding to its reputation for RELIABILITY which is UNEQUALLED today. Dairymen today choose the U. S. because they KNOW it can be depended upon to do the Best work ALL the time and the Longest time, too. Time has PROVED it.



Mr. Van Worm's few words sum up completely the many reasons why dairymen everywhere are fast exchanging their old style, unsatisfactory or "cheap" separators for the RELIABLE, clean skimming, up-to-date U. S. If YOU have one of "the other kind," WE'VE a proposition to make you. Just ask us about it, please.

The thirty illustrations in our new catalog enable you to easily SEE why the construction of the U. S. makes it the most RELIABLE and profitable. Won't you send today for free copy? Just ask for "No. 187."

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
BELLOWS FALLS, VT. 482
Eighteen Distributing Warehouses

The Sower Has No Second Chance

Good sense says make the most of the first.

FERRY'S SEEDS

have made and kept Ferry's Seed Business the largest in the world—merit tells.

Ferry's Seed Annual for 1908

tells the whole Seed Story—sent **FREE** for the asking. Don't sow seeds till you get it.

D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

PACKET SEEDS

Beets	Musk Melon
Cucumbers	Water Melon
Celery	Radish
Cabbage	Tomatoes
Lettuce	Onions

7 Packets by mail, 25c; 15 for 50c.

All leading varieties; early and late kinds. Send your list. O. K. Seeds are reliable. Send for free wholesale list.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis

A WATER DOCTOR

Should be consulted in all cases where a Safe, Sure and Speedy cure is desired. Consultation, analysis of urine and report of your case free. Send 4 cents for Book of Cures and mailing case for urine. Fee for treatment low. Medicines furnished. 20 years experience. References sent on request.

ADDRESS J. F. SHAFER, M.D.
485 PENN AVE., PITTSBURG, PA.

25 NEW HIGH-GRADE POST CARDS **10c**
No trash, comics or black and white. All different, worth 2c to 5c each. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. Phillips, 72 Canal St., Chicago

F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

Is, as the name indicates, a farmers' Society. Its organized forms are local unions and a national union; a county union may be organized where three (3) or more local unions in the county will join to organize one. Also a State union may be organized where five (5) or more county unions will join in organizing it. Full instructions for organizing county and State unions, and their duties, will be sent on application to headquarters.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall consist of farmers. By farmers we mean people who are engaged in the vocation of farming or who own land on which crops are produced. (To be *also* engaged in merchantile business, manufacturing or the professions does not disqualify a farmer, or one who owns land on which crops are produced, from joining the F. S. of E.)

SPECIAL MEMBERS. First, an exception to the rule regarding eligibility for membership may be made by any local union by a majority vote of its members at any regular meeting. It can in this way elect any one of good character, not a farmer, to *special* membership in the local union on payment of the regular fee, but such special members must never be elected or appointed as delegates to conventions of higher unions. The object of this is to always keep the management of the Society in the control of farmers themselves.

Second, wives of members and daughters of the same may be admitted to *special* membership without the payment of any fee, also male children between 14 and 21 years may become *special* members in the same way. These *special* members may retain membership without the payment of any dues.

MEMBERSHIP FEE. The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00. This is divided as follows: The local union retains 25 cents. The balance is sent to headquarters and 50 cents is paid for the official paper one year to the member; $1.00 goes into the organization fund and 25 cents, or as much of it as is necessary, will go to pay the general expenses.

ANNUAL DUES. Each member must pay Annual Dues of $1.20. This is payable when a year has elapsed after first joining, and annually thereafter. It is apportioned as follows: The local union may retain 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. This will be used, 50 cents for the official paper and 35 cents, or as much as necessary of it, to meeting general expenses and extending the Society.

REMARKS. Ten (10) or more eligible people may organize a local union by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and reporting it to headquarters. Blanks will be furnished on request. Members will receive the official paper (UP-TO-DATE FARMING) one year from the time the report of their membership is received, or one year from the time their annual dues were payable. They are advised to watch the date on their subscription label and if there is any delay in receiving paper, or changing date in the case of paying dues, please report to headquarters. Promptness in reporting will be required from all secretaries and organizers. ¶ *Write Plainly.* If you cannot, then print names and addresses or get some person to write who can write plainly. We must *guard against errors* if every person is to be satisfactorily served and our Society is to quickly accomplish its great and good objects.

OBJECTS. The FIRST and chief object of the Farmers' Society of Equity is to *obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.*

The SECOND great object is *to have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principle market cities and in all localities where surplus crops are raised, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for profitable prices, instead of being dumped to pass into the hands of middlemen and trusts.*

OTHER OBJECTS. The F. S. of E. also has many other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first. Also all farmers may as well understand that the *first* object depends largely upon the accomplishment of the *second*, because crops must be controlled before equitable, and always profitable prices can be secured. To control the crops, the facilities to control—store—must be provided. Therefore it is important that *a granary be provided on every farm that produces a surplus of grain and an elevator or warehouse be built at every shipping point.*

OFFICERS

President—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.
Vice President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Secretary—I. C. Rous, Indianapolis.

Send all reports, and address all communications to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNION LABEL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 33

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also send for report blanks, etc.

ADDRESSING. Always address communications and make all remittances payable to the *Farmers' Society of Equity* and not to individuals.

Tho' the sturdy oak has known
Many a blast that bowed her,
She has risen again and grown
Loftier and prouder.

If UP-TO-DATE FARMING has proven itself the farmers' friend, stand by it. That is the rule by which to judge everything, and UP-TO-DATE is entirely willing to stand or fall by that rule.

Members cannot be blamed for refusing to pay dues to officers who declare in advance that they will not apply the money as the constitution requires it to be applied.

Read very carefully the first column on F. S. of E. Official Page.

"A house divided against itself will fall." It is just as true that, the farmers divided against themselves will fail to accomplish their desirable objects. This is what some of the old line farm papers are again trying to bring about. But beware. The original plan was the correct plan. Now that they see it discarded by the old Society they are ready to call out "we will help you." They will help you down the hill but never up so you can finally cross to the promised land. Be independent in thought and act.

"UP-TO-DATE FARMING made the A. S. of E. a power for good and gave to the world the first and only Equity movement of the Christian era. Then why turn aside into other paths and attempt to combine the forces of farmers, who are the producers, and the laborers, who are the consumers of what farmers produce? Verily, I say unto you, dreams do not always come true."—Burr Nicola, Fort Plain, N. Y.

We are hearing from many old organizers who want to engage in the work under the improved conditions produced by the F. S. of E. We want to hear from all.

When a bit of sunshine hits ye,
After passing of a cloud,
When a fit of laughter gits ye
An' ye'r spine is feelin' proud,
Don't fergit to up and fling it
At a soul that's feelin' blue,
For the minit that ye sling it
It's a boomerang to you.

CAPT. JACK CRAWFORD.

Never think that farmers can't organize and farmers wont stick together. They will, if the people with selfish ends to promote, will let them alone long enough. Farmers have always been largely led. There's no use to try to deny this. But that they were not led right is equally manifest. If they will put their eternal stamp of disapproval on everyting that departs from the original plan of our Equity Society until they are strong enough to try the plan, they will come out victorious and the "I told you so's" will take to the dense brush.

"We prefer the tail with the hide," is the way the Charlotte, Mich., local union voted on separating their dues, on official paper and support to headquarters.

Let the mistakes of 1907 go with the old year.

Never before were the calls to organize more numerous and more persistent than at present. Our call for 1,000 organizers is not premature. The field is ready for them. Our hope is that the number will soon volunteer.

We want to make 1908 a continuous campaign of organization whereever we can get organizers. With intelligent direction, and prompt and accurate service from headquarters it will not require a brilliant man to be successful. If you have the will, the way will be found. Come, join the army and help us to have a great revival all over the country.

State unions and county unions will be recognized just as rapidly as they affirm their allegiance to the true principles of the society and the original plan as represented by the Farmers Society of Equity. Until then local unions and members must report to Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, direct.

Anent President Barnett's resignation we are led to observe, "A wise man changes his mind, a fool never."

Are you going to give your local papers your dates for meetings and report of your meetings? If not, you miss the very best opportunity to make your meetings popular and to build up the organization. This is your secretary's DUTY.

Don't thoughtlessly address your letters "J. A. Everitt, PRES. A. S. of E." He never gets such letters. If you address them "J. A. Everitt, Vice Pres.," he will get them.

The undersigned, never having knowingly done anything in business that he is ashamed of, and being proud of his connection with the American Society of Equity, and all his acts to originate, promote maintain and save it, makes this offer:

For each charge made against the writer in the Equity Farm Journal, that would be a discredit to him, if true, I will pay the sum of $100 on proof that it is true.

J. A. EVERITT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LOCAL UNIONS, MEMBERS AND ORGANIZERS OF THE F. S. OF E.

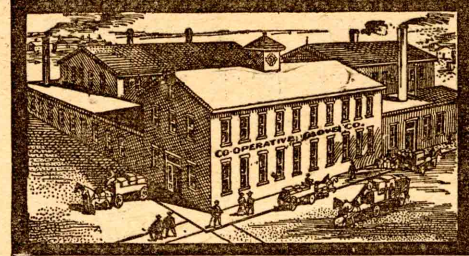
Michigan members, local unions and organizers should send all reports to E. N. Ball, Ann Arbor, Mich. Kansas members, local unions and organizers should send all reports to C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kan. If in any other State, send all your reports to the FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind., until the State union gets in line.

The membership fee is $2.00; the annual dues are $1.20. Michigan and Kansas make their own apportionments, but in all other States 25 cents out of each fee and 35 cents out of each dues may be retained in the local union and the balance sent to headquarters. Organizers are paid by headquarters.

Supplies, including members' cards, fee and due stamps, receipt and order forms, report blanks, etc., for the FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY have been sent to all secretaries of local unions with instructions for using. If the union has not as a body agreed to support the F. S. of E., members who want to should see to it that the supplies are available for their use. If the secretary will not produce them, please report direct or send for necessary supplies.

In the present state of affairs it is for each member, himself or herself, to decide his or her course.

You Can Own A Factory Like This



WE START YOU In A Business Of YOUR OWN Right In Your Home Town

We will start you in the canvas glove business, show you how to develop it into a hale, hearty business, make its product, sell its goods and bring its profit to you, and last, but not least, make one dollar grow rapidly into two.

Never before in history of business has help like this been offered to ambitious men.

Here is brought to your home and placed in your very hands the accumulated wisdom, the priceless experience and proven plans of the glove business. Here is spread before you the vivid drawings and information, the actual working details needed in the glove business.

We are making you this offer, we want you to start a factory, to become prosperous. We want to show you how this can be done on little capital (from $30 to $145), with the possibility of making thousands of dollars within a short time.

We do all this for you, start your factory, simply with the understanding that you buy supplies and goods from us so long as our prices are as low or lower than you can get elsewhere.

This is not a speculation in any sense of the word. It is a sound, permanent and highly profitable business. The money to be invested is spent entirely for the necessities of the business; there is no waste material, no dead stock—every yard of cloth can be turned back into cash at a moment's notice.

This valuable book contains a great deal of information about the secrets of the glove business and how any one with a capital of from $30 to $145 can easily make money fast, right from the start. Send for it right now, today.

WE WILL SEND FULL INFORMATION

about the business and how we will assist you to successfully start a factory. If you would like this information it will cost you only one cent (a postal card) to get it.

There is no class of goods for which there has been such an unsatisfying demand as there has been for cloth gloves and mittens. Everybody uses them—the farmer, the mechanic, doctor, lawyer and the merchant in all sections of the country.

We want to prove to you that everybody in the Glove Business is successful and builds up a large business without exception. Everybody who has had the nerve to start gets along well and all have factories in two or three years.

H. E. Clingman is worth $5,000 in 3 years and started with $325 borrowed money, and remember, he has had a good living for his family of five children besides.

Y. T. Amory built a new factory worth $5,000 and has a large stock; been in business 2 years 9 months, started with $1,000.

Mrs. C. H. Brenniff started in 3 years ago, was originally a dressmaker, and by working her two girls has saved $1,800 above expenses of keeping up a family.

We Expect to Start Only a Limited Number of These Factories

One can be started in any spare room at home or small store room and be enlarged as the business requires.

This is not a get-rich-quick or catch-penny scheme, but is simply an opportunity to go into the manufacturing business, which, with a reasonable amount of work and attention to business, will make a man or woman a prosperous factory owner in a short time.

We Can Give You a Start where you can make ten, fifteen or twenty thousand dollars a year and not blister your hands with a pickax either.

We expect to start only a limited number of these factories, protect their interests, and give them our valuable assistance. We hope to make our profit from the cloth we sell; and if our prices are not as low or lower than others, we do not even ask you to buy from us. By this arrangement we'll get a small profit and a few people will get a start in a manufacturing business that in time should be a huge manufacturing plant employing many people.

The two brothers of The McCreery Mannfacturing Company started only a few years ago absolutely broke, actually borrowed $100.00 to start with. At first only had two girls working and have risen to be worth thousands of dollars, do an enormous business, own their own large factory and have extensive interests in others, all in a remarkably short time. If a factory will do this for us, it will do the same for you. Don't miss this offer. First come, first served. Write today for free book and full information.

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160 Acres Grain-Growing Land FREE—20 to 40 Bu. Wheat to the Acre—40 to 90 Bu. Oats to the Acre—35 to 50 Bu. Barley to the Acre—Timber for Fencing and Buildings FREE—Good Laws with Low Taxation—Splendid Railroad Facilities and Low Rates—Schools and Churches Convenient—Satisfactory Markets for all Productions—Good Climate and Perfect Health—Chances for Profitable Investments.

Some of the choicest grain-producing lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta may now be acquired in these most healthful and prosperous sections under the **REVISED HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS** by which entry may be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Entry fee in each case is $10.00. For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

W. H. ROGERS
3rd floor Term. Traction Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Canadian Government Agent

MEETINGS

Send the dates of your meetings. Organizers are especially urged to make their dates sufficiently in advance so that they can be published in this paper one or more times. Also send us names to whom we will send sample copies free. We can help you very much. Use this paper. Forms close ten days before date of issue.

SHERMAN IN KANSAS. Hon. H. B. Sherman is in Kansas now and open for engagements where large audiences will come out to hear him. A man of Mr. Sherman's ability cannot afford to touch the low spots, but get up a rousing mass meeting and send for him. He has frequently held 5,000 people for two hours while he expounded the gospel of Equity to bring salvation to the farmers. Address him H. B. Sherman, care C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kansas.

A special meeting of the Kansas State Union of the American Society of Equity will be held at Hutchinson, Kan., Tuesday and Wednesday, February 4 and 5, 1908, at Woodman Hall, to consider matters relative to the present condition of the organization. All officers and members are invited.—L. P. King, Pres.; C. W. Peckham, Sec.

R. SHEROD, Keosauqua Ia., will hold a meeting on the 29th of January in the SEXTON SCHOOL HOUSE. All the farmers and their families living in that community are invited to come. Mr. Sherod will go to other places and address meetings. Write for terms.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, (Va.) County Union, will meet on the third Saturday in February at Wm. Dudley's School House, 11 a. m.—R. C. Shaon, Sec., Taylor's Store, Va.

South Dakota Meetings conducted by J. R. Lighton, Sisseton, S. D.:
In Marshall County:—Veblin, Jan. 27; Marlow, Jan. 28; Newark, Jan. 29; Kidder, Jan. 30; Spain, Jan. 31; Britton, Feb. 1; Amherst, Feb. 3; Langford, Feb. 4.
Day County:—Pierport, Feb. 5; Andover, Feb. 6; Bristol, Feb. 7; Webster, Feb. 8; Wanbay, Feb. 10; Sand Cut, Feb. 11; Summit, Feb. 12; Marion, Feb. 13; Twin Brooks, Feb. 14; Big Stone, Feb. 15.
All meetings called at 2 p. m.

NOTICE TO MICHIGAN MEMBERS

Geo. G. Wynans, Hamburg, Mich., State organizer for Michigan, desires to correspond with any people who want his services in any part of the State. Remember he is your State organizer, and it is his duty to go to you at your call, or send some person. If each local union will write him for terms and instructions and hold a mass meeting before spring work begins, the membership will be doubled or quadrupled. Also, if communities where there are no local unions will hold meetings under his direction the State can be organized before the next crops are ready to market. This means more than any person can conceive of for Michigan farmers.

THRIFT TALKS

By a Farmer

We want every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to secure a copy of two of the most valuable little books that have come to our attention in a long time. One is called "Thrift Talks" and, as the title indicates, tells all about saving the wastes, increasing the soil fertility, and so the prosperity of the farmer; it also tells all about the way crops take their nourishment and the changes that take place in growth. It is just brimming over with good common sense information.

The other is entitled "Practical Experience with Barnyard Manures." This book tells how, when and where to spread manure. We find by referring to page 5 of this report of an experiment that was made on ten acres of land where the manure was spread with a Great Western manure spreader, and 620 bushels of corn were harvested. In the same field adjoining there were ten acres where the same amount of manure was spread by hand, and 500 bushels were harvested.

There are many other similar experiences which have been made that are fully explained, and the names of the farmers who made these experiments are given.

It is a well-known fact that the way to spread manure to get the most out of it is to place a small particle of manure with each particle of the soil. This book goes into the subject of handling manure in a plain, clear way. It contains articles from such eminent authorities as Prof. F. W. Wolf of the University of Wisconsin, Prof. C. E. Thorne, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station; E. H. Jenkins, Connecticut Experiment Station; Prof. C. G. Hopkins, College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.; Prof. Harry Snyder, College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, and, in fact, many others.

Be sure to get both of these books, because they will give you the complete story and if you will follow the instructions it will put you in position to make from $4 to $8 more on every acre of land that you cultivate in 1908.

Every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING can get these valuable books free by addressing the Smith Mfg. Co., 158 E. Harrison St., Chicago. Mention this paper and ask for books No. 5A2. Don't wait, but send today.

MANSON CAMPBELL,
President,
The Manson Campbell Company, Ltd.

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You can prove this by simply taking my proposition and **cleaning your grain**—before you **sell** it—or before you **sow** it. **$1,000,000** lost by Farmers in Ohio and Michigan alone each season by selling and sowing **dirty grain** is a low estimate. You **won't** haul it to **be cleaned** before you sell your grain, so you are "docked" on the price because of **dirt** in every bushel. Just take me up on my offer—get a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill** and save its price easily by using it on your place. Take 30 Days' Free Trial first.

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Cleans all kinds of grain—Separates Oats from Wheat better than any mill you can buy—Cleans Red Clover—Takes out Buckhorn Plantain. Cleans Alsike Clover and Alfalfa—Cleans Beans, Oats, Barley—Grades Corn—Cleans Timothy Seed—Takes all chess and cockle out of wheat.

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This valuable book tells many other ways than those above that a Chatham Fanning Mill will make and save for you. As a practical man you know that all I've said above is true and you also know that in selling direct from our factory—prepaying freight to you—giving you **30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**—and our wholesale price—we have simply **got** to give you a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill** that does all we claim for it. Our business life depends on our mill's making good. Remember that

I Prepay the Freight

I'll send you a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill** on 30 Days' Trial to prove it will do all we say it will. 250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations indorse them, and Agricultural Papers recommend them to subscribers. So why take **low prices** for dirty, mixed grain, or sow seed that **grows weeds** and **mixed crops?** Write for full particulars prices and New Catalog Free—Address me at nearest city to you—**MANSON CAMPBELL, President**

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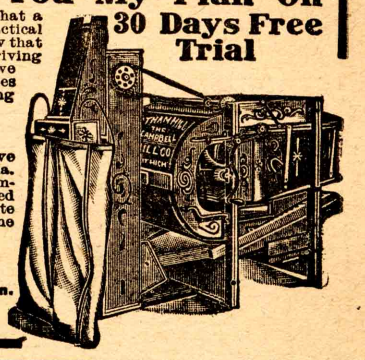

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No one thing pays better in actual dollars and cents than wide tire wheels for farm wagons. Increase carrying capacity of wagon more than half with same horse power. Last a lifetime without repairs; hence save money as well as earn it. We furnish wide tire steel wheels any size to fit any axle; a set will make your old wagon as good as new. Write for free catalogue telling about wide tire wagons and how they pay.

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SOW WEIGHED 932 LBS. AT 23 MONTHS OLD
IONIA GIRL

I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U. S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan. "How to Make Money from Hogs."

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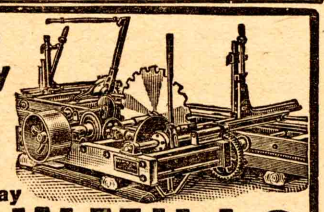
Our Pony Mill 2,000 To 6,000 Feet a Day



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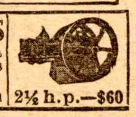
For a short time only we will sell a 2 1-2 H. P. engine for $60. Other sizes at reasonable prices.



C. H. A. Dissinger & Bro. Wrightsville, Pa 2½ h.p.—$60

SHIFTING RESPONSIBILITY

Headquarters of the A. S. of E. sends out the report that this paper was paid for each member joining the society or paying dues before October, "and if asked for payment the member should simply refuse to receive the paper." Headquarters officers know they state a falsehood in above. Thousands of members paid their fees and dues and WERE NOT REPORTED TO THE PUBLISHER.

For instance Secretary Robertson of Kentucky stated to the Kentucky State convention that there were 18,601 members in good standing at the end of 1907. Now the subscription list of UP-TO-DATE FARMING showed 17,360, or a difference of 1,241. We'll wager there were not 1,241 new members secured between October 25, when the officers arbitrarily discontinued sending names to the official paper without the consent of the members and not even by order of the convention, nor 241 of them. Now here's the question: If every member was reported to the official paper, how does it come that Robertson has over a thousand members more than the official paper has? The question also naturally arises, if Robertson is right, where is the money representing about 1,200 dues or fees at 50 cents each, about $600? Also Kentucky is not the only State where members have cause for complaint.

The publisher's books are open for inspection at any and all times.

DON'T BE ALARMED

In a circular sent out by the secretary and president of the Minnesota State union is an implied threat against members who refuse to pay their dues to the present A. S. of E. Members need not be alarmed at this, but may have a good case of blackmail. Farmers can pay their money for what they please, and if they please to pay it to the Farmers Society of Equity, no person can prevent them from doing so. If it comes to this kind of a pass, it is time for the thousands who paid their money to the officers of the American Society of Equity to be paid to the publisher of this paper, to invoke the law for their protection. Don't be alarmed, but do what your interests suggest.

GUARDS OF EQUITY

These are a body of people who have strong faith in the ultimate triumph of the principles of Equity as UP-TO-DATE FARMING has taught and defended.

The GUARDS OF EQUITY will be consulted on all important questions. Their opinions will be sought before taking any important step. There is great need for such a body now and they may be the most important body in the country.

If you want to know more about the GUARDS OF EQUITY, send for particulars to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE

Garrett M. Walrod, a former district manager at A. S. of E. headquarters, and at one time an organizer in the peanut districts of Tennessee, has left Indianapolis to escape a warrant for his arrest for writing and circulating criminal libels. Readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING are requested to watch for him, and report him, if found, to Sheriff Clay of Indianapolis.

New Subscribers

Let this be your motto: "Every one get one and then keep pushing."

GERMAN "THIRD POWER" BOOK

All orders for the German edition of the "Third Power" book to date have been filled. Other orders are solicited. The price is $1.00 postpaid, but SPECIAL PRICE is 50 cents postpaid and in quantities of 25 or more at 25 cents each, not postpaid. Until the German edition of UP-TO-DATE is resumed organizers should get this book into the hands of all German members and also non-members. Send to publisher of this paper.

English "Third Power" Book

(The Fourth Edition)

Greatest book for farmers ever printed. Should be read by the millions. Mr. A. F. Cook, Wooster, O., wrote January 11, 1908:

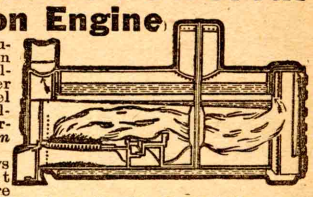
I received the "Third Power" book and have read a large part already with great pleasure. You meet the great obstacles bravely, honestly, lucidly and practically. You propose to overcome them by honest methods, equitably applied, which is certainly a sound business principle. I made a speech at our farmers' club yesterday using ideas largely from the book. I think many of the attendants are less positive now in their convictions that "it can't be done."

Price of English edition, $1.00 postpaid, but SPECIAL PRICE is 25 cents postpaid or 15 cents each in lots of 25 or more, not prepaid. Send orders to publisher of this paper.

"The night is long that never finds the day."

For heaven's sake don't stop sending UP-TO-DATE FARMING. We will send remittance soon as dues are collected. Don't let us miss a single copy. For myself, must say I can't eat or sleep good when it is a day or two late on arriving, and when it comes must read it without a moment's delay.—J. B. BLAKE, Corresponding Secy., L. U. 4388, Myers, Ky.

The Most Powerful Traction Engine



The "New Huber" Traction Engine develops *most* power with *least* fuel because its boiler is the perfected "*return flue*" type.

The cut shows you how heat from the fire passes *forward* in a large fire flue through the water and then comes through tubes to the smokestack in the rear. Thus, the heat goes through the water *twice*, giving *double* heating capacity. There are many other exclusive features about the "New Huber." We tell you about all of them in our new "School for Threshermen", which we send FREE on request.

No matter who you are—nor where you are—nor how you wish to use a Traction Engine—before making up your mind which one to get, you should send for this new book which we mail to you FREE and *postpaid*. Write for it today.

THE HUBER MFG. CO., Dept. M, Marion, Ohio

3 STROKE SELF FEED HAY PRESS

2 Men can run it
3 tons in one hour
Easy draft
Smooth bales
Will save its cost
Shipped on trial
Satisfaction Guaranteed

THE AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS CO.
Box 42, Topeka, Kansas

Est. 1865

Own Your Own Scales

and avoid loss and disputes. We sell all kinds; Portable, Pit, Pitless; Steel and Cement construction. Catalogue free.

OSGOOD SCALE CO., 100 Central St., Binghamton, N. Y.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 79 PARSONS, KANS.

$80 A MONTH Expenses advanced. District managers, men or women, to travel and leave samples at stores. People's Supply Co., Dept. F51, 61 Plymouth Pl., Chicago

$25 PER WEEK and traveling expenses paid by reliable house to salesmen to visit dealers, experience unnecessary. Purity "D. D." Co., Chicago.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

And R. R. Accounting. Advance calls for over 5,000 graduates. Operated under the supervision of railway officials. Main Lines. Positions absolutely assured. Work for expenses. Prospectus free. National Telegraph Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Buy Direct From Our Factory

Saving all expenses and profits of the dealer, **Elkhart Buggies and Harness** have been sold direct from our factory to the user for 35 years.

We Are the Largest Manufacturers in the World

selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Over 200 styles of Vehicles and 65 styles of Harness.

Send for New Free Catalog.

No. 237. One Horse cut-under Surrey with bike gear, auto seats and 1¼-in. cushion tires. Price complete, **$103.** As good as sells for $140 more.

No. 676. Top Buggy with padded wing dash and Stanhope seat. Price complete, **$57.50.** As good as sells for $25 more.

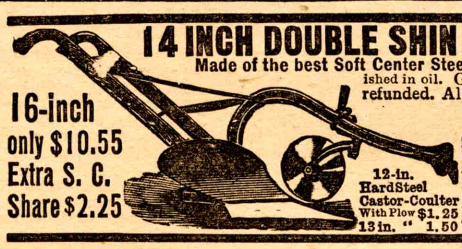
$57.50

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., ELKHART, INDIANA

14 INCH DOUBLE SHIN STEEL BEAM PLOW $9.65

Made of the best Soft Center Steel all over; highly tempered, finely polished in oil. Guaranteed to satisfy you or money refunded. All sizes, from 6-in. to 18-in. **Send for big free catalogue of Riding Plows, Disc Harrows, Listers, Cultivators,** everything in the **Implement Line; Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Steel Ranges, Sewing Machines,** and a **thousand** other things **sold to you direct at wholesale prices.** Write now: tell us what you want and get ready for spring work.

16-inch only $10.55
Extra S. C. Share $2.25

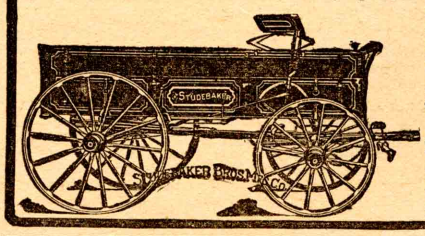


12-in. HardSteel Castor-Coulter With Plow $1.25
13-in. " " 1.50
Extra Share $1.75

HAPGOOD PLOW CO. D1 Front St. Alton, Ill.
The only Plow factory in the United States selling direct to the farmer

It's Service You Really Pay For in a Studebaker

There is more real economy in buying a Studebaker farm wagon than in paying a lower price for some cheaper make. A Studebaker has quality and gives real service. It is built to last and does last as thousands of farmers will testify. Every vehicle is dependable—honest in material—honest in make. That is why the farmers of the country have made the Studebaker the largest vehicle factory in the world.



See the Studebaker Agent

and ask him to show you the Studebaker line of farm wagons, farm trucks, buggies and harness. If you don't know one, write to us. If you mention this paper and send us two cents in postage, we will mail you "Studebaker" 1908 Farmer's Almanac—**FREE.**

Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., South Bend, Indiana

LET Us Save You ⅓ Cost On Your New Buggy

We Will Do It—We GUARANTEE To Do It

Write for our **FREE** 1908 Catalog, and let us tell you all about our direct-to-you plan of selling **Split Hickory Vehicles.** We guarantee to give you a better buggy at ⅓ saving in cost than you could buy from any merchant, retail dealer or jobber. This is a plain, straight-forward business proposition. We take all the risk and guarantee to save you ⅓ in the cost.

We Will Make You a Split Hickory Buggy

Runabout, Surrey, Carriage or any style of light pleasure vehicle that you want, to your order, just as you want it and send it to you on **THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL,** and guarantee it **TWO YEARS.** You try one of our vehicles 30 days. If you are not satisfied, we take it back and refund all your money. We have been selling our vehicles that way for seven years—we know that they will do just what we claim for them; this is why we send them out on such liberal terms. Our **FREE** 192-page catalog shows all of our up-to-date Automobile Seat Runabouts, Top Buggies made in two-in-one combinations, Surreys, Carriages, Spring Wagons and Harness, and tells all about our liberal selling plan and our strong guarantee. We operate two big plants, making nothing but carriages and harness—one at Cincinnati, and the other at Columbus, Ohio. The demand for our goods in 1907 made it necessary to double our manufacturing capacity. Write for our big, **FREE** catalog today. Send all mail to the Home office, Columbus, Ohio.

Address— **THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG CO., H. C. Phelps, Pres., Station 99, Columbus, Ohio**

Guaranteed Two Years

Vindicated

The Verdict by a Great and Just Jury —the People—is, "VINDICATED"

The story of "Conspiracy and Rebellion" began in November 15th issue of this paper. In the beginning I charged that there was a conspiracy entered into to have the American Society of Equity depart from its true principles and divert it from the original plan to accomplish its objects; that the plans followed before the last convention by some of the officers, and which were confirmed by what I charged was a packed convention, were unconstitutional and if persisted in, would completely kill the Society as far as its usefulness to farmers was concerned, I charged the conspiracy also included removing the writer as a factor in the society, because I would not join with them in the scheme, also the control of the official paper of the society, which was clearly necessary if the objects sought were to be accomplished. In event the paper could not be controlled, it was to be killed. I charged that there was a rebellion against the president of the society, that he was prevented from exercising his constitutional power, that certain of the board of directors viz: Tubbs, Drayton, Sharp and Scott, being a majority of the board, cast aside the constitution and by-laws in numerous parts and made arbitrary rules, which they called "OUR RULES," to govern the society; that through enforcing their rules they used a large part of the income of the society to promote schemes entirely foreign to the legitimate work of the society, and neglected the legitimate duty of the society and hindered the development of " among the farmers, whose society it was supposed to be. By the enforcement of their rules they paid money for illegitimate expenses after I had refused to sanction the payment. Finally, to protect themselves from exposure, they secured a convention of delegates largely prejudiced in advance in their favor and what was not accomplished in advance was done after the delegattes arrived by the basest kind of deception. They managed the convention so it refused to receive a report of a committee that I had called in advance of the convention to examine into the conduct of headquarters for a year, and they succeeded in preventing me from delivering my annual address before the convention.

I charged that the officers elected at the last convention were committed to carry out the conspiracy began by the old officers.

I have been told many times that the conspiracy and rebellion have been proven, that the evidence of illegal use of money is conclusive, that the convention was packed and that the delegates were deceived, unless they were as base as the arch conspirators, which is inconceivable. I have received hundreds of letters saying in substance, "enough has been shown, you have proved every claim, you have refuted every charge made by your enemies against you personally. Your past relations to the society were eminently creditable and your present course is highly commendable. You stand completely exhonerated and vindicated, and it is unnecessary to print more evidence."

In view of such voluntary testimony, I declare that the story of "Conspiracy and Rebellion" is ended, unless necessity arrives in the future to continue it. I feel, however, in justice to myself, as a duty I owe to several good friends, and to more completely disabuse all fair-minded people who may yet entertain a lingering doubt, that the incident should not close without printing a few recent letters. They follow:

ONCE more I appeal to every member of the Society to do all he can in support of the Farmers Society of Equity, which represents truth, honesty, equity, ability, the true principles of the old Society and the original plan. Also to help restore the Society to its former power and then complete it. With such support from the members I pledge Up-to-Date Farming to always stand for full and equal representation so the Society will be in fact a society of the farmers, by the farmers, for the farmers.

J. A. EVERITT.

A Deep-Laid Conspiracy

From a former employe of the A. S. of E. headquarters who desres his name withheld:

I have been a close observer of the American Society of Equity, and of the conduct of its headquarters for quite a long time. Particularly did I take an interest in its recent convention and events since that time. I have closely followed Mr. Everitt's exposure of his enemies and his defense of himself, and to the members I want to say that enough evidence has been produced to convince any reasonable person that a deep-laid conspiracy did exist. That it was laid to ruin Mr. Everitt first, as a step toward the use of our beloved society for the purpose of organizing and promoting gigantic corporations from which each of the conspirators hope to line their pockets with gold. Of my personal knowledge such evidence as Mr. Everitt has printed might be continued indefinitely, as half the facts have not been given to the public.

Any lawyer will tell you that the hardest and most tedious case he has to prove is that of conspiracy. Conspiracies are usually concocted in the dark, and in pri-

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 5 Cents a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues will not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say; "I saw it advertised in Up-to-Date Farming."

Agents Wanted

Agents Dollar an hour or sample returnable. Automatic Curry Comb. Sample postpaid, 40c. Particulars free. Clean Comb Co., Dept, B. Racine, Wis.

Agents make money selling household and kitchen specialties. C. V. Thompson & Co., Knottsville, Ky.

Agents Wanted for quickest seller ever sold to farmers. Over thousand sold in one county. Write today before someone else secures agency for your locality. Farm Record Company, Newton, Ia.

Salesmen Here's your opportunity to learn the Real Estate business without paying twenty to forty dollars. Certain circumstances enable us to place on the market a limited number of copies of a course of instructions teaching this lucrative business from A to Z and exactly the same, except original cover, as sold the country over at twenty dollars and very highly praised, or money refunded. This course is all in one book. No "Tommy Rot" co-operation about it. Price $2.25. How this happened is our business, yours is to get the book, so order today if you expect one. Positively no letters of inquiry answered, as this ad tells the story. The Graves Adv. Agency, Graves Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Badges & Banners

A. S. of E. Badges, Banners etc. for conventions, Parades, Celebrations and local use. Prices right. Show your colors. Illustrated catalogue free. E. G. Staats & Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Dogs and Pet Stock

Collie Pups. Nelson's, Box B, Grove City, Pa.

Farm Lands

Cheap Farm. Central Minnesota. Write Ed. Landwer, Gardena, N. Dak.

Corn and wheat lands in Southeastern Kansas in the oil and gas belt from $20 to $50 per acre, where the farmers all burn gas for fuel. For descriptions write C. L. Long Realty Co., Coffeyville, Kansas.

Florida Avoca is for sale. Most beautiful spot in Florida; 60 acres land; 660 feet navigable stream frontage; fine healthy location; sure asthma and consumption cure; eight varieties fruit; good hunting, fishing. For information write Fessenden's Real Estate Agency, Tampa, Fla.

For Sale At Reasonable Prices. FARMS from $10.00 to $32.00 per acre. STONE building in good repair, rents $40 00 per month. DEMOCRATIC newspaper, good thing for right party. 1-2 or all of Grocery and Men's Furnishings, invoice $5,500. 3 dwelling houses, rent well, good income property. DRUG STORE in rural town, splendid business, good reason for selling. C. A. Fisher, Custer, Okla.

For Sale Sightly, Home-Like, well improved, gently rolling prairie, mortgaged 80 acres in Ills. ¾ miles to good railway town, $50 per acre. Terms. Marshall & Staley, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Michigan Farms, Stock, Grain, Fruit Farms. Selling Cheap. Good Schools, Ideal Climate, write for list No. 9. C. B. Benham, Hastings, Mich.

New Jersey Farms—five acres, good, high, level land. For $100; $5 down, $5 monthly. Choice land for raising fruit, berries, truck, vegetables, poultry and squabs. Mild, healthful climate. Early crops. In locality where big profits are being made on small farms. Only 17 miles from Atlantic City markets. Three main line railroads and two large manufacturing towns nearby. Good roads. Pure water. Title insured. Write today for free booklet. Daniel Frazier Co., 718 Bailey Bldg., Phila., Pa.

Southern Virginia; I have those old southern plantations and a timber tract. Anxious to sell now. W. A. Gregory, Chase City, Va.

Sunny Tennessee presents poor man's as well as rich man's opportunities. $10 an acre land yields $100 and more an acre. Address Doak Aydelott Mayor, Tullahoma, Tenn.

Texas Panhandle; black land $8 to $16 per acre. Moody Lands Co., 125 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

WE can sell your property; send description and price. If you want to buy, state your wants. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Farm Products For Sale

Ohio hay under national union label. Graded and weight guaranteed by public weighmaster. J. H. Harpster, Millersburg, O

For Sale 4,000 bu. of potatoes, by Oviatt L. U. 3040. A. R. Sattler, Sec'y, R. R. 1, Empire, Mich.

Tobacco For Sale

For Sale 20,000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin. R. R, 5, Franklin, Ky.

Farm Products Wanted

WANTED Seed Oats and Clover. James H. Saunders, Sec. F. S. of E., Hickman, Ky.

Fencing

If You are looking for something CHEAP and useful in the fencing line, write MAD RIVER FENCE CO., West Liberty Ohio.

Fertilizer

Farmers, Gardeners and others: Your special attention is requested. Dont fail to look up my ad. in Up-to-Date Farming of Dec. 8, in the Business Exchange, about seed fertilizer. It will pay you. I have no other way of getting the matter before you. It is a most splendid thing. Gardeners and Corn Growers; it will put money in your pockets. As an extra inducement to every person sending me 50 cents P. O. Money Order, I will include simple instructions of how to keep current worms off current and gooseberry bushes, without one cent cost; also, to keep lice out of hen houses. This is worth money to you. Dont forget it. Another, how to destroy every manner of foul weeds. Easily done. The boys can do it. Also, how to grow the finest potatoes on clay and heavy soil. W. F. Smith, Box 81, McMillan, Mich.

For the Orchard

Egyptian Fruit Tree Paint kills all insects which lay their eggs and spawn on the body of trees. It keeps Rabbits and mice from gnawing the bark. Makes trees more prolific. You will have Sound Fruit. Price $1.00 prepaid. Agents Wanted. Kersting & Reed, Fremont, Neb.

Furs and Tanning

Fur robes, coats and mittens, from your cow or horse hide. We tan and manufacture to order. Samples free. Logansport Robe & Tanning Co., Logansport. Ind.

Fur Robes, Coats and Mittens. We want your cow or horse hide, and we will tan and make you a beautiful coat, robe or mittens to order. Samples and price list free. Galloway coats and robes for sale at wholesale prices. All work guaranteed. Milford Robe & Tanning Co., Milford, Ind.

Muskrat Mink and other furs wanted. Best assortment, top prices. Write today. Andrew Mest, Successor to Hoch & Mest, Reading, Pa.

We Tan and make ROBES and COATS from horse and cattle hides. Write for prices. Foote & Coddington, Traverse City, Mich.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Angus CATTLE for sale or exchange for mules and horses. Myer & Son, Bridgeville, Del.

Choice Chester White Pigs, registered and express paid. WILL FISHER, Watervliet, Mich.

Ferrets Raised in small lots; healthy stock; prices the lowest. C. Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Three Rambouillet buck lambs for sale. J. C. Tritch, Findlay, O.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 Baltic Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Advice and book free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer. Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Supplies

ROSE Comb Buff Leghorns exclusively; fine winter layers. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Jacob Pantler, Evansville, Illinois.

64 Varieties Poultry, pigeons, hares. 20 eggs $1.00. Catalog and show record free. H. D. Roth, Box 14, Franconia, Pa.

White Rocks Burket breeds systematically for eggs—weight—show purposes, etc.,—and have never been sick. Fowls from $2.00 up. Eggs in any quantity. White Rock Poultry Yards, Box X., Findlay, O.

White Rocks, farm raised. Scored birds and eggs for sale. Mrs Boyd Robertson, Morganfield, Kentucky.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Myer STRAWBERRY—the greatest market variety in Delaware. D. S. Myer & Son, Bridgeville, Delaware.

Miscellaneous

For 10c coin I will mail to any address one dozen high grade Comic Post Cards. Send today. E. F. Hitchcock, Uhrichsville, O.

Hold the cow's tail while milking with the Champion Cow Tail Holder. Sample by mail 10c. C. & A. Novelty Works. Lincoln Center, Me.

Sanatory Lung and Asthma Pad. Quick relief and cure. For descriptive circulars write to Sanatory Remedies Co., 420 West La Salle Ave., South Bend, Ind.

Business Exchange Advertising Pays a Land Man

Anything and everything farmers and their families buy and use can be profitably advertised in the Business Exchange. Among a great many other letters of recommendation we have one from J. J. Snyder, Austin, Texas, saying in part:

"The results from your paper have been quite satisfactory and I expect to continue. The order will come thru my advertising agents."

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE

is primarily for the use of our subscribers. Sell your surplus grain, hay, pure bred live stock, poultry, etc., direct to consumers.

The cost is little—less than some papers charge for half our circulation. Only 5 cents a word each insertion. About 1,000,000 readers. Come in; sell to our UP-TO-DATE people.

Advertising Dept.
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper their Advertisment was seen. Therefore We Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **TO READERS.**

$21 a week to put out Merchandise and Grocery Catalogs. Home territory. American Home Supply Co., Dept. F. 144, Chicago.

BROWN PAYS THE FREIGHT

HEAVIEST FENCE MADE

All No. 9 Steel Wire. Well galvanized. Weighs ⅓ more than most fences. 15 to 85c per rod, delivered. We send free sample for inspection and test. Write for fence book of 133 styles.

The Brown Fence & Wire Co.
Cleveland, Ohio.

COIL SPRING FENCE

Made of high carbon Steel Wire Horse-high, Bull-strong, Chicken-tight. Sold direct to the Farmer at lowest manufacturers prices on 30 Days Free Trial, freight prepaid. 100 page Catalogue and price-list free.

KITSELMAN BROS.,
Box 289 MUNCIE, IND.

Cheap as Wood.

We manufacture Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct shipping to users only, at manufacturers' prices. No agents. Our catalog is Free. Write for it today.
UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO. 973 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

Don't-Rust Farm Fence Closest woven farm fence made. Old-fashioned galvanized, therefore can't rust. 40-Carbon Elastic Spring Steel Wire. 30 Days' Free Trial. Send for free catalog No. 57, with prices, freight prepaid, on Farm and Poultry Fence. Address The Ward Fence Co., Box 821 Decatur, Ind., also mfrs, Orna'l Wire and Orna'l Steel Picket Fence.

WIRE FENCE 29c 48-in. stock fence per rod only

Best high carbon coiled steel spring wire. Catalogue of fences, tools and supplies FREE. Buy direct at wholesale. Write to-day.

MASON FENCE CO.,
Box 71, Leesburg, O.

$10 FOR A MACHINE

To Weave Your Own Fence at 24c per rod out of coiled hard steel spring wire. WIRE AT WHOLESALE. Farm Gates. Catalog free—tells how to build fence and why you should use coiled steel wire.

Carter Wire Fence Machine Co.,
Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

LAWN FENCE

Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Churches and Cemeteries.

Coiled Spring Fence Co.
Box 418 Winchester, Ind.

FREE TRIAL OF TREATMENT

STUART'S ADHESIVE PLASTER-PAD PAT. APPLIED FOR

RUPTURE CURED BY Stuart's Plaster-Pads

means a permanent cure, absolutely guaranteed and you do away with the painful irritating unsatisfactory truss altogether. No buckles—no straps—no springs. Adheres closely to body, holds rupture in place and cures the most obstinate cases. Easily applied—soft as velvet—will not blister or irritate most delicate skin. Only short time required for permanent cure. Treatment is private, costs very little and does not interfere with your work. Has cured thousands, on our guarantee. If you wish to be cured, write at once for Address FREE "Trial of Treatment" and illustrated booklet.

Stuart Plaster-Pad Co., 59 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo

FAT PEOPLE

I Will Send You a Trial Treatment Free

I can reduce your weight Three to Five Pounds a Week and turn ill health into robust health, mental sluggishness into activity, and relieve that feeling of fullness and oppression by producing healthy digestion and assimilation. No distasteful dieting or starvation, no exercising, no nauseating drugs or sickening pills that ruin the stomach. I am a regular practising physician and a specialist in the successful reduction of superfluous fat. My new and scientifically perfected method strengthens the heart and enables you to breathe easily, and quickly removes double chin, large stomach and fat hips. Prominent physicians advise their patients to take my treatment and leading doctors themselves are my patients. I absolutely guarantee satisfaction in every case. Write to-day for free trial treatment. I will also send you free my new book on Obesity. It will give you detailed outline of my treatment; it will be sent you free. Address

HENRY C. BRADFORD, M. D.,
152 Bradford Building, 20 East 22d Street, New York City.

MEN WANTED RELIABLE men in every locality throughout United States and Canada to advertise our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $90 a month and expenses $3.50 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed. Write for particulars. Salus Medicinal Co., London, Ontario, Can.

Sell Tobacco and Cigars locally or traveling. Salary or commission. Full time or sideline. Good pay; promotion; experience unnecessary. Address Morotock Tobacco Works, Box B 53, Danville, Virginia.

vacy, and the evidence locked up in the breasts of the principles. The usual course to prove a conspiracy is by a series of long drawn out circumstances, unless, perchance, the neck of one of the conspirators is stretched until he squeals.

I want to say that these men meant no good to the A. S. of E. when they first whispered their slimy lies about Mr. Everitt into the confiding ears of their friends, and then thundered them publicly. They ought to have known that they might ruin Mr. Everitt and blast his name forever. Probably they did know this, but they should have known that they could not kill the great Cause which he had advanced to the world. They should also have known that if what they said about Mr. Everitt were true, and if they really had the interest of the society at heart, it would have been better untold.

In our society there is no room for the men who scheme as trained politicians, to turn its concern to his own selfish interests. They will not succeed. Even now the creation of the conspirators—the Equity Exchange Combination—is begging its people for pittances that its hungry employees may be fed, and for stock subscriptions that its so-called official organ may not die.

Says St. Paul: "The love of money is the root of all evil, which, while some coveted after they have erred from the faith and pierced themselves through with many sorrows."

Would Disrupt and Kill the Society

Special to UP-TO-DATE FARMING: Watertown, S. D.—Wednesday afternoon Judge Fiske spoke to the farmers at the City Hall. Some were present who had known the Judge over forty years. He talked on the panic and money questions. When asked about the troubles in the national meeting of the A. S.of E., he said:

"I am going to tell you something that I never told before.

"At Clyde, Kansas, where I was billed and a big crowd of farmers were in town for the meeting, a stranger, a shrewd looking and well dressed man, approached me and said he had important business with me, and he wanted to see me privately. He said he had tried to meet me at other towns but was too late.

I thought he was from Kansas City, and that he represented the Grain Trust. Now this man had the identical charges all in type-written form that were insinuated against Mr. Everitt at the national meeting, and which have been openly made public since the convention. The plan proposed was for me, as national lecturer, to sign a statement appended to those charges, that on account of the same I had quit the society and that I denounced Everitt as a fake, his society as a fraud, and the movement, or plan of the A. S. of E., a delusion and a dream. He represented that if I would do this, the whole matter would be given the Associated Press and the great dailies, and most of the farm papers would publish it. He said, 'with Everitt exposed, it would disrupt and kill the society and that I would be well rewarded.'

"I cursed the fellow, and there the matter ended for the time. I did not find out his name, nor where he was from. He did not register at the hotel.

"After this incident, I became so weak and sick I could not hold my meeting. I can hardly describe my feelings. I thought then that I could not go out and tell what had happened. It would sound strange among strangers, but there was a sale in the country, and I took that as an excuse and passed the word out that we would hold the meeting a week later. There was much grumbling as few people cared about the sale, they had come for the meeting. Now I could tell two hundred or more farmers around Clyde, why I put off that meeting.

"My friends, that conspiracy did not end or die at Clyde, Kansas. The conspirators did not rest until they did find someone to carry out their plot. The plot was carried into the national meeting at Indianapolis, last October. It was done so smoothly and cunningly that hundreds of honest delegates were deceived. There is no mistake about it. I understand it well. I can see every step to wreck and ruin our society just as plainly as I can see the life size painting of my dead father and mother hanging upon the wall in my home. I see it was the work of criminal schemers to wreck, ruin and burst up the best organization the country ever knew, and then our enemies, traitor-like, would say, "There, didn't I tell you that farmers would not stick together if you did organize them.'

The resignation of President Barnett and his affidavit carried out the theory that the delegates at the national convention were mislead and deceived. If the president of the organization could allow himself to be deceived by the conspirators, why was it not possible for the delegates to be also deceived?

THERON FISK."

Made the Most Hurtful Mistakes

Benton, Marshall Co., Ky., Jan. 4, '08.
MR. J. A. EVERITT, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir: Believing something from this county would be of interest to you, therefore I write.

I am one of the delegates that attended the late convention. I voted with instructed delegates, but will not affirm that my acts and everything done were correct, but the work is done and I for one am getting my blessing.

I believe that we made some of the most hurtful mistakes. I am confident we can organize this county with J. A. Everitt in the lead if we can get back there any way to save the society.

We held a county union meeting today, found all against Barnett, and for Everitt and UP-TO-DATE. The organization has not gained anything here for quite a little while and will not under the present management.

W. G. MILLER.

"An Honest Man"

The writer has spent several days in Indianapolis where he has been able to observe, at leisure, the effect of the actions of the two recent conventions.

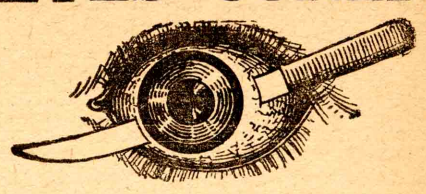
I want to say to all who attended the national meeting—especially to those who listened to the numerous insinuations that permeated the atmosphere of the convention, that if you could take the time, as I have done, to attempt to trace the source or foundation of these insinuations, or so-called charges against the founder of the society, you would be convinced that the whole trouble is simply the result of a conspiracy to remove an honest man from the head of a great organization which might then be used to further the interests of those who care nothing about the success of the farmer. These charges against Mr. Everitt—what are they?

For the most part, a lot of irrelevant and immaterial insinuations—any that might assume the least degree of seriousness, have been *proven* to be absolutely false. I hope every member who receives this has read Mr. Everitt's replies to these charges, and let me say that during the time I have been here he has frankly submitted to me much additional evidence which, for lack of space, he has been unable to include in these replies. Mr. Everitt is an honest man! He has a positive character, like all great men who have been able "to *do* things." Like all natural leaders of men, he is aggressive, energetic, ambitious and persistent. Because of these qualities he is the very man to lead a movement like "Equity."

Because of these qualities, his enemies have been unable to corrupt him, and because he *is* such a man the farmers of this country *will support him.*

Yes, I am satisfied that practically every meeting—State, county and local—that has been called to be held during the next few months will declare loyalty to the founder of the society; will denounce the illegal and unfair action of the first convention and officers elected by it in attempting to force

EYES CURED



Without the Knife

Grateful Patrons Tell of Almost Miraculous Cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and All Eye Diseases—Send Your Name and Address with Two-Cent Stamp for free Trial Bottle

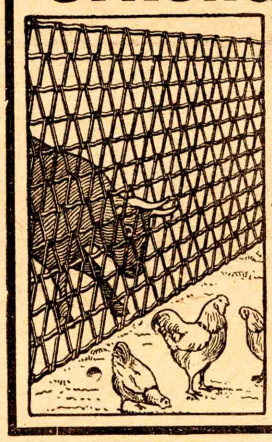
The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. I have repeatedly restored to sight persons nearly blind for years.

Ulcers, wild hairs, granulated lids disappear almost instantly with the use of this magic remedy. Weak, watery eyes are cleared in a single night and quickly restored to perfect health. It has repeatedly cured where all other remedies and all doctors had failed. It is indeed a magic remedy and I am glad to give this free trial to any sufferer from sore eyes or any eye trouble.

Many have thrown away their glasses after using it a week. Preachers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, students, dressmakers and all who use their eyes under strain find this Magic Lotion a safe, sure and quick relief. If you have sore eyes or any eye trouble write me to-day. I am in earnest in making my offer of a free trial bottle of this lotion. I am glad to furnish proof in many well-proven and authentic cases where it has cured cataract after the doctors said that only a dangerous and expensive operation would save the sight. If you have eye trouble of any kind you will make a serious mistake if you do not send for my great free offer of this Magic Eye Lotion. Address with full description of your trouble and a two-cent stamp, H. T. Schlegel Co., 2248 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy that has restored many almost blind to sight.

Wanted Lubricating oil agents, good reliable men to sell our high grade lubricating oils, greases, etc. Also Barn, Roof, and House paints on commission, either side line or full time. Goods sold direct to consumer. Address The Reliable Oil & Paint Co., Cleveland, O.

STRONGEST FENCE MADE



When you buy our **High Carbon Coiled Spring Fence** you buy strength, service and durability combined. Twenty years of experience—hard knocks, has taught us that the best fence is made from heavily galvanized **Coiled Spring Steel Wire**

CLOSELY WOVEN FROM TOP TO BOTTOM

Our Fence is so closely woven that small pigs cannot "wiggle" through it. So strong the vicious bull cannot "faze" it. We have no agents. We do not sell to dealers but sell direct to the user

AT WHOLESALE PRICES FREIGHT PREPAID

Coiled Wire provides for contraction and expansion and prevents sagging between posts. Every pound of wire in our fence is made in our own wire mill from the best high carbon steel. We give

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

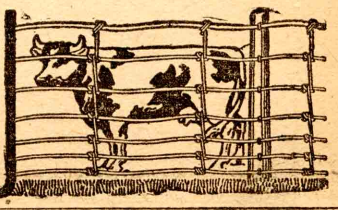
That our customers may be sure they are satisfied. We make a full line of **FARM AND POULTRY FENCE.** Our Wholesale Prices will save you money. Write today for our 40 page free Catalog.

COILED SPRING FENCE COMPANY,
Box 88 Winchester, Indiana.

Page Cattle Fence

The cross bars are continuous and are wrapped securely around the horizontal bars three times and form a staunch knot. The stretch of the coiled spring wire in Page Fence enables you to adapt it to rough or hilly ground and to change feeding places as often as you like. Page Fence is heavily galvanized—durable—strong—economical—elastic—long lived. Write for catalog.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Box 7912, Adrian, Mich.



SEED CORN We have originated some of the leading varieties of corn. Our corn all grown under strict conditions for seed. Following varieties are recommended to corn growers as big and sure yielders.

Pride of Indiana Vigorous, medium-sized stock. Ears are large with 16 to 20 rows. The corn is dent and beautiful white color. Great yielder and sure to please. PRICE: one-fourth bushel, 60c; bushel, $2.00; bag, (2½ bu.), $4.50; five bushels or more, $1.75 per bushel.

Central States Dispatch Yellow dent and greatest yielder of any yellow corn we have found. Withstands drought and storms to a great degree. Ears 8 to 12 inches long, very shapely and extremely deep grain. A splendid feeding corn. About 20 rows to ear. Plant a field or more of this great yielder.

Yard Long This is the longest eared corn in the country. Remarkable for its long ears. Frequently 18 inches long with 12 to 14 rows each. Large yellow dent grains. Good to feed and for market. Quite a novelty and interesting at Fairs. Get some of this.

Price On Central States Dispatch and Yard Long Corn: One peck, 50c; bushel, $2.00; 1 bag (2½ bushels), $4.50; 5 bushels or more at $1.50 per bushel. All sorted and cleaned for seed. Order from this advertisement. Catalog free. Write for it.

O. K. SEED STORE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

KHERSON SEED OATS

THE NEW KHERSON OATS were originally imported from Russia, by the Nebraska State Experimental Station, and have proven one of the surest croppers and largest yielders as well as best sorts ever introduced into this country. THEY DO NOT RUST OR LODGE as many other sorts do, and are fully two weeks earlier than others. In addition to these we have the New Sensation, Early Champion, Lincoln, Texas Red-Rust-proof and other extra early sorts. Prices 50c to 75c per bushel, bags included. Write for our Big Illustrated FREE CATALOG. A postal will bring it. Address

RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenadoah, Iowa.

700,000 **Apple Trees** 6 to 7 ft. 14 cents each, 5 to 6 ft. 10 cts. 4 to 5 ft. 7cts 3 1-2 to 4 ft. 5 cts. Boxing free. Also **500,000 Peaches. 100,000 Pears, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricots.** Shade and Ornamental Trees. Small fruits of every description. Liberal discount for early orders. Secure your varieties now, pay in spring. Our Catalog will tell all about it. Send to day. Free to everybody.

SHEERIN'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES, Dansville, N. Y.

upon the membership, without any consideration of the desires and feelings of the members, another paper which they don't want and should refuse to receive.

Don't wait to see what others are going to do. You *know* what they'll *all* do—they will follow their own honest convictions and make it possible for us to continue the organization along original lines. I am about to return to Minnesota to report the results of my investigations to those farmers who have arranged meetings to hear my report. I wish I could meet with, and so report, to every member and local union in the country.

W. C. WEBBER.

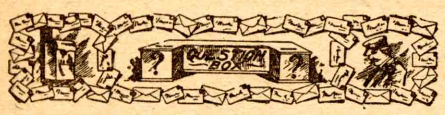
At Indianapolis, Ind.

CHARTERS, SEALS

The Farmers Society of Equity is ready to issue beautiful charters to all new locals reported and to all old ones that affiliate with it. The charter is a beautiful and artistic production suitable to be framed. Any local union will be proud of it.

At the head is a reproduction of the great picture by Trumbull, the original of which hangs in the Capitol at Washington, of the signing of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, and in a manner exemplifies the second declaration that is now being signed by the farmers. Below this is the acknowledgement and recognition of the local, county or State union, followed by the names of the charter members. In the lower left hand appears the emblem of the society, carrying the words "Justice and Equity to All" in the five points of a star, and the monogram, F. S. of E., surrounded by the legend "Profitable Prices for All Farm Crops," being the first object of the society. All of these are surrounded by a beautiful and appropriate border, size 11 by 17 inches.

No charge is made for charter and seal for new locals reported, but a charge of 50 cents will be made to old locals affiliating, which can easily be met out o the 35 cents per member dues they are allowed to retain.



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

Q. *Mr. Everitt. At our last meeting it came up about the Equity Press and it was reported that there was nothing on the books to show what the members of the Society contributed to the press. Also that you didn't appear before the committee "when they wanted to know about your books. * * * As many of us sent to help pay for the press, you should have shown what was paid on same, etc."—F. R. Harris, Kenmore, N. D.*

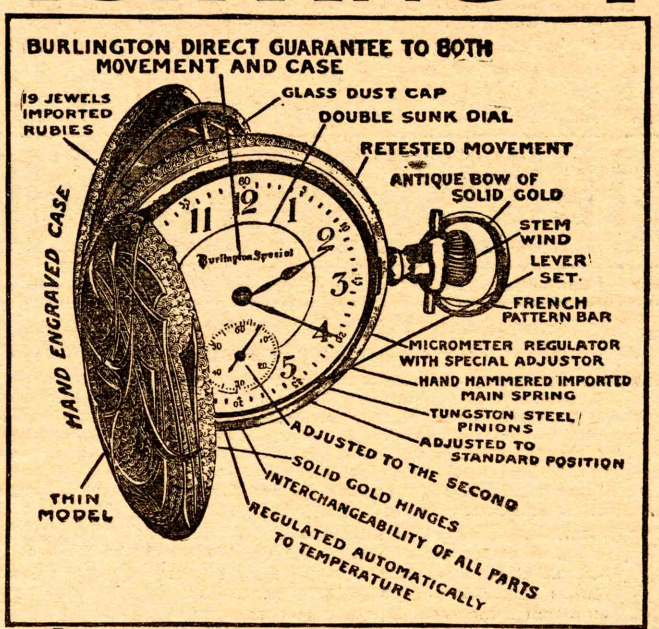
A. During all the time of the convention I was not asked such a question, neither did I know any information was wanted. I did not keep any books for the Society, I had no Society books to show. Your secretary was supposed to keep the books, and if there was no account there he is to blame, not I. But of course HE put the blame on me, like in hundreds of other cases, and I did not know it. I handled no Society money, not a dollar, except my little salary, and I haven't handled all of that yet.

The Equity press shares and donations was not my scheme. I am opposed to begging, but Mr. Tubbs conceived the idea and promoted it. The amount donated was $387.81 as per a written statement rendered me by Tubbs which I have and his signature is to the statement and the American Society of Equity is credited on the ledger of J. A. Everitt, individual, for this amount. The number of shares to "press stock" subscriber for, is eight (8) at $10.00 each, total $80.00. Each of these subscribers have received the interest promised each 3 months. If anybody wants to verify this, I'll send them the addresses of the eight or print them in this column.

Q. *Every member of our local union paid their dues the last Saturday in March, 1907, and the money was sent to the State secretary. How does it come that subscription to our papers were not credited?—S. W. Birdsall, Effington, S. D.*

A. Secretary Ross did not report for the whole year until a few days before the annual convention. He came to headquarters and brought the names of members and the money. He settled with headquarters, but none of the money was turned over to the paper to apply on subscriptions. The few directors who came to the board meeting in January said, speaking of Secretray Pauley: "He is wise, economical and efficient." May the good Lord save us from that brand of wisdom, economy and efficiency and give us more business integrity and common honesty to go with an Equity Society.

FIGHTING THE TRUST



$2.50 a Month

Buys the Burlington Special — (acknowledged the finest and best made watch in the world)—and at the Rock-Bottom—NO-TRUST—direct price.

No Money Down: We ship the watch on approval, prepaid (your choice of lady's or gentleman's open face or hunting case). You risk absolutely nothing — you pay nothing — not one cent — unless you want the great offer after seeing and thoroughly inspecting the watch.

Sign the coupon and get the free Burlington catalog.

Get the Benefit

Of the most remarkable offer ever made on a high-grade watch.

Do Not Miss this opportunity to get the best watch made anywhere in the world—not the biggest seller, but acknowledged among experts as the best — the genuine BURLINGTON watch — sold by our **no-trust** plan — on a **rock-bottom offer**—at **no-trust** price—**one price, direct** to the public (and, if desired, on terms of $2.50 a month).

Get Posted on watches—on the fine points of superior **quality** in watches — (on the secret trust price and the no-trust prices) — get posted before you buy a watch.

Write At Once for Our Free Book on Watches. This free book will tell you not only about the trust but especially about the superior **quality** of the superb Burlington. And to prove that quality to you we have issued our

$1,000.00 Challenge

How the Challenge Started: The Waltham Watch Company published a challenge to all foreign factories to put 50 foreign watches against 50 Waltham watches in a competitive test of **time keeping**, the whole 100 watches to become the property of the winner. For copy of this challenge read our free booklet.

Why Did the Waltham Company carefully confine its challenge to foreign competitors? Of course the Waltham can afford to challenge Swiss watches, for American-made watches are certainly better — but would the Waltham dare to face a test with the Burlington?

We Challenge the Waltham (also Elgin)

We have deposited in the Colonial T.&S. Bank of Chicago $1,000.00 in cash to be forfeited to the winner. We absolutely and positively back any Burlington against any Waltham (or Elgin) of the same size and grade; and we make this challenge irrespective of price, NO MATTER WHAT PRICE the Waltham or Elgin charge. The loser in this contest is to forfeit his $1,000.00. The bank now holds the $1.000.00.—Why do not the Waltham or Elgin accept this challenge?

BE SURE to write for our booklet telling all about this challenge, and pointing out the superior quality of the Burlington (at its one **direct price**) and giving you other **facts of importance** about watches, especially trust watches.

WE CALL THE BIG FACTORIES A TRUST BECAUSE (with the prices on over twenty similar movements EXACTLY IDENTICAL) THEY HAVE A MUTUAL ARRANGEMENT OF NOTICE ON CHANGE OF PRICES.

And the FACTS in this booklet with reports from the **Congressional Records**, speeches in **Congress**, and briefs now before the **Department of Justice in Washington**, will quickly convince you that the American people are paying **two** prices for trust watches.

THIS BOOKLET will quickly convince you too that you **DO** want a no-trust watch — made in a smaller but better factory — the independent factory that is fighting the trust as best it can by giving better quality and superior workmanship throughout; we will quickly convince you that the Burlington watch, on which there is only **one** rock-bottom price (the same rock-bottom price everywhere) is THE watch for the discriminating buyer; that it is THE watch for the man or woman who wants, not the largest selling brand which everybody has, but the best watch, the watch bought by experts, THE watch that is absolutely perfect in its many points of superiority—the Burlington watch.

YOU WILL BE POSTED on inside facts and prices when you send for the Burlington Company's free book on watches.

WHEN YOU READ OUR FREE BOOK you will see also how the dealers and jobbers and trust factories hang together in this watch deal (you will have it all shown clearly by extracts from the **U. S. Congressional Records** and **Briefs before the U. S. Department of Justice.**) This explains why we offer the Burlington **direct** at a price that **astounds** the entire jewelry trade and besides on payments of **$2.50 a month.**

Book on Watches FREE

Just your name and address—that is all

Write at once for the free book. It will tell you what you **ought** to know before you even examine a watch. It will tell you the inside facts about watch prices and will explain the many superior points of the Burlington over the double priced trust products. Just send your name and address right now, today.

BURLINGTON WATCH CO.
Suite 3652,
Millard Station,
CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS,
U.S.A.

CUT OR TEAR ALONG THIS LINE

BURLINGTON WATCH COMPANY,
Suite 3652,
Millard Station, Chicago

Please send me (without obligations and prepaid) your free book on watches and copy of your $1,000.00 challenge to the Waltham or Elgin with full explanations of your cash or $2.50 a month offer on the Burlington Watch.

Name.....

.....

Address.....

No letter necessary; coupon will do.

ARE YOU UP TO DATE?

Are you up to date? Well—let us see. What time have you?

How many of our readers will have to hesitate! "I have no watch,"—or—"my watch has stopped. Or, perhaps your watch is running fast or slow. Nine chances in ten you can not tell the correct time.

You know, I believe there is nothing that indicates more in any man or any lady an air of being somebody, of being up to date, of enjoying prosperity—than to carry a really first-class, fine-looking watch.

You can afford to save on many ordinary luxuries in order to possess such a timepiece. That is why the editor of this paper is particularly glad to call your attention to the great watch offer on this page—an offer that I personally recommend.

A high-grade watch. For although it costs more than the ordinary "cheap" watches, it is sold on a direct offer at the positive rock-bottom price, and in addition those who prefer to buy on time can get easy payments at $2.50 a month and yet at the rock-bottom price.

If you are posted on watches, you have undoubtedly heard heretofore of the factory producing Burlington watches; and now you have the opportunity to own this absolutely superior time-piece, thanks to the special direct offer.

What a wonderful satisfaction to know that you carry the finest of watches, the most accurate of time-pieces; to see how other people set their watches by your watch; to feel that you carry with you that air of substantial prosperity so valuable to every man and every woman!

What if the watch does cost a little more than the "cheap," inferior watches — you can get it for $2.50 a month at the very rock-bottom price, and with the Burlington direct guarantee. It is the most economical watch in the long run.

The editor advises you to sign the coupon at the bottom of this page and get a free book on watches, posting you on trust prices and no-trust prices. Be sure to write for this free book before you buy a watch.

Department of Elevators and Warehouses

ANNOUNCEMENT

The services of Mr. T. S. Crutcher of Indianapolis, Ind., have been secured to promote the interests of this department, both in the official paper and among members and local unions in the field.

Mr. Crutcher has been a farmer and understands their problems; he has been a long time student of the Society of Equity, hence understands how to apply its principles and plan to the solution of their problems, and he is a lawyer, therefore capable to advise members intending to organize elevator or warehouse companies.

Write to Farmers Society of Equity, Department of Elevators and Warehouses, Indianapolis, Ind.

Billion Dollar Grass

The greatest grass of the century. Same grows everywhere and yields from 12 to 15 tons of hay, and lots of pasture besides, per acre.

Clovers

Largest growers of Clovers, Alfalfa, Timothy & Grass Seed in America.

Salzer's Catalog

It's the most original seed book published, and is gladly mailed to intending purchasers free; or remit 10c and get lots of remarkable farm seed samples, worth a little farm to get a start with.

John A. Salzer Seed Co.
La Crosse, Wis.

SEED CORN

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE. Earliest Maturing Big Eared Corn in the world. Made 146 bushels per acre. It costs but 25 cents per acre for seed. Big illustrated catalog of seed corn and all kinds of Farm and Garden Seeds mailed FREE if you mention this paper.

RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.
(LARGEST SEED CORN GROWERS IN THE WORLD.)

Merchandise From Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales

30 to 50 per cent Saved on Staple Merchandise.

OUR WONDERFUL 1908 OFFER.

Wrecking prices are known as bargain prices. The most wonderful bargain offering ever advertised. Such an opportunity seldom occurs. The very best manufactured articles are being offered at less than original cost of production. We do not buy our goods in the regular way, but take advantage of various sales to secure bargains. Our mammoth plant is the largest in the world devoted to the sale of general stocks. Over 35 acres literally covered with merchandise.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

You Must Buy At These Astonishingly Low Prices. Don't Wait Until It is Too Late. Send Us Your Order Today.

JACK-SCREWS, 95c.

Our Jacks are brand new, best quality manufactured. Made with cast iron stand and wrought iron screw having deep cut thread.

10 Ton Jack Screw		$ .95
12	" " "	1.21
16	" " "	1.42
20	" " "	1.90
24	" " "	2.52
House Raising Jacks, each		1.55
Maple Rollers, each		.20
Single Tackle Blocks		.23
Double " "		.39
Triple " "		.53

All kinds House moving equipment

Lumber! Send Us Your Lumber Bill For Our Estimate Lumber!

The Chicago House Wrecking Company offers the most wonderful opportunity ever heard of to furnish you lumber and building supplies of every kind at prices that will save you big money. Such an opportunity as this seldom occurs. We have lumber for your house, church, barn, meeting house, cribs, stores, factories and in fact buildings of every kind. We can furnish absolutely everything required in construction material. Have your carpenter or builder make up a complete list of everything that you may require, including Lumber, Sash, Doors, Nails, Roofing, Siding, Ceiling and every single article. Send it to us at once, tell us where you have seen this advertisement, and we will make a proposition that will be a saving of from 30 to 60 per cent. This is not an idle statement. Thousands of satisfied customers have bought lumber from us in the past. We guarantee absolute satisfaction. We require your good will. Read our guarantee below.

Lumber From Expositions. We have had vast lumber experience. After the World's Fair at Chicago we sold 80,000,000 feet; at the Omaha Exposition, 51,000,000 feet; at the Pan-American Exposition, 33,000,000 feet, and at the St. Louis Exposition over 100,000,000 feet. You will miss one of the greatest chances you ever saw if you overlook buying your lumber now. Prices on lumber are ever advancing. Do not wait for them to go down. They never will. If you have no need for a carload yourself, get your neighbors to club with you. By buying a carload you can save all kinds of money on freight charges. We have railroad tracks running through our main warehouses and buildings and can load a car to good advantage to you. You can include other items in this same car, such as Pipe, Plumbing Material and Merchandise of every kind. Roofing, Wire, Fencing, Furniture and Hardware.

Fifty Million Feet of Lumber for Sale: We recently bought at Manufacturers' Sale over 50,000,000 feet of all kinds of Lumber and Finishing Material. We are making special concessions to those who will buy at once. Even if you have no use for this lumber at once, it will pay you to buy now. We cheerfully invite inspection of our Lumber Stock and will be glad to have you come direct to our warehouse and yards at Chicago, see the lumber we are offering, and you will recognize that it is all we say of it; make your own selection and see it loaded. It is not necessary however to come to Chicago; we sell you by mail very easily and will have no trouble to convince you of the desirability of placing an order with us. Just you send us your lumber bill, and we will easily "Show You." On application we will send copies of letters from customers who have bought from us. They saved money, why can't you? Write today.

Special Furniture Catalog FREE.

We are constantly purchasing at Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales complete stocks of high grade, brand new, up-to-date Furniture, Carpets, Rugs and Linoleum. We can save you from 30 to 60 per cent. Good Linoleum at 30c per sq. yd. Rugs from $1.50 up. Bedroom Furniture, Office Fixtures, Store Fixtures, etc. We can furnish everything needed for the home or the office.

Send us list of your requirements or ask for our **Special Furniture Catalog.**

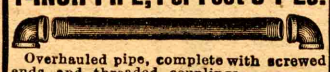
Conductor Pipe, 3 1-2c per ft.

Brand new galvanized. 2 in. per ft. 3½c 3 in. per ft. 4c. Other sizes in proportion. Eave Trough, per ft. 3c and up. Elbows, Eave Trough Corners, Hangers, Hooks and everything in Down-spouting, Eave Troughs and Fittings. Brand new galvanized Ridge Roll, per ft. 4c and up. Roofer's Snips, 25c each. Roofing tools of all sorts.

PORTABLE FORGE, $4.75.

Lever motion; with extra heavy pipe legs; stands 30 in. high; 8 in. fan. Larger forges like illustration from $6.35 to $14.50. We guarantee our forges equal or superior to anything on the market. Write for our full list. Blacksmiths' sledges, unhandled, per lb., 5c. Hot and Cold Chisels, 9c per lb.

1-INCH PIPE, Per Foot 3 1-2c.



Overhauled pipe, complete with screwed ends and threaded couplings:

1 inch, per foot.....3½c
1¼ inch.....4½c 1½ inch.....5½c

Overhauled well casing, with couplings complete, good as new:

1¾ inch.....6c 2¾ inch.....10c

FIELD FENCING, 20c per rod.

Galvanized graduated diamond mesh field fencing, 22 in. high, per rod.....20c
36 in., per rod.....35c
Square mesh fencing at the same prices.

Heavy 2-in. mesh, hexagon galvanized fencing, suitable for every purpose, made of No. 16 wire, 150 lineal feet 24 in. wide, per bale.....$2.00

Galvanized poultry netting, 2-in. mesh, 150 lineal feet to the bale; 12 in. wide, per bale.....50c

HORSE SHOES, $3.75 Per Keg

We offer 2,000 kegs of brand new, first-class, celebrated "Eagle" horseshoes at.....$3.75 per keg when ordered in lots of 5 kegs at one time; in smaller quantities, Price.....$4.00

We can furnish sizes from No. 0 to No. 7, either mixed or one kind to a keg.

PAINTS, 30c PER GALLON

Barn Paint, in bbl. lots, per gal., 30c; Cold Water Paints, celebrated Asbestine brand, outside use, fully guaranteed, best assortment colors, 50 lb. lots, per lb., 3c. "Perfection" Mixed Paints, per gal., 75c. Premier Brand, 3-year guarantee, per gal. 95c. Varnishes.

Enameled Kitchen Sinks, $1.00

New blue enameled, 16x24 with nickel-plated strainer, enameled inside and outside, price.....$1.00

Cast-iron flat rim white porcelain enameled kitchen sinks, size 18x30 with nickel-plated strainer.....$1.75

Handsome high back, one-piece, white enameled cast-iron seamless kitchen sinks.....$11.00

ENAMELED TUBS, $6.00

Brand new steel tubs, with enamel baked on, 5 ft. long. Handsome white enameled, seamless cast-iron, roll rim bath-tubs..$15.25

Low-down water closet outfits.....$10.00

Beautiful Marble Washstands.....6.00

Felt Roofing 60c pr. Sq.

2-ply "Eagle" Brand, 100 sq. ft., 60c; 3 ply, 90c; Vulcanite Roofing with nails, caps and cement, easy to put on, requires no coating. 108 sq. ft., $1.75. Rubberized Galvo Roofing, guaranteed for 20 years. No coating required; per 108 sq. ft., including nails, caps, cement for laps, 1 ply $1.35.

MANILA ROPE BARGAINS.

Good Manila Rope slightly used, all sizes. 6 in., per 100 ft., $3.25. New Manila Rope slightly shop worn, per lb., 10c. Wrapping Twine, per lb., 5c. Galvanized Guy Wire, 100 ft., $1.60. Wire Rope and Cable at way down prices. Tackle Blocks, etc.

WIND MILL LIFT PUMPS

Double acting, 3-way pumps..$6.20
Hand-force pumps.....3.95
Syphon spout-lift pumps.....3.65
Kitchen force pumps.....3.25
Pitcher spout pumps.....1.65
Perfection spray pumps, best manufactured.....2.25
Pumps of all kinds.

GALV. STEEL TANKS, $2.00

Weigh less and twice as practical as wooden tanks; best manufactured. 32 gal. tank, $2; 47 gal., $2.50; 73 gal., $2.75; 6 bbl., $5.50; larger sizes in proportion. Feed Cookers, $9.20; Steel Wagon Tanks $7.00. Galv. Troughs 60c.

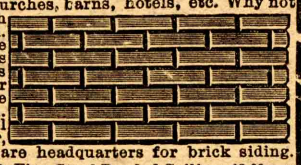
Steel Roofing Per 100 Sq. Ft. $1.50

Most economical and durable roof covering known. Easy to put on; requires no tools but a hatchet or a hammer. With ordinary care will last many years. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have proven its virtues. Suitable for covering buildings of any kind. Also used for ceiling and siding. Fire-proof and water-proof. Cheaper and more lasting than shingles. Will not taint rain-water. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Absolutely perfect, brand new, straight from the factory. **$1.50** is our price for our No. 15 grade of Flat Semi-Hardened steel roofing and siding, each sheet 24 in. wide and 24 in. long. Our price on the corrugated, like illustration, sheets 22 in. wide and 24 in. long, **$1.75.** At 25 cents per square additional we will furnish sheets 6 and 8 feet long. Our price on Standing Seam or "V" Crimped Roofing is the same as on the corrugated. We have other grades of Steel and Iron Roofing. ***Don't Delay. Write TODAY for Full Particulars.***

We Pay the Freight to all points East of Colorado except Oklahoma, Texas and Indian Territory. Quotations to other points on application. This freight prepaid proposition only refers to the steel roofing offered in this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We will send this roofing to anyone answering this advertisement C. O. D., with privilege of examination if you will send 25 per cent of the amount you order in cash; balance to be paid after material reaches your station. If not found as represented, refuse the shipment and we will cheerfully refund your deposit. All kinds of Roofing supplies, galvanized conductor pipe, eave trough, steel snips, fittings, etc. Send us your order today.

Brick Siding, $2.00

Just the right thing for stores, houses, churches, barns, hotels, etc. Why not fix up your old building by covering it with brick, fresa brick siding. Easily put on. Made of semi-hardened steel. Looks like brick. No special tools required. Prevents decay. Decreases fire liability. Improves appearance of premises. Adaptable for buildings of all kinds. We sell immense quantities. Gives thorough satisfaction. Comes in sheets 24 ins. x 58 ins. Has all good points of steel roofing. Remember, you buy direct from our own mill. We are headquarters for brick siding.



Metal Ceilings, $2.00

Fine Steel Beaded Ceiling, $2.00 per 100 sq. ft. Ideal ceiling for stores, offices, kitchens, restaurants, etc. No falling plaster. Always neat and attractive. Economical and lasting. Sent ready to put up. No special tools required. Comes in sheets 24 in. x 6 in. and 8 ft. long. Also used for siding.

Special Prepaid Freight Offer. We will pay freight on all orders for metal roofing, beaded ceiling and brick siding to points east of Colorado—except in Oklahoma, Texas and Indian Territory. Prices to these points, freight paid, furnished on application. This freight prepaid offer refers only to these items and includes nothing else.

We Purchased Every Exposition

This includes the World's Fairs of Chicago and St. Louis, the expositions of Buffalo and Omaha, built at a cost of $90,000,000.00. We are the foremost dismantlers and purchasers of large institutions in the world. By this means alone millions of dollars' worth of the world's best products have passed into our possession and have been rebuilt and sold at 60 per cent below their original value.

The World's Bargain Center

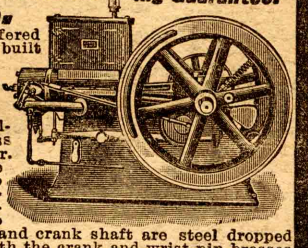
Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have learned to recognize the virtue of our business. We stand between you and high prices. The greater part of our stock consists of absolutely brand new, first-class merchandise that we have secured in connection with our purchase of stocks at SHERIFFS' and RECEIVERS' SALES. Our enormous warehouses are overflowing with merchandise secured from such sources. Our wonderful growth and expansion is the best evidence of our ability to serve you. Merchandise of the highest quality is sold at sacrifice prices. Each day some new addition to our stock compels us to dispose of what we have on hand. The time to buy is when these bargains, shown you in this advertisement, are calling on you for action. Send us your order today and be convinced.

Our Guarantee We guarantee absolute satisfaction. A satisfied customer means more to us than a large sale. Every article you purchase from us is guaranteed absolutely as represented. If you find it to the contrary, we hold ourselves in readiness to make good our representations. If the goods received are not as represented, we will take them back and refund your purchase price at once. There will be no argument about the return of your money. All you need to say is that "goods are not satisfactory." That's enough for us. Money will be promptly refunded to you. Send us your order today.

We cheerfully invite investigation as to our responsibility. Our capital stock and surplus is over $1,000,000.00. We refer you to any commercial institution in Chicago or anywhere else. Look us up in Dun's or Bradstreet's; ask any Express Company; write to the editor of this or any other paper; if you want more positive proof, write to our depository, the Drovers' Deposit National Bank, Chicago.

$140 Buys America's Finest Built Gasoline Engine.

Sold under Binding Guarantee.

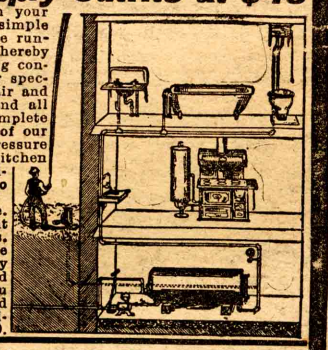


The best farm Engine manufactured is offered you at a price within the reach of all. It is built for service and satisfaction. It is not a toy engine, but made along lines that will be appreciated as time goes by. It is rated conservatively by the manufacturers at 5 H. P. but it will easily develop 6 H. P. It has the most perfect construction possible. The cooling tank is placed on top of cylinder less water being thus required in cold weather. No danger of freezing in winter time. The gasoline supply tank is cast in the base. No necessity for any piping. No danger of leakage. All castings are made of a special mixture of iron, giving great strength and no danger of breakage. The connecting rod and crank shaft are steel dropped forgings, made of finest of mild steel. Both the crank and wrist pin brasses are adjustable. Here you have an Engine, built on the most improved up-to-date design, along lines giving great strength, durbility and simplicity of operation. No need to be a mechanic in order to understand working this Engine. Our complete instructions cover every possible contrivance. This Engine will pay for itself in a year's time. It can be used for any general farm purposes, as well as for regular machine shop uses. Be alive to modern ideas. A few cents per hour will cover all cost of operation. When the Engine is idle, no expense. Can be started and stopped instantly.

Absolutely the Easiest Started Engine Manufactured

We furnish the outfit complete with magneto dynamo and set of four dry batteries. We furnish a set of batteries for starting Engine. When Engine is started, use the magneto. Shipped complete with all necessary oil cups, lubricator and muffler, all ready to run. Send in your order today.

Complete Water Supply Outfits at $48



You can live in city comfort even though your home be on a farm. By our improved and simple pneumatic water supply systems you can have running water in your home and on your farms, thereby enjoying all the comforts of modern plumbing conveniences. At $48 we furnish you one of our special outfits consisting of a 150 gal. Chicago air and water tank, a special air and water pump and all necessary valves, gauges and so forth to complete the outfit. At $125 we will furnish you one of our Complete House Plumbing Outfits with air pressure water system, a bath tub, closet, lavatory, kitchen sink and range boiler for hot water and including all necessary pipes and fittings, similar to illustration shown in this advertisement.

We are in position to save you 30% or more. Our comprehensive book of instructions, sent free on application. Our material is first class. It is easy to install any of our systems. We furnish comprehensive drawings, so that any man handy with tools can properly install and operate. In replying tell us as much as you can regarding construction of your building and any facts that will help us to give you an intelligent reply. We have outfits from $48 to $200.

TUBULAR LANTERNS, 45c.

Steel Shovels, strongly made, 30c; Steel single bit axes, 45c; Double bit axes, 40c; Large size steel hammers, 25c; Manure forks, 45c; Hay forks, 30c; Axe handles, 5c; Hack saws, with frame, 15c; Hand saws, 25c; Compass saws, 12c; Files, 5c; Hatchets, 30c.

100 Lbs. FENCING WIRE $1.25

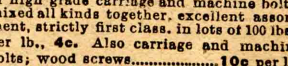
No. 14 Painted Wire shorts.....$1.25
Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 Galvanized shorts, $1.80
Nos. 14 and 15.....$1.90
Galvanized Wire continuous lengths, No. 9 per 100 lbs.....$2.00
No. 7.....$1.80
BB Phone wire No. 12 per 100 lbs.....$2.85 No. 14.....$3.10
Telephone equipment, Fence wire all kinds.

DOORS, 60c and up.

10,000 doors and windows, which we will close out at a saving of 40%. At 60 cents we can furnish you an ordinary door, good enough for general purposes.

We have a complete list of these doors and windows, which we will mail on application.

Wrought Iron Bolts, per lb. 4c



Bought at manufacturers sale, 10 car loads of high grade carriage and machine bolts, mixed all kinds together, excellent assortment, strictly first class, in lots of 100 lbs., per lb., 4c. Also carriage and machine bolts; wood screws.....10c per lb.

FREE CATALOG COUPON

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
35th and Iron Streets, Chicago, Ill.

I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING Send me your large 500-page catalog, absolutely free as advertised in this paper.

Name.....

Post-Office Address.....

R. F. D. No...... ***Post-Office Box No.***.....

County..... ***State***.....

OUR NEW 500-PAGE CATALOG NO. 204 FREE

THIS WONDERFUL BARGAIN BOOK is just out and ready to be sent to you at once. It is a book such as every shrewd buyer must have. 500 pages with thousands of items of the very best merchandise and supplies bought by us at Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales. It will pay you to keep it handy. Its pages contain a full record of what we still have on hand from the wonderful St. Louis World's Fair. Merchandise, machinery and supplies, articles for everyone. You will find it useful in the home, in the field, in the workshop or in the office. Write us today.

Cut out this "Ad" mark a cross on those items that most interest you and we will send you much valuable information. **Also fill in Free Catalog coupon attached and our new catalog will be sent you absolutely free and prepaid.** If you do not want to cut out the "Ad" send us your name and address correctly, **tell us where you have seen this "Ad"** also tell us just what items in our "Ad" interest you most. Address

Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th and Iron Sts. Chicago

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 15, 1908 | Number 4

TRYING TO FIGURE IT OUT

This scene represents three farmers considering the market prices of farm produce and they are trying to figure it out" why prices have declined so much since last October.

They find by referring to Up-to-Date Farming (see page 6) and market reports, that on October 21 cash wheat sold at Chicago for $1.00, but a week later, October 26, it sold at $1.00⅜; at the end of the next week at 97¼c and at the end of the next at 92½c. Thus in three weeks and five days it declined 14½c. After this the price went up to 96¾c on November 16 and dropped to 94¼c on the 23d, up again to 98c on December 7 and 14th, with a recession to 96¼c by December 21. From here the bulls put it up to $1.03½ only to be forced down again by the bears to 94c on February 1.

These farmers are stock raisers also and the hog market has been carefully analyzed with this result:

October 20 the price of best heavy hogs on the Indianapolis market was $6.70 per cwt. (see chart on page 6). By the end of the week they sold at $6.20; the end of the next week at $6.40 and then the price started downward with hardly any stop until they reached $4.60½ on December 7. Here the market was supported or farmers marketed less, and the price went to $4.90 only to turn and go lower than before, to $4.40 on January 4, a loss of $1.30 in about twelve weeks.

As the prices of things the farmers must buy, including labor, did not go down, they naturally get to wondering why their business must be subject to laws, or chances, that other business is not and they naturally try to figure it out.

To solve this problem and make the prices of farm crops as steady as the prices on any other commodities has been the mission of Up-to-Date Farming for five years. That it has accomplished very much there can be no doubt. The size of the crops produced in the last five years and the well-maintained prices leave no room for dispute that some power was present in the market that was not in evidence before. And when we seek for that power we are forced to admit that it is CONTROLLED MARKETING. We are then also forced to the conclusion tnat this paper has been the one responsible for teaching farmers how to make controlled marketing a power, and the chief factor in maintaining the power.

But about October 21 it became evident that an attempt would be made to overthrow Up-to-Date Farming, and some thought this was accomplished two days later. Now it is not our intention to ascribe all of the decline in the price of farm produce to the action of the recent convention, or the board of directors, nor any of it. We will leave the reader to judge for himself. But we do want to speak what is on our mind.

For instance, if it will be admitted that controlled marketing was the force that kept prices well above their old level for large crops, and knowing farmers and buyers, also speculators, have generally conceded this for a few years; and if Up-to-Date Farming was the chief exponent of the doctrine of controlled marketing and

(Continued on page 6)

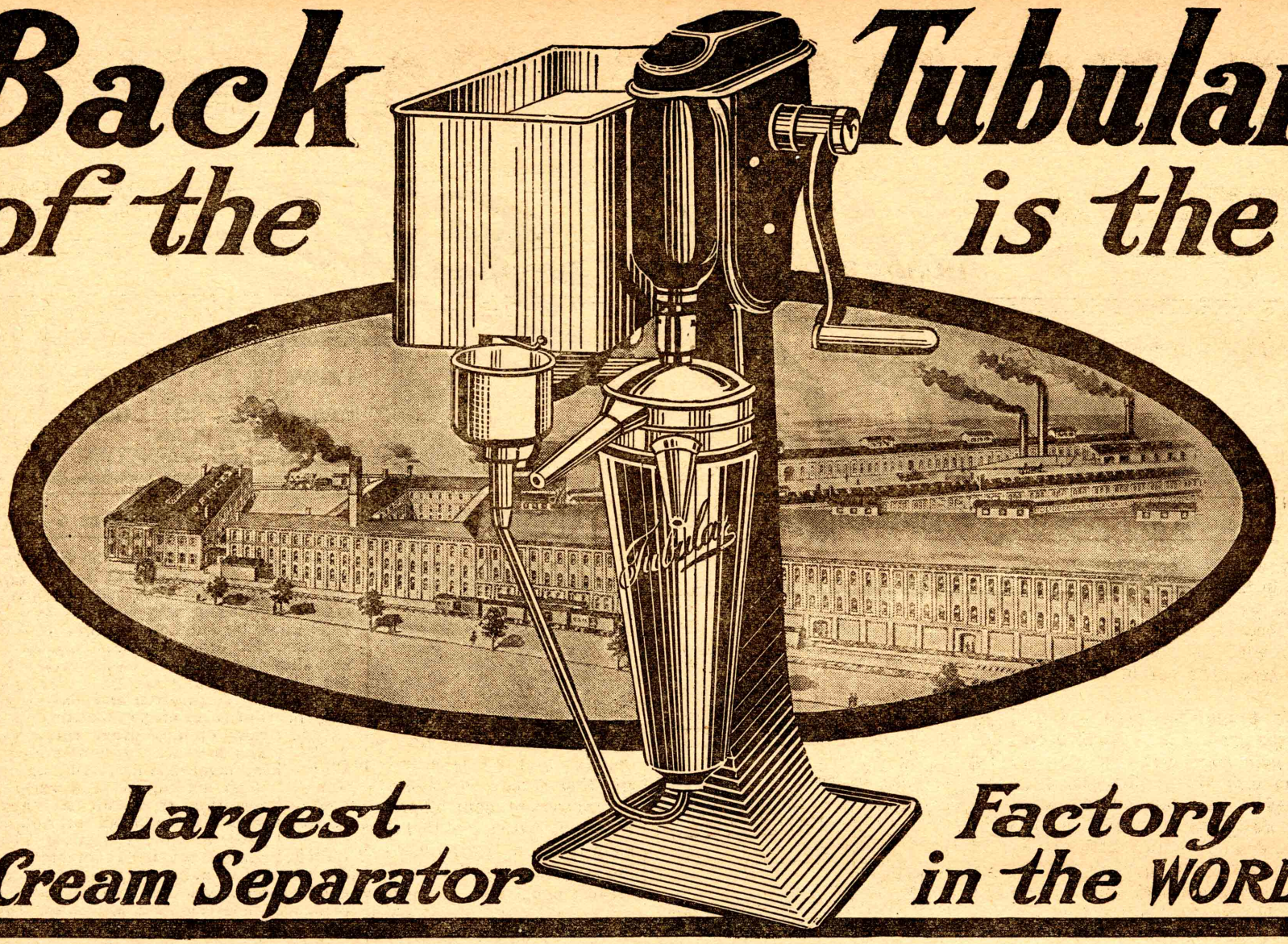
GREATEST NUMBER EVER PRINTED

This number is the greatest one we ever issued. There are a great many very good and important articles in it, so many in fact that we will not attempt to refer to them here as has been our custom in the past. We want each person who receives this paper to read every line and then, if he will, pass it to a neighbor to read. The influence of Up-to-Date must be multiplied. You can help to do this by letting your neighbors read your copy, but better yet get their subscription.

Of course we want you to read the advertisements also and always say, "I saw it in Up-to-Date."

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

Back of the Tubular is the



Largest Cream Separator Factory in the WORLD

WHAT does that mean to you, Mr. Farmer, when you conclude to buy a cream separator?

It means that when you buy a Tubular back of your purchase stands the **safest, surest, strongest** guarantee you can possibly get—something that stands as a positive evidence its product must be the best—something that proves beyond question its product must be superior to all others, or the **largest factory in the World** would not have become necessary to fill the demand.

All the printed claims and guarantees of merit ever written can't compare to this concrete fact—this great monument of proof that Tubulars are the most popular separators on the market today.

"Nothing succeeds like success," and the reason it has been possible to build up the largest separator factory in the world, is simply because Tubulars are an actual, practical success. Because they are the best in the world.

60,000 Tubulars were sold last year; and this year, so far, promises a big increase. Every one sold makes more sales, for their buyers can't help but tell their neighbors of their exceptional superiority.

It is no longer a question whether it pays to buy a Cream Separator. That has become a fact long ago, but it is a difficult question with many as to which Separator to buy, for the reason that so many cheap, impractical and unreliable machines have been flooded upon the unsuspecting buyer. They have been advertised in most glowing terms—offered on what seemed impossible-to-be-deceived grounds, that many purchasers have been caught to their sorrow later on.

For these and many other reasons we say that it means a great deal to the buyer today what is back of the Separator you buy.

When an article has sufficient merit to succeed; to grow to be the most extensively sold; requires the largest factory in the world to supply the demand; wins in every fair competition, is it not **wiser, safer, cheaper** in the end to put your money and trust into that article, knowing what is back of it, than to take chances on something that has none of these buying **safeguards** to protect you?

But that is not all. In buying a Tubular you get the product of the most skillful separator builders in the world; the most practical machine genius can devise; the highest type of perfection money and brains can build—the result of a life-time of concentration and determination to produce the best separator in the world.

And what's the result?

The illustration at the top of this page, the factory back of it, and a record of more satisfied purchasers than all others combined.

When you buy a Tubular you have the positive assurance that you have a separator that will get from 10 to 50 per cent more cream from your milk than any other; that it will turn much easier; that it is the simplest in construction; has fewest parts, consequently easiest to clean and less liable to breakage; has low supply can; is most durably built and is backed by the biggest and most experienced builders in the business.

Then why take chances on your separator purchase? You have everything to gain in buying a Tubular—nothing to risk. In buying a separator here are the vital points to consider:

Which Separator gets the most cream?
Which Separator is easiest to turn?
Which Separator is easiest to clean?
Which Separator has the fewest parts?
Which Separator has no back-breaking supply can?
Which Separator is most durable and costs least for repairs?

In short—get a Tubular and you'll never have cause to regret. Next to your own experience, that of others who have Tubulars, is as good a guide as you can get, especially when they tell by comparison with other makes why they prefer Tubulars. Send for our 1908 Catalog—it gives many letters on these points.

Just get a postcard and write for it today. It tells all sides of this story of separator buying; gives comparative tests of the Tubular and others; letters from dairy authorities, universities, and shows the Gold Medal awards—the highest honors ever awarded to a cream separator.

If you have an unsatisfactory separator now, write to our Exchange Department and see how easy we make it for you to exchange your old machine for the easy running, clean skimming Tubular. You'll find the Exchange the most profitable experience you ever had. Write for Free Catalog No. 136 today.

Don't You Know

that the growth, success, reputation and size of the business that stands back of your purchase is the best, SAFEST guarantee you can get?

It is the ABSOLUTE PROOF that the article you buy is of true merit and worth.

The bigger the business—the safer your purchase and the better the guarantee back of it.

Don't let low prices blind you. The best is the cheapest—that's a TUBULAR.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY

Chicago, Ill. **WEST CHESTER, PA.** **Toronto, Canada**

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Union or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
At 227 W. Washington Street

Entered at the Indianapolis Post-Office as Second-Class Matter

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 15, 1908 | Number 4

PRESIDENT BARNETT WOULDN'T STAND FOR IT

The Best of Men May Be Deceived for a Time

President Barnett has proven himself an honorable and conscientious man, and he has taken the only course open to a man of that character. We regret very much that his name had to be coupled with those of the real criminals in the suit for criminal libel that there seemed no alternative but to bring, because his name had been connected with the libelous matter that had been sent out by the other parties.

That Mr. Barnett had been deceived and imposed upon is but another proof that not only good men, but men of more than ordinary intelligence, may be deceived in important matters, and may even do things they could not be induced to do at all if they understood the facts. This will apply to the A. S. of E. convention last fall. It is hard to believe that a hundred or more honest and intelligent men, assembled in a convention, could be so imposed upon throughout an entire meeting of several days, but that they were subsequent developments have proven beyond question.

And, after all, it is not so very remarkable. The most astute men of history have been deceived in various capacities in much the same way. The schemers announced a certain hotel as convention headquarters, to which their known opponents were referred, while an organized force of "ropers" caught and took to another place the most of the delegates, where the falsehoods that have since developed were kept constantly before them, and whence they were virtually guarded from coming in contact with the truth. But enough of this. We only wish to show that the delegates would have been something more than human had they not been deceived.

What we wish to speak of and commend is the course taken by Mr. Barnett. As early as December, Mr. Barnett began to see things as they are, and on the 19th of that month he made the following remarks to Mr. Everitt himself, and practically the same to another person about the same time:

> Mr. Everitt, I begin to see that you have been greatly wronged. I want to say that the defamatory literature sent out from headquarters was sent without my knowledge or approval, also that I am your friend and you can depend on me standing by you.

Getting a further insight into the work being done by those in official capacity under him, he on January 8 repudiated the whole business, and placed his stamp of condemnation thereon, by filing the following unmistakable

AFFIDAVIT

January 8, 1908.

To the Members of the American Society of Equity:

Since the October, 1907, convention of our order, at which I was elected as your president, some matters have developed to which I desire to call your attention.

A circular prepared and printed by some one called "A Circular Letter Report, Issued by Authority and With the Approval of the National Officers of the American Society of Equity of North America," and was addressed to the agricultural press of the United States.

This circular was sent out with what purported to be an official letter of our order calling attention especially to the contents of said circular.

My name appeared—signed to said circular as national president, and the letters accompanying the circulars were also signed with my name as national president.

In this circular attack was made upon the honesty and integrity of our late president, James A. Everitt.

I now desire to state most emphatically under oath that I never signed said circular, nor did I ever authorize anyone to sign my name to any letter accompanying such circular, either as an individual or as an official of your order.

Said circular was not, as far as I have any knowledge, the official act of the officers of this order, and the use of my name to said circular as your president was wholly unauthorized and unknown to me, and I did not approve of the contents of said circular at any time.

(*Signed*) CICERO M. BARNETT.

State of Indiana, } ss:
County of Marion, }

I, Cicero M. Barnett, being duly sworn upon my oath, say that the facts stated above over my signature are true, and I make them freely so that the public may know the facts.

(*Signed*) CICERO M. BARNETT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Bernhardt E. Sattler, a notary public in and for said county and State by Cicero M. Barnett this 8th day of January, 1908.

(SEAL) BERNHARDT E. SATTLER.
Notary Public.

My commission expires Sept. 11, 1910.

It is seldom indeed that any set of men ever received so severe a letting down as the above affidavit gives the few who have so persistently and falsely sought to injure a man's character, destroy his business, a business devoted more to the good of others than himself, break up a society designed wholly for the benefit of the people, and divert what had been accomplished to their own selfish ends. But they are meeting the fate such people usually meet. Some of them are under bond to answer in court for their deeds of crime, while others of them are fugitives from justice.

But Mr. Barnett, finding that neither his admonitions nor repudiation would restrain those whom he had been thrown in official association with, resigned the presidency, as appears by the following notice in the Indianapolis Star of January 10:

> Cicero M. Barnett, president of the American Society of Equity, has tendered his resignation to the board of directors of that organization to be acted on at the meeting to be held next month. O. D. Pauley, secretary and treasurer of the American Society of Equity, and the only officer of the organization in the city yesterday, would not discuss President Barnett's action yesterday afternoon.

As to what action was taken on the resignation we are not advised, as the A. S. of E. headquarters in this city seems to be a star chamber affair, and what is done, or is proposed to be done; that is, the inner workings, are held in the hidden recesses of the Claypool Building.

Our purpose in this article is to do simple justice to Mr. Barnett, to let the public know what is being done, and how, and to prove conclusively that good men may be deceived, and were deceived in the convention of last fall.

County unions, local unions, and the members generally, may well do as President Barnett has done, and repudiate the whole push. Having been deceived is not a crime, but sticking to the deceivers after one sees the deception, is quite a different matter.

PROPOSED COTTON BANKS

As was to be expected in view of certain action that has been taken by the financial concerns of the country, apparently backed by government authority, the more intelligent cotton growers are discussing banks of their own to finance the cotton while yet in the hands of the growers. We believe the plan proposed is entirely practical, and that it may be made available by the growers of many other staple crops as well as cotton, and that, through the main crops, it may be made to protect the smaller ones, until every agricultural product may be made secure in the hands of the producers, and guarantee to them a reasonable and equitable profit.

We clip the following from the Cotton Journal, and commend it to the consideration of wheat and corn and hay and tobacco growers:

"Necessity is the mother of invention." This is an old adage which may be applied in modern as well as ancient times when situations are developed which demand solution in some way. The present stringency in finances and the apparent inability or unwillingness of the larger banks to provide currency to the smaller banks in sufficient volume for any purpose except to move the growers of the South to look for relief in their holding movements to some other source for protection in the future financing of crops of American cotton.

If the present banking capacity of the country is only sufficient to handle cotton in transit from the grower to the buyer, and funds cannot be found available in sufficient volume to finance such portions of the crop as the farmers want to hold, then the farmers must either provide the necessary banking facilities or their future efforts to hold cotton will receive no more encouragement from our present banks than is the case at the present. If our present banks need all of the currency to supply only the demands of the buyers and to carry on the regular commercial business of the country, then it is quite clear that we need some separate and specific banking institutions for the sole purpose of advancing loans on cotton in storage before it is sold. The whole crop must be financed before it is finally spun up by somebody, somewhere, whether the staple is in the hands of the growers, the buyers or the spinners. The financial world seems to prefer to finance the crop in the hands of the buyers and the spinners after the farmers have sold, and the general sentiment of the bankers each year is that the growers should market rapidly and not hold back any material part of the crop. We have carefully studied this situation for many years, and do not believe that the present sentiment of banks is likely to be changed for some years to come. The only relief for the growers, it appears to us, will be found in endorsing, encouraging and backing centralized banking capital for the single purpose of financing cotton in storage.

Undoubtedly cotton stored and insured properly constitutes the highest and best type of gilt edged collateral known to the banking business upon which to negotiate loans. The farmers, therefore, owning this type of collateral, occupy a prominent position in inviting capital from every standpoint of safety and security. Where would there be a safer institution to do business than a bank organized for the one purpose of negotiating loans on cotton in storage with a sufficient volume of business in hand to keep its capital actively employed for twelve months every year? The idea of these centralized cotton banks in each cotton growing country is not new, as they have been more or less discussed and endorsed by leading financiers in the South for the past year or two.

THE OLD AND THE NEW

Don't be afraid of an idea simply because it is new. The new is constantly chasing away the old, and what seems impossible or miraculous today becomes a common, every-day affair tomorrow. Of course wild things are proposed, and it will not do to run after every will-o'-the-wisp a restless dreamer may see, but this is an age of such rapid and undreamable development that the opposer never knows when he is safe in his opposition.

When, a few years ago, Mr. Everitt in UP-TO-DATE FARMING declared that farmers could secure equitable prices for their products by controlled marketing, the world was very much astonished, and thought it a thing impossible. The idea was so new, and so different from what had been taught and practiced, that most farmers themselves thought it ridiculous. So the world has thought of every suggestion of a great thing for human advancement. When it was said that carriages could be run on iron roads by steam power, and excel in transportation the vehicles then in use, those at the head of public opinion declared the proposition absurd, and quoted scientific principles to prove the scheme impossible. After some roads had been built and moving engines placed upon them, thus establishing the fact to that extent at least, the question of speed upset the scientific schools, and the wise ones were sure it could not be done. So late as 1819, the Quarterly Review, published in London, and at that time the greatest magazine in the world, had the following to say about the railroads:

> As to those persons who speculate on making railways generally throughout the kingdom, and superseding all the canals, all the wagons, mails and stage coaches, post-chaises and, in short, every other mode of conveyance, by land and by water, we deem them and their visionary schemes unworthy of notice. What, for instance, can be more absurd and ridiculous than the prospect of locomotives traveling twice as fast as stage coaches? We should as soon expect the people of Woolwich (the great arsenal town) to suffer themselves to be fired off from one of Congreve's richochet rockets as trust themselves to the mercy of such a machine going at such a rate.

In less than a hundred years from that time that very doubtful means of transportation and travel has virtually driven out all others except the same power employed on water, and the impossible speed is four or five times exceeded!

It has been so through every step of human progress. Neither opposition nor ridicule can stay the progress of a great truth when it is once awakened and sent forth; and we verily believe, within the lives of people now living, the fact that the greatest class of our industrial population labored only to produce, and left entirely to others to say at what price they should sell the results of their labors, will seem like some far-away story of the olden time. It is not just that one should labor and create, and another should say what the thing created, the result of the labor, is worth, or at what price another shall take it. God's plan toward the human race is founded on justice, and man cannot long defeat it.

¶ When you go into a store to buy an advertised article do not accept something the dealer says is "just as good." An advertiser spends his money to introduce his goods to you. After that it is up to the goods to "make good." Do you think he would expect an inferior article to please YOU? Insist on getting what you ask for. Advertised brands are usually best.

SELF-RELIANCE

During these first months of the year is a good time to consider whence the good things come, and on what we must rely for things desired in the future.

It is very evident that if farmers wish a change in conditions that shall enable them to exercise an influence in pricing their products as all other classes price what they have for sale, there is no source they can look to for that change, but to themselves. Everybody is busy looking out for himself, and nearly everybody other than farmers, fear to lodge a price-making power in the farmers' hands. Of course such fears are groundless as regards the equity plan, but graft and greed have figured so conspicuously in other lines, that changes are dreaded.

Farmers, therefore, must depend upon themselves. They must not only organize to accomplish their just and reasonable purpose, but they must assist in educating public action. No class of people ever had a greater proposition with which to go before the world, nor one so logically reasonable, so entirely just and fair, and so sure to benefit all classes as well as the great class that is presenting it.

But the farmers themselves need to be educated up to it. So long have they accepted the price speculation has awarded them, that they are slow to believe there can be any other way. They are suspicious of their fellows, and lack confidence in themselves. They are doubtful of marketing methods different from those which they have been accustomed, and skeptical of their ability to make any other method successful.

They must be educated to look at all these things differently. They must be led up to business confidence and self-reliance. They see how other people do things, and chafe under the disadvantages forced upon them; They must be taught to overcome these disadvantages by their own efforts—to quit looking to others for relief, and to rely upon themselves.

And farmers, so far as these things are concerned, are not inapt scholars. They learn rapidly. When the truths are brought before them, they readily and eagerly accept them, and need but little persuasion to induce them to act. This is proven conclusively by the wonderful educational work accomplished by UP-TO-DATE FARMING. In just a few years it has compelled the world to acknowledge a doctrine that no one conceded before, and all it needs to win a complete victory is to get before the people. This suggests a line of work in which everybody can assist. Help us to get more readers; and let us all together teach farmers the truth, and induce them to be more self-reliant.

ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF

The readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING know what a struggle we had for years with some of the old line farm papers, to get the truths of Equity before the people, and to get a hearing for the now quite generally accepted doctrine of controlled marketing. Hundreds of patriotic farmers all over the country, stood by us in this fight, and compelled the opposition papers to quit their warfare or take their names from their subscription lists. One of the bitterest of these was the Ohio Farmer, published by the Lawrence Publishing Co.

It is now almost beyond belief that one C. R. Walrod, paid by the acting officials from the treasury of the American Society of Equity, is sending the names and addresses of members of the Society to its avowed enemies, in order that they may have the greater opportunity to poison their minds and disrupt the organization!

The above mentioned bitterest of these enemies is actually sending circular letters to such members and soliciting their patronage in aid of their nefarious work. The letter sent out shows that the whole animus of the Ohio Farmer was jealousy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. His principal fight has always been upon the society because it supported this paper, and upon Mr. Everitt because "He published a paper." The burden of the letter sent out to the members is an appeal for subscriptions; and there you have it; people in the pay of the Society playing into the hands of its worst enemies.

Not so very long ago the papers were burdened and a court record blurrred with proceedings in which that same publisher figured in a shameful prosecution, in which a young girl, a niece, we believe, was mentioned as the prosecuting witness. Those who now represent the Society of Equity go tremendous lengths to find endorsers of their own iniquity.

AN INEFFECTIVE REMEDY

It is a pity that our lawmakers will not take a practical view of the money question. Perhaps they do, but the power of the banking concerns is so great that they dare not support any measure which those concerns do not favor. Certain it is that no measure is seriously proposed which does not carry with it increased powers for the banks and an enlargement of the bank circulation, whereas it is just as certain that such measures cannot bring relief only as the banks will it, nor can they contribute in the least toward the prevention of such a crisis as came last October and November. That trouble was not the result of a lack of currency. The monthly statement of the Comptroller for December shows that the total outstanding currency at that time was $690,130,895, which is nearly ninety-four million dollars more than that of a year ago, and an increase of $33,912,699, for December alone. It is folly to say that the panic was the result of a lack of currency when there was ninety-four million dollars more of currency than there had been before, and when the currency was actually increasing at the rate of practically thirty-four millions a month.

The panic was caused by hoarding, not by the people, but by the corporations that had the power to hoard it; and increasing those powers instead of preventing panics will make it easier to precipitate them.

A little bit of true remedial legislation would be a provision compelling banks to secure their deposits. That would give confidence to individual depositors, and keep the general circulation in the banks, and make it harder for those with evil designs to "corner" the money. Practical plans to acccomplish that have been suggested by men of intelligence and influence, but they seem not to have reached the lawmakers.

DEMAND EXCEEDS SUPPLY

In his testimony during the trial of the Government's case against the American Tobacco Company, T. B. Yuille, head of the leaf buying department for the Southern States, admitted that, in face of a substantial increase in acreage during the past ten years, that the demand for tobacco has so greatly increased until the supply is not equal to the demand. He pointed out that during this period from 60,000 to 160,000 acres in eastern North Carolina and South Carolina have been turned over from cotton and truck to tobacco culture because the latter proved more profitable. He declared that the improvement in the demand for tobacco has been due largely to the development of foreign markets.

In the light of this testimony, it is no wonder that so many of the buyers accept the ultimatums of the growers regarding the disposition of pooled stores. It is no wonder, that the tobacco trust is exercised over the action of growers with regard to next year's operations. The words of this official make it pretty plain that, in allowing back crops to remain in the hands of the growers, the tobacco trust believes it can bluff the farmers into believing that it does not need the stock, excepting at its own figures. The growers will have profitable prices as the demand for tobacco goods justify them.

EVERY BUSINESS LETTER DEMANDS A REPLY OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Many farmers have an aversion to correspondence. Even when a sheet of paper is sent to them and an addressed return envelope, they often push them aside without using them. Of course the postage stamp will cost two cents, but it is not the cost they object to, and perhaps they are asked to send a small sum to renew their subscription, say $1.00. We again don't believe many would excuse themselves that they did not have the dollar or were not willing to pay it, for subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. But the fact remains that many letters sent out are not answered.

We believe, oftimes, the stamp is not in the house, and then the trouble of getting a money order, or draft, or of registering the letter accounts for most of the failures to reply to letters. But as regards letters sent out from our office this should not be pleaded as a valid reason because in every case we send an extra strong return envelope in which any sum of ten dollars or less may be put and mailed without registering at our expense. Of course, paper money must be used for all sums of $1.00 or more and silver must be wrapped to prevent it moving about in the envelope. It is always desirable to have a few stamps on hand and your carrier will supply them if you put a dime or more in the mail box with the request.

Thus we remove practically all the trouble. Our readers should remember that we have many trials, that the expense of publishing a paper like UP-TO-DATE FARMING is very heavy and that a leter unanswered usually calls for a double expense on the part of the sender. As farmers are becoming business men now, one of the rules they should adopt, and it is a rule in every well regulated business house, is that every business letter demands an acknowledgement.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1.00 PER YEAR. A CLUB OF FIVE FOR $3.00

Foreign Subscriptions, including Canada, $1.50 per Year.

Clubs. Two subscriptions for $1.50; five for $3.00. These rates also apply to one person for two or five years respectively.

Always state if a renewal or a new subscriber. *DON'T NEGLECT THIS.*

Your Address should always be written very plainly, including *COUNTY*. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Change of Address. Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state. If you change your post office give old office as well as new.

Imperative Order. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, do not fail to send your printed address as on the wrapper along. Failure to observe this order may cause us much unnecessary work.

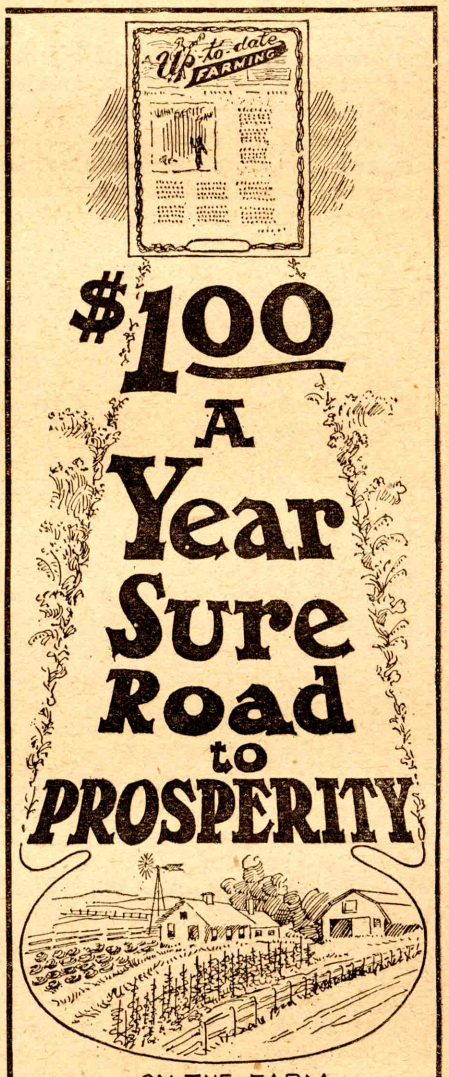
The datest Date shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Subscribers are urged to keep their time paid *IN ADVANCE*.

Members of Equity will find the date on their wrapper to which subscription has been paid.

Responsibility Disclaimer. The editor assumes no responsibility for correctness of signed letters and articles, nor for matter in departments conducted by others whose names appear in the head.

Profitable Employment. If you want to engage in a profitable business all your time or part time, write to us.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.



Pub. UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Dear Sir—Enclosed is $.....for which please send me a pass on the ROAD TO PROSPERITY for...years, or...passes one year.

NAME .....

R. R.... P. O.....

Co..... STATE.....

TERMS

1 year subscription	$1.00
2 year subscription (or 2 subscriptions 1 year)	1.50
5 year subscription (or 5 subscriptions 1 year	3.00
Life subscription	5.00

Address UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE MONEY IN HIDING

A graet deal is being said about "the money in hiding," and the unknown person who is hiding it is being soundly berated as the individual responsible for the lengthening out of the recent "panic." Even the President in his message to Congress found occasion to say: "Individuals have hoarded their cash and the working men their earnings; all of which money has been withheld and kept in hiding or in the safe deposit box to the detriment of prosperity."

Seriously, who is hiding the money? The President intimates that it is individuals and wage-earners, which virtually means the masses of the people. We do not believe the monetary stringency is chargeable to the masses. Ordinary people don't care to keep money about them, and if they have the least bit of assurance of safety, they prefer to put it in other hands.

Besides the alleged hoarding by the people is not sufficient to account for the recent stringency. There is a very high per capita of money now, and the amount is constantly increasing. Deposits and loans diminish, but bank note circulation increases. This is the constant showing of the bank statements, or was during the "panic." Every institution that might increase its circulation did so, and about as fast as it went out it disappeared.

There is somewhere a power that can hoard money that is far more potent than the masses of the people, and means to call the people's money into the banks will have little impression on the real hoards. The money is being hoarded for a purpose, and it will not come from hiding until that purpose is accomplished. We do not know what the purpose is. It may be to create a general slump in prices to enable speculators, the real hoarders of money, to buy up the choicest lines of property to sell again at high prices during another "wave of prosperity." It may be by some giant secret combination to freeze out lesser ones and get their holdings at forced sales. It may be to compel the very thing that was determined upon and is being done, an issue of Government bonds to increase the ability of banks to issue their notes as money.

Whatever the cause, the remedies proposed will not reach the disease, for no matter how much money might be issued, it can be controlled by those who issue it. It can be put out on easy terms and create "prosperity," or it can be gathered in and hoarded to make a stringency, whenever the issuers will it, and whenever the one or the other condition will bring them the greatest profits.

What do we conclude, then? That the Government alone should issue and control the money. Don't be startled at this saying. There is nothing either radical or revolutionary in it. The Government coins the gold, the silver, the nickel and the copper; and it issues the gold and silver certificates. And more than that, it stands sponsor for the national bank notes, and guarantees their redemption — redeems them if the banks fail. In reality, the national bank notes are only Government bonds chopped up in small pieces to circulate as money. But the bankers control the output, while the Government pays them interest on the bonds and the people pay them interest on the notes, which they may contract or expand at their pleasure, as may best serve their purposes and add most to their accumulations.

Why not let the Government do its own chopping—chop up its own bonds and put the pieces into circulation whenever business needs the notes to effect exchanges worse than hoarders need the interest that may accrue upon the bonds?

HANDS OR BRAINS

Are you working entirely with your hands and letting some other person do the thinking for you? If you are, wake up. You have brains, probably as good as the other people have. Use them and you will need to use your hands less.

NOT DEAD YET

The greatest organization of the common people of this country, has not been ruined. The only organization which provided for the industrial freedom of the real representative citizens — the American farmer — may have been threatened, but certainly not destroyed.

The trouble emanating from the late national convention was merely the first serious test of loyalty and we may expect other such tests before we have gained our objects.

If members of the Society had "thrown up the sponge," as it were; or if the farmers had simply bowed their heads to disappointment, with ambition lost and all hope for success extinguished entirely; then might the speculators have chuckled with satisfaction. Then the parasites, the hangers-on for a position and influence, for graft and corruption, might commence a celebration of their triumph and the relegation of the farmer, once more to obscurity.

But the members have met the situation squarely. They recognized, with regret, the conditions resulting from the national convention, realizing that some one had blundered—that very serious mistakes had been made—that while they may desire to place the responsibility for these mistakes where it belongs, still they feel obliged to refuse to abide by them because they are mistakes unconstitutional, and contrary to the true principles of Equity.

In their extremity, they quite naturally turn to the one man who is qualified to lead them along right lines—the founder of the organization. That their confidence in J. A. Everitt is not shaken in demonstrated by the hundreds of personal letters, to that effect, which are being received constantly. And how could it be

(Continued on page 6)

WITH UP-TO-DATE'S PUBLISHER

WHOSE MONEY HAVE WE?

The following people have recently sent money to this office, but their address is insufficient, hence orders cannot be executed. We expect all of these people think they have been defrauded. We give the amount of money sent and any part of address we have.

The following sent $2.00 each:

July 17, ———, Riverside, Iowa; Dec. 3, ———, Rochelle, Ill.

The following sent $1.50 each:

Dec. 30, J. B. Tripp, Mont.; Dec. 23, R. D. Henson.

The following sent $1.00 each:

Jan. 2, 1907, T. A. Brown, Garcy, Cal.; May 13, Wiley Woodard; April 22, W. O. Swarts, Andover; April 20, T. A. Lilly; March 21, H. R. Wilson, Miss.; Jan. 4, I. Stauffen, Cometa, Okla.; Jan. 31, J. D. Orr; Jan. 31, A. E. Page; March 18, J. C. Franklin, Fremont; Dec. 16, ———, Watertown.

The following sent 50 cents each:

Jan. 12, Harvey R. Witt, Leesville; Jan. 21, W. C. Smither; Jan. 28, Anton Turrill, Dresden; Jan. 3, Geo. L. Hoyt, LaFayette.

The following sent the amount stated:

Sept. 13, ———, Nashville, Mich., 20c; April 25, ———, Bigpiney, Mo., 25c; Jan. 2, ———, Foxholen, N. D.; Jan. 2, S. H. Hess, Clinton, 42 cents; Dec. 30, Geo. Miller, 90 cents; Jan. 10, ———, York, Neb., 70 cents.

We have letters as follows with insufficient addresses:

M. H. Welling, J. H. Fulton, Walker Fulton, Mrs. Bell George, T. S. Woolers, E. I. Edwards, A. J. Horner, H. H. Barnett, Andrew Haye, Chas. Zobeist, B. F. Harrell, Ole Amundson, Joe Lorenz, Minnesota; Charlie Lorenz, Minnesota; Summerfield, Ill.; Hub City, Wis.; Waverly, Ky., R. R. 1; James Ford; Mrs. G. H. Rader, Wigner, Ohio; Coloma Station, Wis.; Willie H. Schiter; M. R. Johnson; Henry Friger; W. M. Tyler; Mr. Ocran; H. Stretch; Pat Roan, Eagleton; L. J. Ulley, Ind.; James Stimson; H. W. Fenimore; Carl G. Pekowsky; Frank Adames; Roland Newton; Bellefounte, Pa.

Request to change address from Lilac, Ky., to Duff, Ky., no name given.

Remittance of $2.00. Received at this office Nov. 21, 1907, for a subscriber owing 90 cents arrears.

Russellville—Claims party is dead; left no estate. No name or State given.

W. V. Tompkins claims Mr. Coulder has been dead two years. No postoffice or State given.

If you recognize your order, repeat it for identification and write to the publisher.

We have some sample copies for the friends who will send for them and pass them around.

One day recently we received 1,791 letters in one mail delivery and nearly all contained subscriptions or renewals. This is the largest single mail we ever received.

Look at your wrapper. If in arrears, renew now. Always, if convenient, send your address clipped from wrapper to help us.

SPECIAL LIMITED OFFER to subscribers. If you received one, don't let the time limit expire. We don't want to lose a single subscriber.

Banks have made some very onerous rules regarding collecting checks and we request our subscribers to please not send them in the future. Even drafts on large cities like Kansas City, Philadelphia, Boston, etc., for which the remitter probably paid a fee, we are charged another fee for collecting. Send the cash in a strong envelope well secured or registered letter, or postoffice or express money order or bank draft on Chicago or New York. When the Farmers' Society of Equity gets strong it will not allow onerous rules made against the public.

There are thousands of names on our subscription list of members who paid 1907 dues, according to their reports, where the report and payment did not reach us. The only way we can get a correct list is to report the fact to the member and he in turn should report back and not take offense. We have always accepted the member's statement and given credit, although it means a loss of many hundreds of dollars to us.

"EVERYBODY RENEW AND GET A NEW ONE" was the burden of a special limited offer sent to 30,000 subscribers, good until February 24, 1908. If you are one who received that offer, and if you have not embraced it, please do so promptly. Every subscriber added to this paper's list increases its power, to double its list will double its power, etc. Each present subscriber should work to multiply its subscription list many times and thus correspondingly multiply its power.

If you approve of what this paper is doing, drop a postal to us for a few sample copies to hand around.

OUR ADVERTISERS

Did you ever see a finer display? The fiercer the attacks of the enemies of UP-TO-DATE FARMING became, the more the business men of the country rallied to its support, after they knew the animus of the opposition. The business men know that this paper is a great power for good to them as it is the greatest power for all that is good for farmers. They know that to divert this paper from its past policies and from the accomplishment of its mission will be a terrible blow to all legitimate business in the country. Patronize our advertisers.

ORDERS WE LIKE

On February 4 we received a wire order for 100 Third Power books from W. H. Seymour, director of Alabama Bureau of Cotton Statistics, Montgomery, Ala., to be distributed on the occasion of the annual convention of the Alabama division of the Southern Cotton Association. We like to receive such orders. If some wealthy man philanthropically inclined would distribute five million of these books to as many farmers, all farmers' problems would soon be solved. This number of books could be printed and mailed for about $750,000. Considering that a good many times this sum has been expended each year for many years by the National Department of Agriculture, State experiemnt stations and farm papers, without the prolems being solved, would it not be a good investment?

REWARD

MY ENEMIES have said, written and printed many false charges against me, hoping in this way they could turn the people against me, ruin UP-TO-DATE FARMING and then there would be no hindrance to the accomplishment of their base conspiracy.

I have always striven to be honest in business; I have never knowingly or willfully wronged a human being; I am proud of all my connection with the Society of Equity as its founder, its chief promoter and in my efforts to save it. Therefore I offer the following

REWARD

For each charge made against the undersigned by officers or employees of the present American Society of Equity, or organizers of the same, and made public through circulars, or the sheet called Equity Farm Journal, and which, if true, would be a discredit to me, I will pay $100.00 on proof that it is true. **JAMES A. EVERITT.**

Indianapolis, Ind., January 24, 1908.

Evidence Wanted

NOTWITHSTANDING that all charges made against the writer by present and past fficers of the American Society of Equity have been refuted and indisputable evidence of their falsity submitted;

And ntwithstanding that the president of the society has attempted to evade responsibility for those published over his name by an affidavit; and the secretary has also in a signed public statement attempted to escape responsibility; and employees of headquarters have left the State to escape arrest and punishment; still there are people going over the country and repeating the false charges in local, county and State union meetings and causing them to be published in papers and otherwise.

Therefore, I appeal to all fair-minded people who believe in justice and equity, to make correct records of any statements of a damaging nature to my character, reputation or business and have same attested to, if the statements were made by word of mouth, by one or more reliable witnesses, or secure newpapers or circulars containing such statements, send to me and I will prosecute the guilty parties. Always also send the envelope or wrapper in which the letter, circular or paper was received.

I am determined to break up the hellish conspiracy and will go the breadth of the country, if necessary, to do it. I particularly seek evidence against Charles U. Pierson, State organizer of North Dakota, but it is not expected that this appeal be limited to any one State or individual.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 3, 1908. **JAMES A. EVERITT.**

NOT DEAD YET

(Continued from page 5)

otherwise? He has proven the efficacy of the plans he conceived; he has proven his ability to lead and direct the successful carrying out of those plans; he has, through these years, proven his integrity and loyalty to those to whom his life work was dedicated; and he has proven the falcity of every charge to the contrary that has been made by those who seek to undo his good work. That he may continue to advise and direct the work of the Society, the members have pledged themselves, in a determination regarding which there can be no question, to continue to support the official paper, UP-TO-DATE FARMING. They realize, as expressed by many local unions in their resolutions, that this paper can keep them together and guide the organization into safe channels as no other could. They appreciate the actions of the delegates to the convention who remained loyal to the farmers, who have provided the opportunity and devised a plan by which the organization may be saved to work out the objects for which it was intended.

With such a display of loyalty on the part of its members, who can say that the organization is destroyed?

As a matter of fact, it will have in their ability to maintain prices can be restored and will be restored. Therefore this paper will continue on to accomplish its mission, as it never for a moment thought of relinquishing it. Give hearty support to UP-TO-DATE FARMING now, seeing that the powers that would have curbed it against the accomplishment of its mission has been broken never more to rise. We verily believe, when the confidence of farmers is established again as it should be at once, they can now go forward without interruption to the full accomplishment of the mission of this paper, which is also the object of the Society of Equity.

KANSAS STATE MEETING

At the annual meeting of the Kansas State Union of the A. S. of E. at Hutchinson, Kan., February 4 and 5 the following resolutions were passed:

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, All legislative authority emanated from and is vested in the people.

Whereas, UP-TO-DATE FARMING teaches the correct doctrine of price making and controlled marketing of farm products, and as it has stood alone for years in its sphere of usefulness, it has endeared itself in the estimation of all members of the American Society of Equity.

Whereas, A conspiracy was formed during the past year, by employees and others, at national headquarters, the principal object of which was to replace our official paper with one to be created by themselves, ble and profitable prices for farm products, so nobly begun, must be carried on to a successful conclusion. If we falter now, we will soon experience old conditions. Producers cannot tolerate the pricing of their products by those whose only interest is exploiting of the same. To accomplish this object speedily, farmers must work together as a unit.

Resolved, That we consider the practice known as gambling in grain futures as one of the most depressing features of the general market. And we heartily commend Congressmen Scott, McCumber and Culbertson in their efforts to enact a bill in Congress making this a criminal offense, and punishable the same as other henious offenses against public morals and welfare.

Resolved, That we again demand uniform inspection of grain, and we believe that this can be best accomplished by national inspection, and we heartily endorse the petition that is now in the hands of the Governor bearing on this subject.

PLEDGING WOOL

We have received the below very simple form of pledge for wool from Mr. W. T. Riner of Riner P. O., Montgomery county, Virginia, and his letter of transmittal to the growers as follows:

DEAR SIR:

I enclose a form of pledge for the wool growers of our section that I want you to consider and sign and return.

I claim that we producers of wool should have something to say about the price and we can have if we stand together in this matter. I am convinced we were deprived of 2 cents per pound, that we were entitled to on our last year's crop, by the local buyers.

If you agree that this is the proper thing to do, please get all your neighbors, wool growers, to sign the pledge with you. We will have a leading man in each neighborhood to get the pledges. When we are all together, let's see if we cannot sell our wool co-operatively to advantage.

The pledge follows:

We, the undersigned wool growers of the county of Montgomery, in Virginia, and adjoining counties, do hereby pledge our wool to be held together until a satisfactory price is agreed upon between us and some manufacturers or dealers.

Name .....

No. of sheep.....

This matter is referred to other wool growers, and this paper will freely give its service to bring about close pledging, pooling and control of the 1908 wool crop for fair and equitable prices. We will print and mail pledges free on request. Apply on this blank.

....

(*Cut out and fill in and mail*)

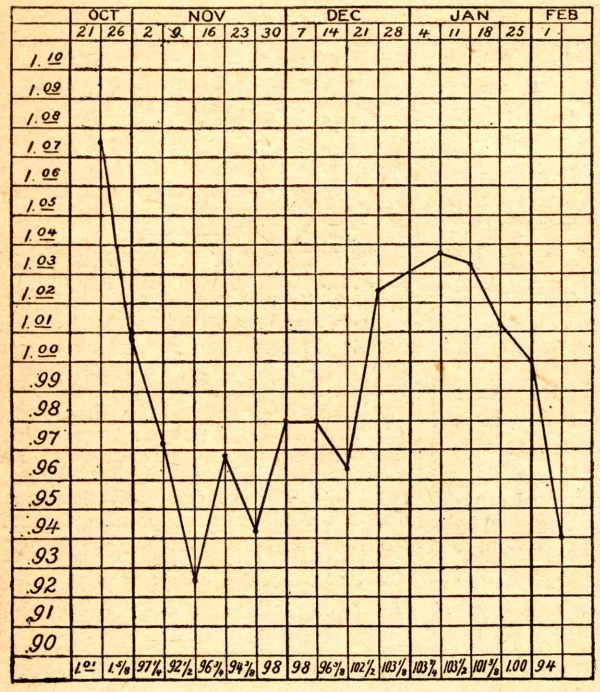
Publisher UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Please send to the undersigned blank pledges for wool. There are about.....producers in my neighborhood.

NAME .....

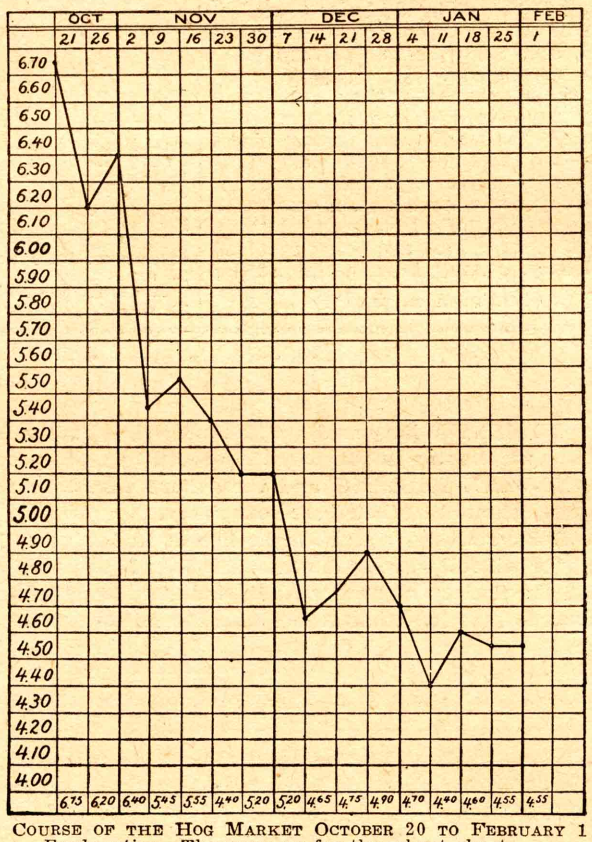
R. R....P. O.....

Co. ..... STATE.....



COURSE OF THE WHEAT MARKET OCTOBER 21 TO FEBRUARY 1

Explanation—The date is at top and price to left. The dots indicate the highest for cash wheat on the day.



COURSE OF THE HOG MARKET OCTOBER 20 TO FEBRUARY 1

Explanation—The same as for the wheat chart.

become stronger by reason of having overcome the difficulties.

Its work will go forward as never before—and strictly in the interests of the farmer. It is the Farmers Society of Equity with UP-TO-DATE FARMING as its official paper, which promises to solve the problems of the greatest class of people on earth.

TRYING TO FIGURE IT OUT

(Continued from page 1)

the medium that gave the farmers courage and confidence to control their crops; will it not follow that when this medium is threatened, and widely reported that it had been deprived of its former position (although false) that the courage and confidence of the farmers would largely be destroyed and they would go back to their old way of marketing? The action of that convention and events subsequent to it were terrible shocks to farmers and confidence was largely destroyed. They had good reason to say: "Well, it is so, farmers won't stick, and I'd better market before the prices go still lower."

But UP-TO-DATE FARMING was not destroyed and it is firmer in the confidence of farmers now than ever before. Also the confidence of farmers also to take control and direction of the American Society of Equity and relegate its founder and our official paper to the rear.

Whereas, These employees have, during the past year, given a large part of their time, and spent a large sum of the society's money in propagating what is known as Equity Exchanges, all contrary to the fundamental principles of the American Society of Equity; and

Whereas, The representation at the late national annual convention was unfair, unwarranted and calculated to disrupt our beloved organization, to-wit: the seating of 105 delegates from Indiana and Illinois, and refusing to allow the delegation from Kansas (six) to represent our State's membership; and

Whereas, The above irregularities of said late convention are so gross, flagrant and revolutionary that we refuse to be held by its action.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we appreciate the efforts and sacrifices of our ex-President J. A. Everitt in bringing our organization to its present high standard, and we hereby extend to him our vote of confidence.

Resolved, That we continue UP-TO-DATE FARMING as our official paper.

Resolved, That we severely condemn all who took part in the late conspiracy, and we warn them and all others that radical or important changes must emanate from the people.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the six delegates who represented Kansas at the late national convention and endorse their action in the convention held October 25 and 26, which convention we hold to be the only bona-fide annual convention of the American Society of Equity held in the year 1907.

Resolved, That the campaign for equita-

ARRESTED

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1908.

Mr. J. A. Everitt:

Bowne, Nelson and Gentner arrested today and are locked up. You must be here tomorrow.

GEO. B. BRIGGS.

The parties are Chas. W. Bowne, Theo. G. Nelson and John Gentner, publishers and editors of the Equity Farm Journal. The reason for the arrests is the publication of many false and libelous articles contained in the December-January number of the above mentioned paper and against Mr. Everitt.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Fly abroad, thou glorious paper,
Win and conquer, never cease;
Spread from eastern coast to western,
Multiply and still increase.

J. D. GAINES.

1000 MEN WANTED

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY wants 1,000 capable men at once. To organize the farmers of the country so as to guarantee profitable and equitable prices and to keep them organized will require permanent representatives in every county, or group of two counties or more.

In the development of this farmers' society, which is different from the Grange or Alliance or any former farmers' society, it will require representatives like great life insurance companies have. But the inducements to represent such a great and good movement will be greater than can be offered by any other institution.

We call for representatives; we want them from every county in the country and in each community. If you are a man of ability, intelligence and integrity, and command the confidence of the people in your community, and want to engage, temporarily or permanently, in a pleasant, profitable and beneficial business at home or away from home, send your application on the below blank at once.

To applicants will be sent full particulars. You can give all or part of your time, the former preferred. Promotions for deserving people will be certain and rapid until the great society is completed. It has been successful for some, now we want it to apply to ALL crops.

If you live in the grain-growing sections of the West, Northwest, or Central States; the potato-growing sections of the Northern or Eastern States; the cotton-growing States of the South; in sections that grow fruit or vegetables to ship; or that are engaged in dairy pursuits, or any agricultural interest that produces a surplus for shipping, and if you want the producers to price their own crops AND GET THE PRICES, then write to us for particulars how you can help. Use below blank.

To the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen—I want to help establish the Farmers Society of Equity for profitable prices for *all* products of the farm, therefore please send me full particulars how I can assist as per your call in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I am now

engaged at .....

....

In the past I have also been engaged in

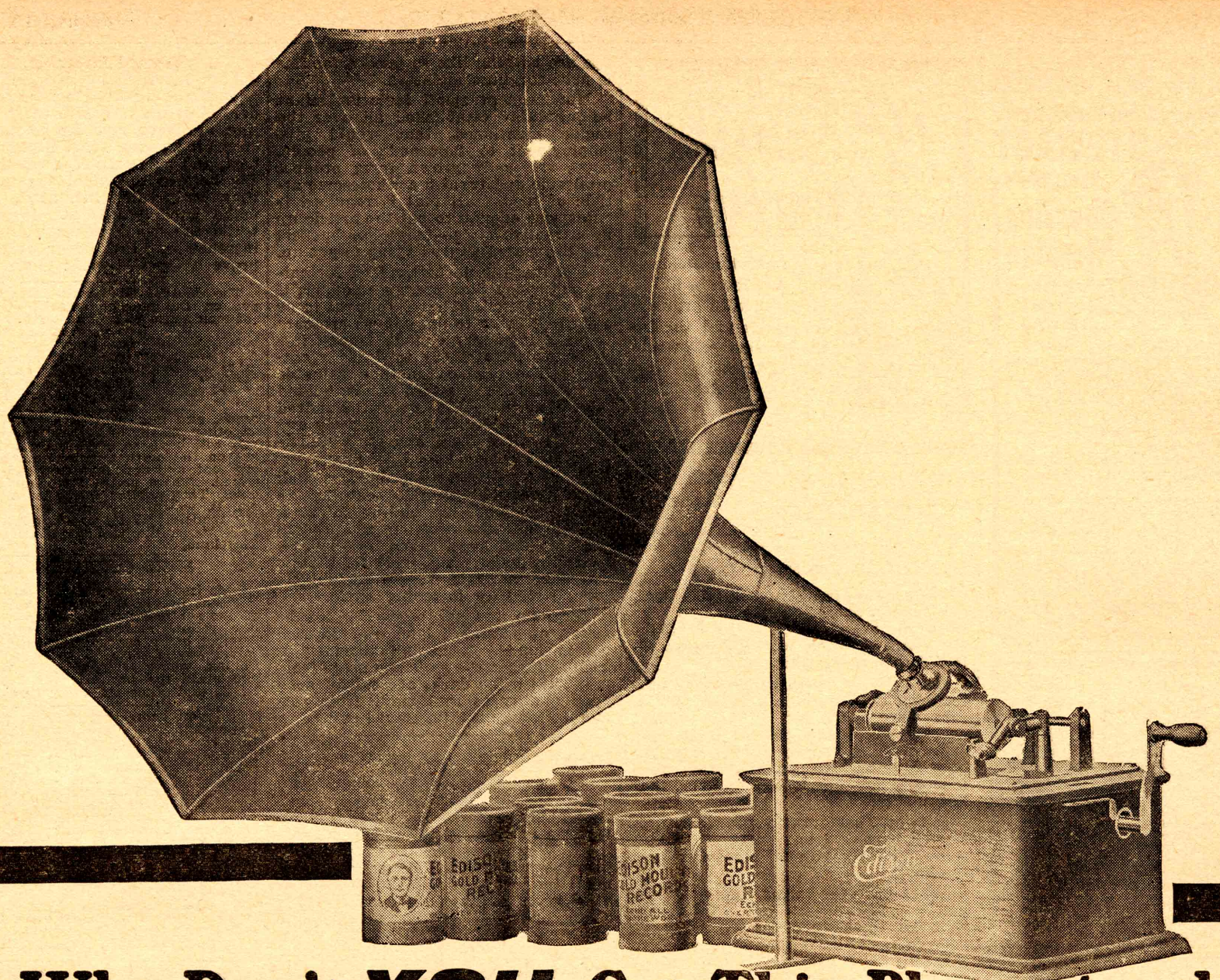
....

If I am satisfied with what you have to offer I will give.....

(*Write "all" or "part"*) *of my time.*

R. R....P. O.....

Co. ..... State.....



Why Don't *YOU* Get This Phonograph On FREE TRIAL?

For almost three years I have been making the most liberal phonograph offer ever known! I have given hosts of people the opportunity of hearing the genuine Edison Phonograph right in their own homes without a cent of cost to them.

Think of it! Thousands and thousands and thousands of people have been given the opportunity to hear in their own parlors concerts and entertainments by world famous musicians just such entertainments as the greatest metropolitan theatres are producing.

So far you have missed all this. Why? Possibly you don't quite understand my offer yet. Listen—

MY OFFER:

I will send you this Genuine Edison Standard Outfit (the newest model), complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded Records, for an absolutely free trial. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit; no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely **nothing** but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this phonograph together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will stop and think just a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

WHY I Want to Lend You this Phonograph:

I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the Genuine **Edison** Phonograph. **Nearly everyone** is familiar with the screechy, unnatural sounds produced by the imitation machines (some of which though inferior are very expensive). After hearing the old style and imitation machines people become prejudiced against all kinds of "Talking Machines." Now there's only one way to convince these people that the Edison is superior and that is to let the people actually see and hear this remarkable instrument for themselves. **That is why I am making this offer.** I can't **tell** you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison, nothing I can say or write will make you actually **hear** the grand full beauty of its tones. No words can **begin** to describe the tender, delicate sweetness with which the genuine new style Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute, or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. The wonders of the new style Edison defy the power of any pen to describe. Neither will I try to tell you how, when you're tired, nervous and blue, the Edison will soothe you, comfort and rest you, and give you new strength to take up the burdens of life afresh. *The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to loan you a Genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.*

You Don't Have to Buy It:

All I ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear this wonderful new style Edison. You will want to do that anyway because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that out of the number of your friends who will hear your machine there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done your part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as our agent or even assist in the sale of a single instrument. In fact, we appoint no such agents and at the rock-bottom price on this wonderful new outfit we could not allow any commission to anyone.

If You Want to Keep

The Phonograph—that is if you wish to make the Phonograph your own, you may do so, but it is **not** compulsory. I am asking you merely to send for a free demonstration. I won't be surprised, however, if you wish to keep the machine after having it in your own home. If you do wish to keep it, either remit us the price in full, or if you prefer, we will allow you to pay for it on the easiest kind of payments.

Our Easy Payment Plan.

There are so many people who really want a phonograph but who do not have the ready cash to pay for it all at once that I have decided on an easy payment plan that gives you absolute use of the phonograph while paying for it. $2.00 a month pays for an outfit. There is absolutely no lease or mortgage of any kind, guarantee from a third party, no going before a notary public, in fact, no publicity of any kind, and the payments are so very small and our terms so liberal that you never notice the payments.

Get the Latest Edison Catalogs

Just sign your name and address on this coupon now and mail it to us. I will send you our superbly illustrated Edison Phonograph Catalog, the very latest list of Edison Gold Moulded Records (over 1,500 of them) and our Free Trial Certificate entitling you to this grand offer. Sign this coupon now, get these catalogs and select your records at once. Remember the free concerts. Sign this coupon right now or send a postal card or letter if you prefer. But do it now. No abligations, just get the catalog. Sign the coupon and mail it to us right away before you forget it. Address F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributers, Edison Building Chicago.

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK ON EVERY INSTRUMENT

Thomas A. Edison

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phon. Distrib'rs, Edison Bdg. Dept. 3652, CHICAGO

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributers,
Edison Building, Suite 3652, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me without any obligations, your 1908 Edison Phonograph Catalog, list of Edison Gold Moulded Records and Free Trial Certificate entitling me to your grand offer, all free.

Name.....

Address.....

Sign and Mail this Coupon Today.

Save 20c per Sheep

on Every One You Shear with this STEWART No. 8 Shearing Machine

ONLY **$9.75** with 4 Combs and 4 Cutters

We Guarantee it for 25 Years

Shear your sheep with this modern machine and get from one to two pounds more wool from each sheep. It does not cut or hack the sheep. This machine has gears cut from the solid steel bar, not cast, and all wearing parts hardened file hard. The spindles are ground and polished and every part of the driving mechanism is enclosed and protected from dust and dirt in a metal case where it runs constantly in oil.

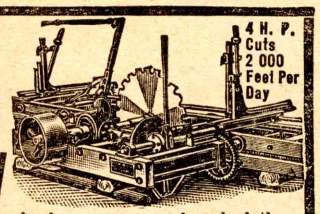
Each Machine is Fitted with the Famous Stewart No. 8 Shear

of the most improved pattern and the only perfect shear ever made in America. Its good points are all patented and cannot be used on any other make of machine. **95 per cent of all the shearing machines used in every country in the world are Stewart machines.**

Order one now or write for our big new catalogue showing the largest line of shearing machines in the world. We will send you FREE our book, "HOW TO SHEAR SHEEP" It will pay you if you have but five sheep. Send today.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
224 Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU SAW



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All sizes Saw Mills, Planers, Edgers, Trimmers, Lath Mills, Shingle Mills etc. Complete line wood working machinery. Catalogue free.

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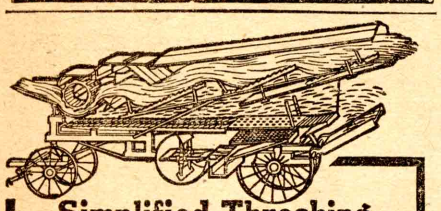

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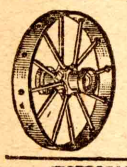
This cut shows you how the "New Huber" Thresher works, threshing faster, threshing more thoroughly and using less power, than any other thresher made. With the "New Huber" Thresher, not a kernel of your grain is wasted. You get all your grain in first-class condition—and your straw in splendid shape. Our new book the "School for Threshermen" tells all about "New Huber" Threshers and teaches you how to thresh quickly, easily and economically. We send the book FREE Write us for it today. Send no stamps. Just ask for the book and it is yours, by return mail, postpaid. Address—

The Huber Mfg. Co., Dept. M, Marion, Ohio

WIDE TIRES BEST



Carry sixty per cent more load than narrow tires under same conditions. Save money because never need repairs. We furnish steel wheels any size to fit any axle—get a set for your wagon. Our free Catalogue tells the farmer how to save money—write for it.

EMPIRE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Box 68-Z, Quincy, Ill.

FARM TELEPHONES
Direct from Factory to You.

Over 12 years successful use everywhere and an Iron Clad guarantee protect buyers of "Central" phones. Not in the Trust. Makers of reliable goods at correct prices. Write for FREE 60 Page Instruction Book.

CENTRAL TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC CO.
Rural Desk 82, St. Louis, Mo. or Dallas, Tex.

CAPITAL GASOLINE ENGINES

For a short time only we will sell a 2½ H. P. engine for **$60.** Other sizes at reasonable prices.

C.H.A. Dissinger & Bro. Wrightsville, Pa

2½ h.p.—$60

Amatite ROOFING NEEDS NO PAINT MINERAL SURFACED

Ask Your Dealer For Booklet

BUCKEYE MOWER and BINDER REPAIRS

Weber Implement Co., 416 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO* **TO** **READERS.**

Know in what Paper their Advertisement was seen. Therefore We Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.

Our richest mines are idle now;
Within the soil lies the gold;
But Nature's strike will soon be o'er,
And 'gain we'll gather wealth untold.
J. P. S.

HINTS ABOUT THINGS

Wicked seeds, like wicked habits, are laying plans for future trouble; ill winds are sowing the seeds about the farm. It is a pity they were allowed to mature last fall.

Good fences used to be farm protectors; they were absolutely necessary when stock ran at large almost everywhere. They are great conveniences now, and many a dollar's worth of good pasturage is available on well-fenced farms that is lost on farms that are not fenced.

It is very seldom one sees a manure-strewn barnyard but that he can find some "poverty points" somewhere on the farm.

What have the farms done to create money panics? All unite in saying that the American farms are the country's financial salvation, and Secretary Wilson proves it every year by incomprehensible strings of figures. But when the panics come the farmers are the first and worst sufferers. There's a monetary screw loose somewhere, sure as you live, and our big law makers seem to be doing very little to tighten it.

It is all right to lay plans for the very best and biggest crops next summer, but it is well to mix therewith some plans to get the benefit of the crops after they are grown. Arrange so you won't have to tumble them in a pile on glutted markets.

It must be confessed that the organized tobacco growers are doing best where they have kept strictly within the law and refused to countenance lawlessness of any kind. Equity is for right and justice to the growers, but it is also for law and order. Remember that.

There is a great deal of corn in the cribs yet. Let it stay there only as it is fed to stock. Don't sell until some months later. We like to see farmers get the worth of their stuff.

Green bugs are already reported in the wheat fields of the West, but the only bugs we ever knew to flourish in the winter time are humbugs. Put that in your box.

Uncle Threadbare is wondering why he finds so much water and ice on his wheat fields where he neglected to run a drain furrow last fall. Wonders never cease for him.

Tom and Jim are anxious now to grow enough to hold a plow, and then they'll farm with rapid gait, because they're reading UP-TO-DATE.

SORGHUM

We doubt if enough attention is paid in the Middle Mississippi Valley States to the growing of sorghum. Those who use molasses cannot find a more healthful article than good sorghum molasses, and the demand always exceeds the supply. In any grocery or provision store one may find manufactured syrups nicely put up in gallon buckets, and selling freely at good prices. These manufactured syrups are nothing like so good a food as is pure sorghum molasses.

Hundreds of small factories might be profitably established all over the region mentioned, that would give employment to thousands of people, make an easily grown farm product profitable and furnish a wholesome article of food. All that is required is enterprise enough to put the article up in attractive style—in gallon buckets like the manufactured syrup is put up.

And there is no better feed for cattle and sheep than sorghum fodder, if it is well cured. This is thought to be a difficult thing to do, but we are sure there is ingenuity enough among farmers to devise a way to do so profitably. The seed is another valuable side line. Sorghum seed is now quoted in the market at $1.40 per hundred pounds. Besides there is scarcely any better poultry feed, and it is understood to be a good feed for hogs.

There is another by product well worth mentioning, and that is the skimmings from the boiling juice; it is an excellent and strong fat producing slop for hogs. And we believe, though we have not tried it, that it would be valuable with which to mix ground feed for fattening cattle.

Sorghum for syrup should not be grown on manured land, nor on rich bottom lands. It grows luxuriantly in such soils, but the molasses made from it is sure to be dark, and not of such good quality as that made from sorghum grown on thin, clayed soil.

CLOVER SEED AS A MONEY CROP

For several years the demand for clover seed has been far greater than the supply, and the price has been so high as to greatly curtail clover seeding. What seed has been produced has been grown almost entirely as a side line or by-product. The clover crop has been grown for hay, and then the second crop has been permitted to grow as a volunteer crop, and if everything seemed favorable, it has been cut for seed.

It might be well to reverse this order. Cut the hay crop early as a side line, and then give the second or seed crop all the season it needs to do its best, and make the seed the main crop. We believe the yield per acre could thus be greatly increased, so as to make good profits at lower prices, while the lower prices would lead to increase of the clover acreage, and prove of great benefit to the country.

The Mutual Mercantile Company have put on the market what they say is a common sense stock and poultry food at a common sense price. Theirs is a new idea. As compared with other stock foods, they say, theirs is in reality a condensed food. It is put up in tablets; take one of the boxes and crush, and mix with fifty pounds of bran or other mash, and they guarantee that you will have as good stock food as ever put on the market, and at a cost of only one cent, and not seven to fifteen cents, per pound. These people we know to be reliable. They publish a free premium catalog No. B, which they want to send each of our readers. Write for it, addressing Mutual Mercantile Co., 5915 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, O.

SEED CORN WANTED

This issue our readers will see an advertisement in the Business Exchange of one of our subscribers who wants a carload of best yellow corn. If any local union or member has a car of good corn to sell, we would advise them to write to Mr. Lewis Collins, whose address is Aurora, N. Y., and state the price delivered to Auburn, N. Y., and other necessary particulars.

Did you know that a great part of the responsibility of a grain crop depends upon the size of the kernel planted? A small, wizened grain of wheat will, in spite of all the fertilizers, rain and sunshine, produce a small stalk of wheat. This being true, is it not important that every farmer should sow only the largest grains? The way to get the large grains is to buy a good fanning mill, one that grades the grain. The Manson Campbell Co., 5 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich., are offering a good mill, and have just issued a book giving a lot of information every farmer should know. Send for it today.

"Columbus" THE BUGGY OF QUALITY

NOW SOLD DIRECT TO CONSUMER — FROM FACTORY AT FACTORY PRICES

COLUMBUS QUALITY ONLY $52.50

COLUMBUS BUGGIES
BUILT BY US
The Standard for Quality Everywhere
NOW SOLD DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY TO YOU SAVING YOU THE HOME DEALER'S PROFIT

A "Columbus" is the vehicle you should buy. Don't take chances when you can go direct to the manufacturer, getting the genuine *Columbus Quality* and *Columbus Style, saving the 40% to 60% Dealer's Profit.*

Every Vehicle Sold on One Full Month Approval Trial and Guaranteed Two Years.

We want you as a customer—once a *Columbus customer*—always a *Columbus buyer.* When you do business with this company, you are dealing with an old reliable manufacturer with a reputation built on quality and square dealing. We have buggies now in use sold over 15 years ago. We have thousands of customers who would not have anything else.

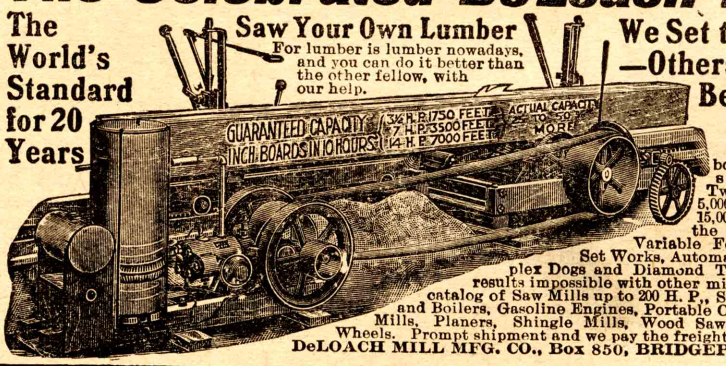
FREE OUR CATALOGUE of COLUMBUS BUGGIES, Runabouts, Phaetons, Surreys, Stanhopes, Carriages and Harness will be mailed to you *absolutely free.* Write for it now.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE & HARNESS CO.,
2030 So. High Street, Columbus, Ohio

The Celebrated DeLoach Mill

The World's Standard for 20 Years

Saw Your Own Lumber
For lumber is lumber nowadays, and you can do it better than the other fellow, with our help.



We Set the Pace —Others do the Best They Can

A 15-year-old boy can operate successfully. Two hands cut 5,000 feet per day. 15,000 mills in use the world over. Variable Feed, Friction Set Works, Automatic Steel Triplex Dogs and Diamond Track produce results impossible with other mills. Send for catalog of Saw Mills up to 200 H. P., Steam Engines and Boilers, Gasoline Engines, Portable Corn and Feed Mills, Planers, Shingle Mills, Wood Saws and Water Wheels. Prompt shipment and we pay the freight.

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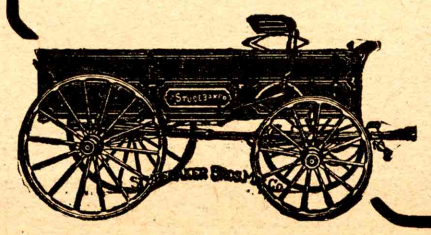
50 Years Experience Goes Into Every *Studebaker*



Not only that, but the finest materials combined with the most expert workmanship—the energy and painstaking skill of the world's largest and greatest vehicle factory is concentrated in making the Studebaker the **one farm wagon that will give long service.** Every man that ever bought a Studebaker knows what a dependable wagon it is. Studebaker excellence can be summed up in one word—**"Quality."** You won't make a mistake if you buy a Studebaker. Mention this paper and enclose two-cent stamp, and we will send you the "Studebaker" Farmer's Almanac for 1908—**FREE.**

Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.
The Largest Vehicle Factory in the World.

POTATO CROP REPORTING

Read Mr. Drake's plan of reporting on potatoes as printed in this number under heading "Notice to Secretaries and Members of the F. S. of E." We commend Mr. Drake for his thoughtfulness. His reasoning is logical and his plan carried into execution will result in much good. Now let every local union in potato-growing sections act on Mr. Drake's recommendation, and potato growers will soon know where they are at.

Growers will remember how the price of potatoes rose very high last spring. Why? Because of the small supply. But the trouble with farmers was they were not informed in advance and few of them got the benefit. This paper circulates all through the chief potato-growing sections and it is possible for members to have a knowledge of the supply in time to protect themselves for spring shipment. Just think, this information can be had by members exclusively for a dime per local union. If the supply is not more than it was a year ago, we may expect the market to advance as it did then. But, with this knowledge possessed by the members THEY WILL HOLD THEIR CROPS FOR THE ADVANCE and it will come sooner. Also if the stock is larger recommendations can be made regarding marketing and planting for 1908.

All matters extraneous to the real matter of the distribution of crops and profitable prices should be laid aside at once and attend to this business matter of the most vital importance.

1907 CROP

Yield Per Acre and Quality

The Department of Agriculture has compiled the following table showing the yields and quality of tobacco in the various districts. The yields and quality in the cigar type sections is below last year, but yields and quality of the other types are above last year:

TYPES AND DISTRICTS.	Average Yield Per Acre. Pounds.	Average Quality. Per Cent.
Cigar Types		
New England	1,520	88
New York	1,150	84
Pennsylvania	1,260	89
Ohio—Miami Valley	900	89
Wisconsin	1,100	84
Georgia and Florida	910	89
Chewing, Smoking, Snuff and Export Types		
Burley District	970	95
Dark Districts of Kentucky and Tennessee:		
Paducah	790	90
Stemming or Henderson	870	92
Upper Green River	860	90
Upper Cumberland	820	95
Clarksville and Hopkinsville	800	92
Virginia Sun Cured Dist.	750	83
Virginia Dark District	790	90
Bright Yellow:		
Old Belt—Virginia and North Carolina	640	91
New Belt—Eastern N. and S. Carolina	650	86
Maryland and Eastern Ohio Export	700	87
Periqua—Louisiana	350	85

WHERE IS THE PAY?

Farmers may think seriously of what part of their business brings the pay. Is it the long, fatiguing hours of toil, or is it the fewer and shorter hours of selling? Of course any one knows which act brings the money. Count the difference brought by different prices, and then a just conclusion may be reached as to which is the most important.

THE "THIRD POWER" BOOK

Englsh and German

This is the most valuable book ever written for farmers. Mr. Sam M. Parks, Cole Camp, Mo., writes:

I received my "Third Power" book yesterday. I realize now that I have lost very much by not having this book before. I would not part with it for any consideration. It should be read and its teachings applied by every patriotic American.

Every one of the millions of farmers who have not read it are losing as Mr. Parker did. Why will they continue to lose many dollars that they ought to have when they can get this book so cheaply. We just received the following from J. J. Schneider, Danube, Minn.

I just received the German "Third Power" book, also the English edition. I congratulate you in having the book in German, and the translation is excellent.

320 pages; cloth bound; illustrated.

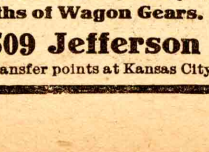
ENGLISH, 25 cents post paid; 25 or more at 15 cents not prepaid.

GERMAN, 50 cents post paid; 25 or more at 25 cents not prepaid.

English and German may be combined to get quantity price.

Address J. A. Everitt, publisher, Indianapolis, Ind.

How often you have wanted an up-to-date manure spreader, but the cost was too much for you. Mr. Galloway, out in Iowa,



got to thinking about this and concluded he could make them better and cheaper. He thought he could make a spreader that would fit on any wagon running gears, and in this way furnish a better spreader, and charge less, by letting the farmer use his own running gears. The result, Mr. Galloway says, is that he has produced a spreader with the lightest draft, with all parts that usually wear or break made of malleable iron and steel, the biggest spreader, one with an endless apron, and—but we haven't space to tell you any more about it. Write to Wm. Galloway, 509 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa, for his big manure spreader book, which will give full particulars. A postal brings it. You oughtn't to put off sending for it.

The Annual Studebaker Almanac, which is always eagerly looked for by farmers, is out and being distributed. If anything, this 1908 book will be found more valuable than any of its predecessors. In addition to the regular calendar and almanac features, it contains weather forecasts, a large list of recipes and a mass of historical and entertaining matter which will make it interesting to every member of the family. Among these latter features we note plans for various seasons' partjes, population of cities, postal rates, weights of grain, maxims of Washington, interest tables, ages of animals, ages of birds, etc. Almost any local Studebaker agent can supply copies of the almanac, or send direct to Studebaker Bros., South Bend, Ind., enclosing 2c stamp to pay postage, and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Steady Work and Good Pay

For Young Men in the U. S. Navy

The Navy offers good pay, steady employment and a bright future to ambitious American men and boys. Upon enlistment, as an apprentice seaman, you are at once put on the pay roll at $16 a month and given a $60 outfit of clothes free. After four months at the training station, you go on board ship as an ordinary seaman, with pay of $19, including free board, lodging and medical attendance. In a year you may be advanced to seaman at $24 a month. After that your promotion is simply a question of how capable you are and how hard you are willing to work. In time you can be advanced to a position paying $75 or $80 per month, free of living expenses. A man who deserves promotion is probably more certain to get it in the Navy than in any other calling.

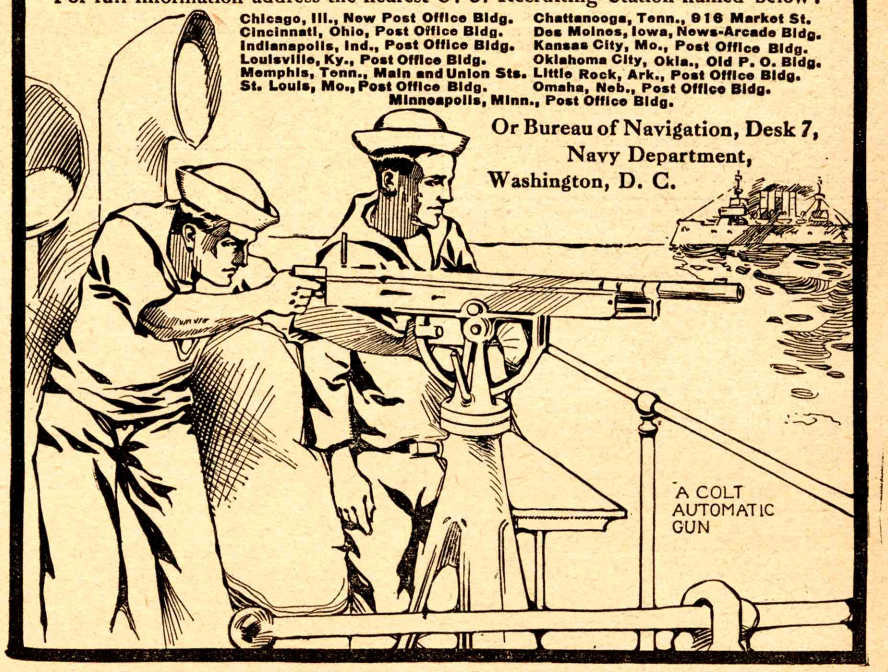
The work is healthful and not too severe, and the comfort of the enlisted men in the Navy is carefully looked after. The daily life is varied and interesting, ample time being given for recreation, amusement and instruction. The food is wholesome, and there is plenty of it.

If you are a carpenter, electrician, stenographer, drug clerk, or have any other such training, there are special opportunities in the Navy for you, and higher pay to start. The term of enlistment is four years. There are special inducements for re-enlistment, and after thirty years' service you can retire on three-fourths pay and allowances.

For full information address the nearest U. S. Recruiting Station named below:

Chicago, Ill., New Post Office Bldg. Chattanooga, Tenn., 916 Market St.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Post Office Bldg. Des Moines, Iowa, News-Arcade Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind., Post Office Bldg. Kansas City, Mo., Post Office Bldg.
Louisville, Ky., Post Office Bldg. Oklahoma City, Okla., Old P. O. Bldg.
Memphis, Tenn., Main and Union Sts. Little Rock, Ark., Post Office Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo., Post Office Bldg. Omaha, Neb., Post Office Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minn., Post Office Bldg.

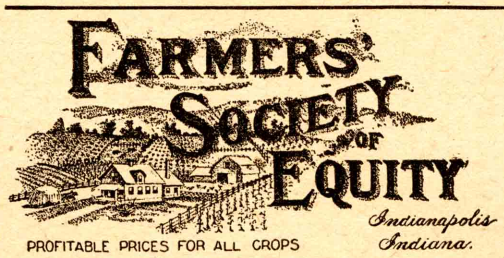
Or Bureau of Navigation, Desk 7,
Navy Department,
Washington, D. C.



SEED CORN 146 BU. ACRE

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the earliest and best big white corn in the world, because it was bred for most big bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from thoroughbred inherited stock; every stalk bears one or more good ears; because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid examination. Big Seed Catalog FREE. It tells about all best farm, grass, garden and flower seed grown. Send for it today. Address

RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.



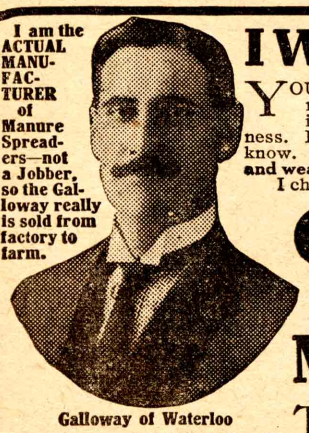
Letter Heads *and* ENVELOPES

Your business card, name of your farm, or only your name and address with this beautiful design printed and delivered at following prices:

100 Letterheads and 100 envelopes delivered.....$1.00
250 Letterheads and 250 envelopes delivered..... 1.80
500 Letterheads and 500 envelopes delivered..... 3.25

If to be printed in two colors, the rural scene green and the lettering black, add 20 cents per hundred. For letterheads the design is larger. Address

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.



I am the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of Manure Spreaders—not a Jobber, so the Galloway really is sold from factory to farm.

Galloway of Waterloo

I Will Give You a Real 30 Day Free Trial With the Money in YOUR Pocket

YOU don't have to pay me **or any one else** a single cent on the price of my spreader before you try it or after you try it, if it doesn't **prove** itself to be the **best** made. I am not beginning in the spreader business. I have built spreaders for years. So I know what beginners don't know. I know how to and do build the Galloway Spreader so **it can't break and wear out** where experimental spreaders are **sure** to break and wear out. I challenge any other manure spreader seller or manufacturer to put his spreader alongside of the Galloway in the hardest kind of a test. I don't care what other spreader **you** try—it won't cost you a cent to try the Galloway at the same time. So it's certainly to your advantage to try the Galloway at **no cost to you** even if you **do** put up **your** money to try any other spreader. If the Galloway doesn't beat **any** other that you try, all you have to do is return it **at my expense** and you're not out a penny and you haven't **risked** a penny.

Galloway Wagon Box Manure Spreader

I make the only 70 bu. spreader with wagon running-gear. Patented. It's something new. Worth $15 more than any other, and costs $20 less.

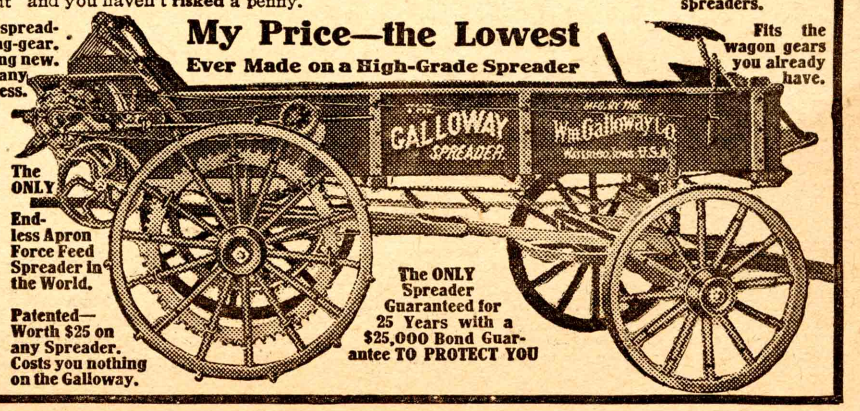
THE Galloway has the best improvements—all patented so you can't get them on other spreaders. The Galloway is

Lightest Draft—Feeds as You Wish—and is the Only Spreader that Fits Quickly and Easily to the Different Widths of Wagon Gears.

The ONLY Endless Apron Force Feed Spreader in the World.

Patented—Worth $25 on any Spreader. Costs you nothing on the Galloway.

My Price—the Lowest Ever Made on a High-Grade Spreader



The ONLY Spreader Guaranteed for 25 Years with a $25,000 Bond Guarantee TO PROTECT YOU

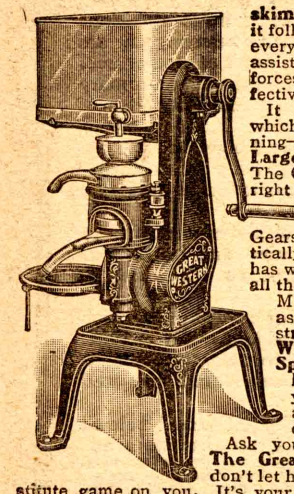
The ONLY Spreader with MALLEABLE and STEEL for ALL Parts that break and wear out in other spreaders.

Fits the wagon gears you already have.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, 509 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Ia.

Prompt delivery to you from Waterloo Factory or transfer points at Kansas City; Minneapolis; Madison, Wis., etc.

The Great Western



skims closest because it follows most closely every law of nature, assisted by artificial forces in the most effective way.

It is Ball-bearing which means easy running—has low down Large Supply Tank—The Crank is just the right height to make the machine turn easy.

Gears run in oil—practically self-oiling and has wide base to catch all the waste.

Made as accurately as a watch and as strong as our Great Western Manure Spreader.

Increases your yield of cream and butter $15 per cow each year.

Ask your dealer about The Great Western and don't let him work any substitute game on you. It's your money you are going to spend, you should insist on having the best.

The Great Western is the world's best.

Write just these words in a letter:—"Send me 'Thrift Talks,' by a farmer, and your book No. 5B91 which tells all about the breeds, dairying, the care of milk, etc." They are free. Write now

SMITH MFG. CO., 158 Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints· Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Boils, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. $2.00 per bottle, express prepaid. Book 7-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele Hydrocele, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation.

W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 102 Monmouth St. Springfield, Mass

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Firemen and Brakemen Earn from $100 to $185 a month. Graduates of this school in great demand. Actual railway officials teach you by mail during your spare time, at small cost. Free catalog, etc

The Wenthe Railway Corres. School, Box 506, Freeport, Ill.

$5 A DAY MADE BY VETERINARY DENTISTS

We teach you the work at home in three months during your spare time by Illustrated Lectures, and grant Diploma with Degree. Small cost. Easy to learn Satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated book FREE. Write at once.

Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Dept 9 Detroit, Mich.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained successful students; cost in reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.

DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed

NEWTON'S HEAVE AND COUGH CURE A VETERINARY SPECIFIC. 15 years sale. *One to two cans will cure Heaves.* $1.00 per can. Of dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

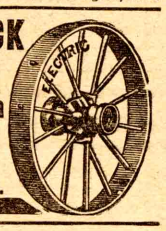
FURS Wanted; highest price paid; for price-list, also a book of 110 trappers' aids and tricks mailed free. BLACK'S HIDE & FUR CO., Dept. 24, Durand, Wisconsin.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK. Booklet Free. J.W. BARWELL, Waukegan, Ills.

SAVE YOUR BACK

Save time, horses, work and money by using an

Electric Handy Wagon



Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free.

Electric Wheel Co. Bx 170, Quincy, Ill.

Twentieth Century Pipe

This is the latest pipe out. It is a practical smoking pipe; same shape, size and color of a real cigar; in fact it cannot be told from a cigar. Fill with tobacco just as you would an ordinary pipe, and refill when tobacco is burned out. We give FREE with each pipe a fine mouthpiece. Send 10 cents in silver for sample and agent's proposition.

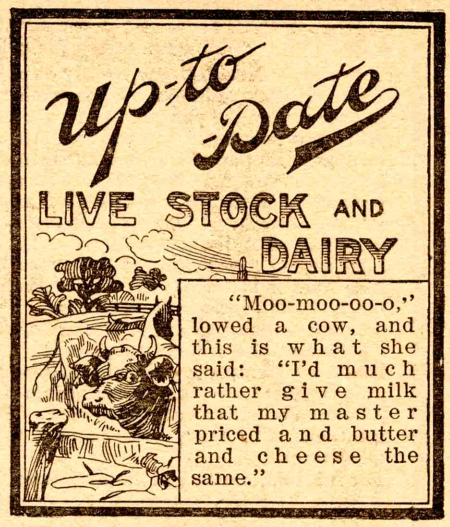
THIS IS A PIPE

T. E. Horace & Co., 1005 W. 27th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM?

An advertisement in the Business Exchange will carry your message into 200,000 farm homes. Thousands want to buy a farm. The cost is moderate—only 5c a word each insertion. Try it.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis



The mooing in the barnlot,
And the neighing in the stall,
Remind us of the longing
For the summer in us all.
J. P. S.

THOUGHTS OF THE STOCK

"Heavy receipts of cattle — prices down," say the market reports. Perhaps the very next day: "Light shipments — prices higher and strong." And then maybe the next: "Moderate shipments — prices steady." Here is an eloquent sermon in three texts. If farmers would only control their marketing!

Farmers used to raise calves around old straw stacks. But it won't work now. That breed has run out. Buyers want good stock, and good stock is built out of good material furnished in a good way.

The farmer who don't intend to treat his young stock well and make the very best of them, ought to sell in the fall, and let someone else have the benefit of their growth and development.

Young stock fed on clover or pea hay, and kept in reasonably comfortable quarters, will maintain a steady growth all winter, and put on just about as many pounds during the three winter months as they will during the three spring months.

A little more labor in feeding will get a great deal better results from a given amount of feed than if the feed is given in the usual wasteful way. Suppose you are feeding the cattle corn and fodder, or even corn and straw. Cut the hay or fodder or straw reasonably fine, and dampen it with water; and then, having had the corn chopped, or cob and corn crushed, mix it with the dampened roughness, so that the coarse meal will stick to the cut hay, etc. See how the stock will clean it up, and how much better they will do on it! Yes, it takes work, but it pays, and industrious people will work whenever then can get pay for it.

Writes a friend: "I am having an experience. It is with a beautiful young cow that sucks herself. And she is sucking herself to death. The milk she gets takes more nourishment from her than it returns, with all her feed thrown in; she gets poorer all the time. She is harder to wean than any calf I ever tried. I have tried a calf muzzle on her—she gets it off her nose; a pole fastened to a halter and a girth around her middle—she gets it twisted to one side and sucks. I have not tried a spindle, nor splitting her tongue—these are too cruel. But I am going to try a frame around her neck. I don't care for her milk, but she won't let herself go dry. Did any of your readers ever have just such an experience?"

What were your profits last year on live stock? Hadn't thought of that? This is a good time to balance the books, if not already done. No books to balance? Well, we live in a business age now, a commercial age, the papers call it. No one can know whether he is prospering unless he keeps books and strikes a balance once in a while. At all events, you could have made more if you had had steady prices; and that is something farmers in all conscience are entitled to. Every one ought to do all in his power to secure them. They can be had by co-operation in controlled marketing.

The editor of the National Live Stock Bulletin expresses surprise at the amount of inferior stock he sees wherever he goes. He need not. Small farmers who are constantly on the jump to "produce more," as the farm papers tell them to do, sacrifice quality to quantity, and while they are pushing their acres to make all the bushels and tons possible, they let their over supply of stock hustle for a living on a few bare acres, and the result is the poor stock that surprises our editorial friend. If farmers were taught "less in quantity, better in quality, more remunerative in price and steadier markets," better stock would crowd out the scrubs. But if a farmer must "take his chances" on price, it is just about as well with a scrub as with a thoroughbred. So let us line up to control the marketing and raise thoroughbreds.

It is encouraging to note that the milk inspectors of some of the cities are getting after the buyers and deliveries. Most efforts to secure pure milk have been directed against the dairy people or producers, whereas nine-tenths of the "cussedness" found in the milk gets into it after it leaves the producers. The devil is constantly setting traps for the wrong bird.

A lean and bony, rough-haired horse never looks good to us, but one frequently sees such on small farms, and in harness in the smaller towns. It advertises the owner's cruelty and bad management. If the horse has not paid for better treatment, turn him loose; maybe some other owner will find greater value in him.

Melissa Beam
Saved all the cream,
And churned it into butter;
Then said to Kate,
Read UP-TO-DATE,
We'll sell our butter better.

CONTROLLED MARKETING FOR STOCK MEN

Recounting the gains in price secured by the Society of Equity for the producers of wheat, corn, cotton, fruit, tobacco, etc., the National Live Stock Bulletin, in a lengthy and well-written editorial urges the growers of live stock to take the same action the growers of crops have taken—to organize for controlled marketing.

We can heartily indorse the recommendation, for our experience in the organization of farmers on the Equity plan, and the results we have seen follow it, fully convince us that similar effort on the part of the growers of live stock would add immensely to the profit and attractiveness of the business. And that, too, without increasing the burdens of the consumers of meats. It is a fact beyond dispute that when the making of both buying and selling prices is conferred upon any one party, the power is given to that party to tax without limit both the producers and consumers of the articles so priced. One is taxed by making the price excessively high, and the other by making it ruinously low.

That the prices paid for live stock are determined in the same place and by the same parties who make the price to be paid for meats, is a fact no longer questioned. It is not necessary to argue that there is a beef trust, or that the packers are combined; it is certain that in the markets where live stock is sold there is very little competitive bidding, and prices rise and fall from day to day as the needs of the packers for raw material indicate.

It is not the fault of the packers that this power is exercised, nor that they take advantage of it to squeeze the growers. The fault is with the shippers. Some days there is a tremendous excess of stock on the market; some days there is an annoying scarcity; every day there is an irregularity and uncertainty. It is a false imputation of ignorance to say that live stock growers and live stock shippers cannot know the needs of the market, and then it is an equally false assumption to conclude that shipments cannot be controlled so as to steadily meet the normal requirements of the trade. Our acquaintance with live stock men and their achievements in progress and improvement establish the fact that they are as intelligent as any other class of our people; and we know they could add to their other accomplishments the business ability to thus control shipments.

It only requires organization and co-operation, a matter requiring no greater effort than has been put forth in things of much less importance. And the organization effected, it at once becomes the instrument for the accomplishment of almost all other

For Rheumatism

Nothing gives such quick and permanent relief as

Sloan's Liniment

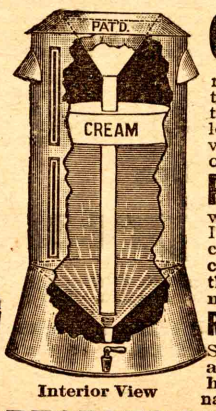
It quickens the circulation, relieves congestion and inflammation, and gives elasticity to the muscles and joints. Use it for Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pleurisy and any Stiffness.

Price, 25c., 50c., and $1.00.

Send for free book on care of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry.

Address DR. EARL S. SLOAN, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

SAMPLE CREAM SEPARATORS FREE



Interior View

Owners of Cows

We offer you a Sample Cream Separator that actually separates the cream from the milk by an automatic process that requires no ice, no chemicals, and no extra labor or machinery. All thrifty housewives realize the waste of butter fat unavoidably lost in the skimmed milk under a pan or crock method. Besides this money loss there is the back-breaking drudgery of washing pans and milk vessels, and the loss of valuable time that can be profitably devoted to other important duties. Now a

PEOPLES AUTOMATIC CREAM SEPARATOR

will stop this extravagant waste of money, cream and valuable time. It will increase your present yield of cream from 15 per cent to 20 per cent. It will give you the cream cool, sweet and fresh, directly after it comes from the cow, unaffected by chemical action. It will improve the quantity and quality of your butter all through the year. It means more cream, more butter, less time. Result: More profit.

REMEMBER It won't cost you a cent to take advantage of our free advertising offer as we will send one Sample Cream Separator into each community where we have no agent. Write today as only one person in each locality where we have no agent may have the benefit of this free offer. Send us your name, and the name of your nearest freight office. Address—

PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., Dept. F, Kansas City, Mo.

things that have had the attention of the stockman.

To prove that buying and selling prices are made arbitrarily and by the same power, take the prices that prevailed in the Chicago market on a day near the last of November, 1906 and 1907. We take that day because we happen to have the prices before us; any other day, and any other two years, would prove the same thing:

PRICE PAID FOR LIVE STOCK NOVEMBER 29, 1906

Steers, choice fancy	$5.90@$6.40
Steers, medium good	4.60@ 5.35
Steers, average	6.34
Hogs, bulk of sales	6.20@ 6.50
Hogs, average	6.34
Lambs, prime native	7.50
Sheep, choice native	4.75

RETAIL PRICES OF MEATS NOVEMBER 29, 1906

	Per lb.
Steak, porterhouse	$0.25
Steak, sirloin	.16
Steak, round	.11
Rib roast	.15
Pork, loin	.12½
Ham	.14
Lamb chops	.20
Mutton chops	.12½

PRICES PAID FOR LIVE STOCK NOV. 29, 1907

Steers, choice fancy	$4.90@$6.30
Steers, medium good	4.15@ 4.85
Steers, average	4.75
Hogs, bulk of sales	3.90@ 4.05
Hogs, average	3.96
Lambs, prime native	6.15
Sheep, choice native	4.00

RETAIL PRICES OF MEATS NOVEMBER 29, 1907

Steak, porterhouse	$0.20	@$0.22
Steak, sirloin	.16	@ .18
Steak, round	.12	@ .12½
Rib roast	.16	@ .18
Pork, loin	.12½	
Ham	.12½	@ .13
Lamb chops	.20	@ .22
Mutton chops	.16	@ .18

The margin between these prices is significant. The highest price paid for beef stock on the day given in 1906 was $6.40 per hundred pounds; the price charged for highest priced beef (porterhouse steak) was 25 cents per pound, or $25 per hundred pounds. The highest price paid for choicest beef stock on the day given in 1907 was $6.30 per hundred pounds, with a very wide margin in the same grade, dropping as low as $4.90. The highest price charged for porterhouse steak on the same day was 22 cents per pound, or $22 per hundred pounds, which shows about the same margin between buying and selling price.

It is contended that the buying price is for live weight, and much is bought that does not make meat. Very true, but nothing is bought which does not sell, and the offal is said to pay for handling the stock and converting it into meat. It may also be said that the prices of meat given are the retail prices, whereas the buyers of live stock sell at wholesale Grant it all, for sake of argument, and yet there is no equitable room for a margin between the prices of from three hundred to four hundred per cent Manufacturing does not enter into the business; it is simply handling, butchering and dressing. In some cases there is curing also, but prices for cured stuff are higher.

A comparison of these prices show another fact in proof that they are arbitrarily made. The prices paid for live stock in November, 1907, are much below those paid for the same grades in November, 1906, yet the prices charged for the finished product in 1907 are almost invariably above those charged for the same goods in 1906, the most marked exception being the aristocratic porterhouse steak. The "poor man's meat" throughout costs more than it did the year before, though the raw material of which it was made cost much less. The financial "panic" of October gave the price-making power an excuse to knock down the price paid the stockmen, but it did not affect the pri e charged the consumer—the "wave of prosperity" rolled higher and higher for the price-makers.

In all this there is not only food for thought for the stockmen, but there is certainly an incontrovertible argument in favor of their organizing and co-operating so as to secure stead prices by controlling the marketing on the Equity plan. The Live Stock Bulletin is right; live stock men should organize and co-operate, not in petty local organizations, but in a national association to cover the entire live stock interest.

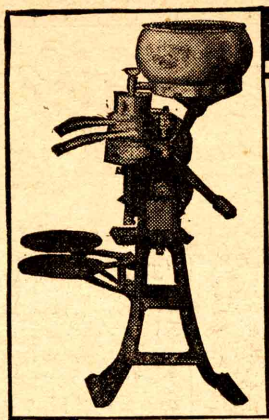
ANGORA GOATS IN THE UNITED STATES

Indications are that the breeding of angora goats is to become an important industry in the United States. The demand for mohair, the wool of the angora goat, is much greater in this country than the supply. We have not before us the figures of the importations for the last two years, but in 1901 there was imported 739,419 pounds; in 1902, 793,649 pounds; in 1903, 1,243,749 pounds; in 1904, 2,231,340 pounds; and in 1905, 2,625,575 pounds. This shows a steady and quite remarkable increase not only in the demand, but in the deficit in the home-grown article, and it may well encourage an increase in the production of angoras.

These animals are quite hardy in almost all portions of the United States, and soon adapt themselves to any climate. They are easily kept and do well where most other animals would starve. They are actually proving useful for what they consume in what is known as the stumpage districts of Michigan and Wisconsin. These are lands that have been closely cut over for lumber or wood pulp, and have grown up into brushy wastes. Pasturing angoras upon them is killing out the brush, and they are growing up in valuable pasture grasses and clovers. They also do well in the Rocky Mountain regions of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado, as well as in Texas and the Southwest. The distribution of angoras throughout the country is being rapidly extended, and importations have greatly increased.

The prevalent prices of American mohair is also increasing, and the markets for it are extending. Mohair of six months growth now commands 35 cents per pound in Texas, while in the North full year's growth brings from 36 to 40 cents per pound. Angora mutton is also coming into demand. More than 58,000 angoras were slaughtered for mutton in Kansas City last year, and sold at prices about equal the price of mutton sheep.

Angora Goats are proving very profitable animals to farmers who raise them. Learn more about them. Write for complete catalog from the largest American breeders, Northern Angora Goat and Live Stock Co., Dept. B, Helena, Mont.



Just One Fault With The New

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

At every conference and convention of the De Laval traveling representatives and local agents during December and January there has been just one criticism made in connection with the new 1908 machines and the policy of the Company in respect to them, and that has been that the Company's advertisements, catalogs and circulars DO NOT BEGIN TO CLAIM NEARLY ENOUGH FOR THE NEW MACHINES, and that if their advantages and many features of superiority could only be brought home to every intending buyer of a cream separator there could scarcely be a single buyer who would not prefer a De Laval machine and find it actually cheaper and wiser in every way to purchase one of them in preference to anything else.

The general concensus of opinion at every meeting has been: "CLAIM MORE FOR THE MACHINES and try harder to make intending buyers really appreciate THEIR SUPREMACY IN EVERY WAY in the face of the claims of all kinds made for would-be competing machines, which, if words and means can only be found to accomplish it, must result in the new De Laval machines SIMPLY SWEEPING THE FIELD IN 1908, provided enough of them can be produced to meet the demand."

A new catalog illustrating the new machines is to be had for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS. CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 FILBERT ST. PHILADELPHIA
DRUMM & SACRAMENTO STS. SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices: 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

173-177 WILLIAM STREET MONTREAL
14 & 16 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG
107 FIRST STREET PORTLAND, OREG.

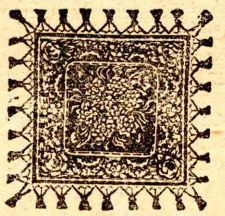
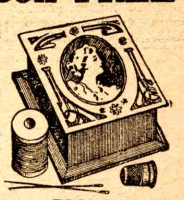


Table Cover and Work Box FREE

This genuine American Tapestry table cover is 36x36 inches, finished in rich oriental colored designs with tassel edged border as shown. This dainty little work box consists of a beautifully ornamented box containing needles, thimble, thread, etc.

FREE OFFER Just send me your name and address and I will send you at once 6 beautiful large size pictures in colors and magazines to distribute at 25 cents. When distributed send me the money collected and these two beautiful premiums and a third one for promptness will be sent you for your trouble. I trust you with the goods, guarantee you can do this little work in one hour's time, and run all the risk. Just send me your name today.



GEORGE HARVEY, 120 Clinton Street, Desk 110 CHICAGO

MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING WHEN YOU WRITE ADVERTISERS

$4.00 to $8.00 GAIN PER ACRE

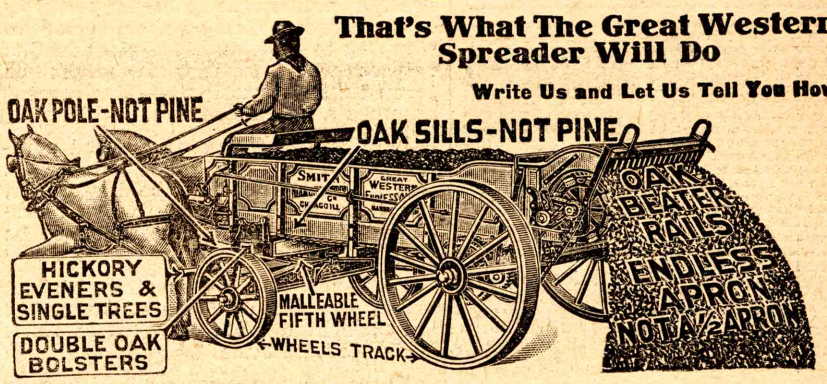
$2,352,700,000.00

Is the value of Manure in the U. S. per year. That's what United States Bulletin No. 192 says; also that a conservative estimate of loss by handling is about ⅓—$784,233,000 —per Annum.

We publish a book telling you how to stop the loss.

That's What The Great Western Spreader Will Do

Write Us and Let Us Tell You How



The Great Western Endless Apron Spreader

Spreads all kinds of manure. Makes the same amount of manure go three times as far and produces better results than hand spreading. Has a graduating lever and can be regulated while in motion to spread thick or thin.

Hood and End Gate keeps the manure away from the beater while loading. Prevents choking and throwing out bunches when starting. Acts as a wind shield when spreading. The rake forms a hopper. Holds all hard chunks in contact with beater until more thoroughly pulverized.

Endless Apron is one continuous apron, (not a half apron,) therefore, always ready to load. It has no reverse gears, springs, catches or contraptions to break or get out of order. Spreads even from start to finish.

Light Draft because the load is nearly equally balanced on front and rear axles. The team is as near the load as it can be worked. Wheels track. Beater shaft runs on ball and socket bearings; therefore, no friction. Beater is twenty-three inches in diameter.

Seat Turns over out of the way when loading. Machine turns in its own length.

Simplicity. There are only two levers on the machine. One raises the hood, locks it, and throws the machine into gear at the same time. The other changes the feed to spread thick or thin. Makes it so simple that a boy who can drive a team can handle it.

Has Oak Pole, Sills, Stakes, Axles, Beater Rails, Hood Rails, Rake Head, Apron Supports, and Double Oak Bolsters.

Don't buy a machine with any of these pieces made of pine.

You know oak is best. Why buy a machine that's made of cheap material?

Don't Let any one make you think that pine is as good as oak.

The GREAT WESTERN will cost you just a little more than any other spreader, but for every dollar extra that it costs you, you will get $5.00 in actual wear and value. The difference between the price of a cheap machine and the **GREAT WESTERN** will be saved in repairs alone, in a short time, besides, the saving and annoyance in break downs.

We Issue a Book that will tell you when, how and where to spread manure; how to make from $4.00 to $8.00 more per acre from your farm than ever before. Write just these words on a postal card or in a letter: "Send me your book, 'Practical Experience with Barnyard Manures' and catalog No. 5A3." They will be mailed to you **FREE.** Do it now —before you haul your manure or prepare for another crop.

SMITH MANUFACTURING CO., 158 Harrison Street, Chicago, Illinois

INCUBATOR FREE

To the person making the best hatch (largest per cent) with an incubator before May 1, 1908, we will refund the cost of his machine. This offer is made with the following conditions:

1. *Incubator must be bought after December 1, 1907.*
2. *It must have been advertised in Up-to-Date Farming.*
3. *Contestant must mention this paper in writing the advertiser for catalog and price.*
4. *He (or she) must be able to substantiate the report made.*
5. *Report must reach us on or before May 1, 1908.*

This is an opportunity for some up-to-date subscriber to get his machine free. It makes no difference whether it be large or small.

Go after this to win!

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis

HOW TO MAKE $130.00 IN A FEW MONTHS

Less than $20.00 capital required. **RAISING CHICKENS**

Our big, 100-page, Free Queen Book tells how lots of people are doing it—some doing even better. You can do it, too, with

QUEEN INCUBATORS

They hatch more chicks and hatch them big and strong. They represent our best efforts after making 80,000 machines. Guaranteed 5 years. Sold on unlimited trial. Freight paid to your R. R. Station. Send for our **Free Book today.**

QUEEN INCUBATOR CO., Box 19, Lincoln, Nebr.

You'll Start Raising Chickens When You Get My Price

Let me quote you my 1908 low price for a Chatham which will start you making extra chicken profits when you read my valuable new free book.

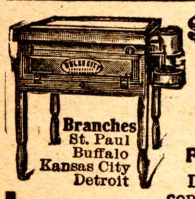
Chatham Free 1908 Book

Gives you the benefit of my 50 years' successful experience **FREE**—write nearest office for it today.

The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd., 171 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Address Dept. 65 Kansas City; St. Paul; Portland, Ore.; Nashville, Tenn.; Harrisburg, Pa.

84 Days' Free Trial, Freight Prepaid



Branches: St. Paul, Buffalo, Kansas City, Detroit

$7.15 Buys the Best **120-EGG Incubator** ever made

Freight Prepaid East of Rockies

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery; self-regulating. Best 100 chick hot-water Brooder, $4.35. Both ordered together, $11.00. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** No machines at any price are better. Write for our book today or send price now and save waiting.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 79, Racine, Wis.

Easy Money If you want an incubator that will actually hatch your eggs and give you good, strong chicks, then you want the Hawkeye—tested and proven by years of actual service in all parts of the country. Made on right principles for years of reliable service. Will be a good investment as it makes sufficient returns on your first outlay. Nothing new-fangled—just a good dependable hatcher. That's all. Send for free catalog. Hawkeye Incubator Co., Newton, Ia.

Send for free Catalogue.

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN

Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

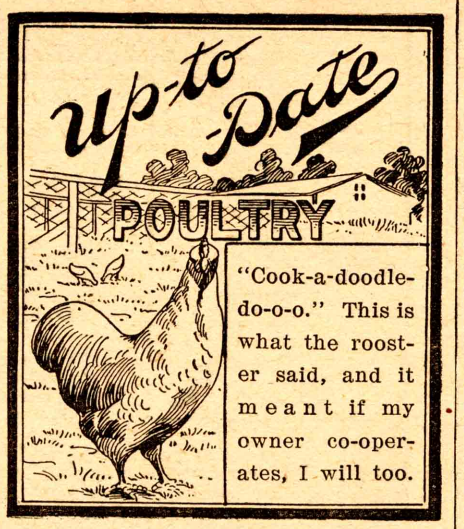
INFORMATION BUREAU

Nearly every day we are asked by subscribers where they can buy something for farm or home. If you want something you cannot get from our advertisers, write to us.

We can probably tell you where to get what you want. First, however, look over the advertisements in this paper.

Ask questions and send stamped return envelope. Address

Information Bureau
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis



"Cook-a-doodle-do-o-o." This is what the rooster said, and it meant if my owner co-operates, I will too.

BROILERS AND ROASTERS

Quick growth makes tender meat.

With proper care thirty-five to forty young can be raised from a single pair of guineas in a season.

Guineas should be mated unrelated and in pairs.

J. F. Fetter says that if new blood is to be introduced in guineas, the mating should be made in the fall or early winter, previous to the breeding season, for if mated too late in the season the eggs are not apt to be properly fertilized. They must have their choice about such matters.

Birds intended to be fattened should be caught up in the morning before feeding and placed in the fattening pen, and if they appear restless, fast them for say two to ten hours; this will increase the appetite, and after a good meal they will settle down and do well in their new quarters.

In France the birds are given a few mouthfuls of milk before killing, to whiten the flesh, it is said.

In killing, the French operator punctures the brain and severs an artery in the mouth. This method is similar to the American plan except that a pair of scissors are used instead of a knife. When the blood has ceased to flow, the interior of the hen's mouth is washed out with vinegar.

The French do not approve of the English method of killing poultry which is a veritable decapitation) for the reason that the flesh of the bird is not considered so white nor so delicate in point of flavor as when French ways are resorted to.

Great care must be taken to allow dressed poultry to become perfectly cold before packing them prior to shipping to market. A neglect in this respect will cause what might be termed "fermentation" — the carcass assumes a greenish tinge.

It is safe in wrapping dressed poultry in white paper when shipping a short distance during cold weather, but it is not advisable to use newspapers, as the print is claimed to be unquestionably most dangerous.

Soft roasters bring the highest prices about the middle of June, but they are high from the first of April to the last of June.

There is but one form of chicken on the market that brings a higher price per pound than the soft roaster, and that is the early broiler.

A. C. Smith says that probably more than 90 per cent of all the eggs from which prime roasters are hatched in New England, come from flocks not owned by those who raise the chickens.

DISEASES — THEIR REMEDY AND PREVENTION

Do not forget to provide charcoal.

Charcoal is an excellent corrective for indigestion.

A piece of charcoal in the drinking water will aid in keeping the water pure.

On the first appearance of sore throat, it is recommended to swab out the mouth and throat with a solution of copperas. Follow this with a two-grain quinine pill. Keep the fowl in a warm, dry place, and feed soft, stimulating food.

Bumble-foot can be distinguished from gout by the fact that it always appears in the ball of the foot, and that at first it is a soft swelling which, by degrees, becomes hard and permanent.

English authorities claim that tuberculosis or scrofula (which is the same thing to all intents and purposes) is the predisposing cause of bumble-foot, but the immediate cause is usually some slight injury.

The bird may tread upon a piece of broken glass, or it may catch the ball of its foot against a nail in the perch, and tenderness having been started in the ball of the foot, the disposition to tuberculosis deposit will then reveal itself, and so bumble-foot will be formed.

The English cure for bumble-foot is to first poultice it well, then make an incision, and try to remove the core. This having been done, syringe the place with some warm antiseptic, and annoint it with a little carbolized vaseline or some other suitable ointment; also give tonic medicine, and take care that the bird is not allowed to perch, but that it is made to sleep on straw until the foot is quite well again.

A recommended cure for bowel trouble is to take a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon and pour a pint of boiling water on it in a vessel, and let stand until almost cold; then add three quarts of cold water, and put where the fowls can get it to drink, giving them nothing else to drink. Bad cases should be given fresh every day till they are better; then two or three times a week.

For sorehead in poultry, blue-stone water hac been found excellent. Use a tablespoonful of powdered blue-stone to a quart of water and bathe the parts thoroughly with this once or twice.

Here is another remedy for diarrhoea: Take an old burnt kitchen vessel and place on a hot stove empty. Let it get very hot and pour in sweet milk and let both remain on the stove long enough for the milk to thoroughly scorch. Feed this to the fowels, young or old, in clean vessels. You need not remove all water from the chickens when giving this remedy, but do not allow them much, as they may refuse to drink enough of the scorched milk — if given plenty of water — to cure the bowel disease.

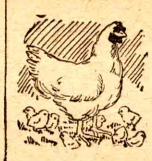
Have you seen the Business Exchange this issue? Some dandy bargains there.

A most interesting seed catalog is that just issued by L. L. May & Co., St. Paul, Minn. It contains a large list of the very best seeds, and in addition is chuck full of valuable information of use to the gardeners. Every reader ought to secure it before sending off his order for the season's supply. It is entirely free if mention is made that the notice of it was seen in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Mr. May also writes us that he has originated a new tomato which he says "puts it all over" the others; that it matures ten days sooner than the majority, and that the fruit is large, smooth, bright red, fine flavor, and entirely free from a hard core; moreover, he says it bears continuously throughout the season. We would advise that you look it up. Write Mr. May at the above address, and mention UP-TO-DATE.

IT WILL DO THE SAME FOR YOU

Chas. E. West, Goteba, Okla., writes under date of Nov. 15, 1907: "I purchased your Absorbine from the druggist and applied it according to directions for bog spavin and had grand success. One bottle was enough to do the work. I can give high praise for your Absorbine and shall recommend it above all others." If you have a lame or blemished horse in your stable, get a bottle of Absorbine today. Absorbine removes bunches, kills pain and cures lameness without blistering or removing the hair; horse can be used. Mild and positive in its action and cures to stay cured. Express prepaid upon receipt of $2. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 102 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.



The Belle City Incubator Co., Box 79, Racine, Wis., is issuing a most interesting book for poultrymen, and what is unusual, they are distributing it free. It is an unusual offer and you should write for it today.

The Queen Book for 1908 should be in every poultry raiser's house for the good it will do him. It contains 100 large, well-written and illustrated pages. It will be helpful to the expert and novice as well. Brim full of good matter. If you want a copy sent free, postpaid, write to the Queen Incubator Co., Box 19, Lincoln, Neb., and they will send you one.

Who is going to get that incubator free? UP-TO-DATE FARMING has published an offer to pay for the incubator bought from one of our advertisers this year and whose owner makes the best hatch. Get the incubator catalogs and look up our proposition in recent issues.

HAVE YOU SENT YOUR NAME TO JOHNSON? INCUBATOR MAN

You are missing it if you have not a copy of Johnson's book describing in detail the famous

"Old Trusty" Incubator

Sold on a positive guarantee to be absolutely automatic; to maintain an even temperature in every part of the egg chamber, and to give hatches of 75% or better; to consume less oil, and to give less bother than any other incubator in the world. Sold on

40, 60 or 90 Days Trial and Johnson Pays the Freight

Write today for Johnson's big Free book. A poultry book by a man who knows. 176 pages. Every page a poultry sermon. 300 pictures and more good chicken sense than you ever saw before in any book. Send your name today to

M. M. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA

Buy Direct From Our Factory

$57.50

Saving all expenses and profits of the dealer, **Elkhart Buggies and Harness** have been sold direct from our factory to the user for 35 years.

We Are the Largest Manufacturers in the World

No. 237. One Horse cut-under Surrey with bike gear, auto seats and 1⅛-in. cushion tires. Price complete, **$103.** As good as sells for $140 more.

selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Over 200 styles of Vehicles and 65 styles of Harness.

Send for New Free Catalog.

No. 676. Top Buggy with padded wing dash and Stanhope seat. Price complete, **$57.50.** As good as sells for $25 more.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., ELKHART, INDIANA

TURKEYS

It looks as if the turkey crop is annually increasing.

An English authority says there is a great art in dressing turkeys for market. The feathers down over the breast must be pulled out one at a time, or a piece of the breast may follow, thus spoil the general appearance of the bird.

It is a bad policy to try to pull out a broken feather with the fingers, or even with the aid of the back of a knife; in both instances it leads to sore fingers, which might have been prevented by the use of a pair of flat-nose pliers, which are also very useful in removing the wing feathers.

The English plan of dresing is to leave the feathers halfway down the neck, as well as those in the wings, and those forming a fan in the tail. A tuft is also left on each side of the back, when the white skin will show up to perfection. The legs are never left sprawling, but a piece of string is brought between the claws and the feet bent back into the hollow formed by the thighs. They are then forced inwards against the breast, thus forcing the meat up on to the breast bone.

Further instructions on the above plan is: Turn over, and tie the string tightly behind the back. Turn back, put the wings in position, see that the pressure on the breast is equalized, and hang up in a fairly cool place. Do this by means of a loop passed very tightly round the neck, so as to compress the throat, and by this means shrinkage will be reduced.

Turkeys frequently die because they have been inbred too closely, without careful selection of breeding stock. In such cases death comes from a general constitutional weakness.

To get the digestive organs in order again, Miller Purvis recommends mixing a level teaspoonful of Epsom salts in middlings, wet enough so it can be made up into pills about the size of the end of the thumb. Give this quantity to five of the sick birds, once a day for three days. As a tonic give each bird a one-grain capsule of quinine every other day for a week.

Keep the sick birds in a good house, where they can have sunshine and protection from cold winds.

R. L. Adams says turkeys are not hard to raise if given reasonable care and attention, and by fall one will have a nice flock ready for market. Nothing gives a tone and dignity to the place as a flock of these gaudy birds, in addition to their commercial value.

It is a question if the turkey will remain the emblem of this country in the future, according to an exchange who thinks it should be the good old hen. We doubt, however, if this noble bird will ever be removed from its exalted position. The custom of having goose at Christmas-tide is growing, and in this particular the turkey may lose her laurels, but she will save her neck.

GEESE

W. R. Gilbert says: "The egg is only suitable for hatching. It has a strong flavor and even in pudding is not appreciated. It used to be thought something of a delicacy, but our forefathers were fonder of strong flavors than we are today." We take exception to that. The food flavors the egg. On the farm of the writer, the geese are fed pure grain, both in a ground and in a whole state, with a large percentage of meat scraps. They have good pasture, and cannot find such weeds as will produce a strong flavor. The consequence is that the eggs are of as sweet a flavor as those laid by hens. They are used in various ways in the household of the writer.

The older the gander becomes the more he developes a temper, and unless very kindly treated is apt to become dangerous. Children must never be allowed to tease him.

Geese feathers are prepared by exposing them to the sunshine or in a stove until perfectly dry, and then beating them to remove dust and loose dirt. When carelessly collected and dirty, they may be cleaned with lime water; or, still better, with a weak solution of carbonate of soda, or with water containing a little solution of chloride of lime; after which they are rinsed in clean water, and dried as before. Old feathers are purified and cleansed in the same way.

Goose feathers are prepared by exif they are given access to a good meadow they are almost able to support themselves, which represents a very considerable saving in the food bill, and thus a greater profit.

FOOD AND FEEDING

Regularity in feeding is essential.

An easily prepared chick food: Six pounds cracked wheat; two pounds finely cracked corn; one pound rolled oats, or pin-head oatmeal; one pound millet seed; half-pound broken rice; two pounds fine granulated beef scrap; half-pound granulated bone; six pounds pearl frit.

No more food should be fed during the winter than in summer, but the winter bill of fare must consist of more heating food.

Corn in winter and oats in summer is the standard that some poultrymen fix for the quality of food.

Warren does not believe in having a pen abnormally fat nor pathetically poor.

If you will go to the trouble of examining the crops of the fowls at night, when the birds are on the roost, you can pretty well determine whether you are giving enough or not.

If the crop is distended and hard, you are feeding too much; if nearly empty, you are giving too little. The grain in the crop should fill it comfortably full, yet the skin ought not to be as tight as a drum, but rather loose and yielding.

During the winter the fowls on the farm of the writer are fed at about three o'clock in the afternoon for the last meal of the day. This gives them ample time to scratch among the litter to recover every grain, and the exercise is worth almost as much to them as the grain.

An authority claims that a flock of hens that lay well in winter is sure to have sufficient appetite to eat with a keen relish more than a maintenance ration. This implies not far from four ounces per hen, of a dry grain mixture, or its equivalent, but many hens will be found that will not eat much more than half that amount.

It is claimed that a chicken will add in ten weeks 1,500 per cent to its weight, while the calf weighing fifty to seventy-five pounds at bi th takes three years to reach a matured weight of nine hundred to twelve hundred pounds, and a man may in fifteen to eighteen years multiply his birth rate by twenty. This goes to show what a remarkable work is going on in the body of the growing chick.

The weight of a chick is not all flesh but largely made up of bone- structure that calls for mineral matter for its development. Enough of this mineral matter cannot be secured from the grains, as it is not contained in them in a sufficiently high percentage, so that the use of sand, oyster shell, etc., must be given to supply the deficiency. If sufficient mineral matter is not given, the bones will be large, but soft and weak, resulting in lameness and deformity, or else the growth of the bird will be slow.

EGGS AND EGG FARMING

The male bird exerts no appreciable influence on the number of eggs produced.

It will be noticed that steady laying hens generally lay in the same nest during the entire laying period.

An anonymous poultry writer says that he has noticed that the heaviest and most consistent layers are the early layers; that his heaviest layers produced the strongest and quickest growing youngsters; that heavy laying hens produced eighty per cent more chicks than ordinary layers, their eggs being universally fertile. He also thinks that egg production combined with fancy points, demands terrific culling; that 200-egg daughters of 200-egg hens are but the products of breeding and trap nests; that the highest scoring hen he ever owned never laid an egg until she was eighteen months old.

An exchange says that the tenth egg laid by a hen will be the largest laid by her during the year. It is wonderful what information some of our exchanges can stir up.

Here is another piece of exchange logic: "Eggs laid during the twelve days after Christmas should be carefully preserved, for if placed under a setting hen they will produce beautiful, large, fat chickens."

And here is still another: "If you put eggs under a hen when the wind is in the east, it will take two more days than usual for the eggs to hatch."

"It is unlucky to put eggs under a hen before sundown, for if you do, some of the chicks will be blind." So say the Arabs.

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Never send a dirty egg to market. Carefully wipe off the egg with a moist rag.

Strictly fresh eggs carry with them their own recommendation, and require no argument to prove their superiority.

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Cream's a question for the dairy,
But orchard and garden give the fruit;
The home that gets the two together,
For food need not with kings dispute.
J. P. S.

WINTER SUGGESTIONS

While the orchard trees are sleeping is a good time to relieve them of every unnecessary burden. Nature will wake them up and set them to work in a few days. Like humans, they will do better if they can concentrate their efforts. Take from them their superabundance of brush; it is an unnecessary load for them to carry.

Orchards that have been heavily pruned this winter must be watched during the early spring or sprouting season. The first act of the trees, like a depleted army, is to call out the reserve—to awaken the dormant buds and throw out innumerable sprouts to absorb the material the cut-away branches would have taken. These sprouts should be rubbed off as fast as they appear, until the extra flow of sap is diverted to the remaining branches. Then the object of the pruning will have been accomplished.

There are at least two reasons why young trees produce larger and finer fruit than old ones. The trees are in newer soil so far as the production of such trees is concerned, and they are better fed; and they have not so many branches with which to divide the food they draw from the earth. Don't allow the trees to grow too many branches, and keep the soil penetrated by the feeders well supplied with tree food.

A reader who mulched his trees with raw stable manure, found that the following spring the trees made a luxuriant growth of leaves, but he could not see that the fruit was improved. Perhaps not. Raw stable manure contains a great deal of nitrogen, a most invigorating plant food, but it contributes mainly to the growth of leaves; the fruit needs phosphorous and potash. After the first year the result will be more evenly divided between foliage and fruit.

One of the most labor-saving jobs is to keep the weed seeds out of the garden. The practice of waiting until spring to clean up the garden is a bad one, for weed seeds will mature after cultivation ceases, and during the winter these seeds plant themselves to make trouble the next season.

A pippin blushed upon the plate,
While peaches took a bath in cream,
And near them lay good UP-TO-DATE.
Here's food—a mind and body dream.
J. P. S.

THE KINGLY TULIP

It has not been so very long ago that the tulip was a most aristocratic flower, and was grown only by kings and nobles and the very wealthy. During the period of the "tulip craze," single specimens of new and showy varieties are said to have sold for as high as $5,000. Now it is one of our commonest flowers, but it is no less a beauty, and it has lost none of its kingly bearing. It is most prized now, perhaps, especially in the Northern country, for its appearing so early in the spring — it is our first flower to laugh at the retreating winter, and following so close upon the heels of the snow and ice makes it a general favorite.

The tulip is hardy and very easily grown. The usual way, and the best, except where the winter is exceedingly severe, is to plant the bulbs (Dutch bulbs they are generally called) in well-prepared beds in October or November. The beds should be protected by some sort of close mulch, which should be removed as soon as the earliest spring sun begins to warm things with even a remote promise of returning life. Such beds, with the tulips planted in circles, or stars, or other fancy shapes, afford the first and brightest floral attraction. And by the time their beauty is exhausted, they may be removed and the beds are ready for geraniums or other summer flowers.

But tulip bulbs may be planted any time in the winter when the ground may be worked, though so planted they need immediate and better protection than if planted in the fall. They may be planted in rich, moist soil in beds, or boxes, or pots, in the cellar, and transferred very early to the open ground. The bulbs multiply themselves, and once getting a supply, it is easy to keep a supply of your own. But the bulbs are now quite inexpensive, and so many new and striking varieties are coming out every season, it is better, perhaps, to get new bulbs every autumn.

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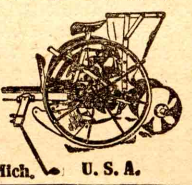

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Why is this? It is not because Germany has better land or more careful farmers, but because Germany sows only heavy yielding varieties. When we were in Germany several years ago we obtained this oat in one of the rich valleys of the Rhine. We saw it growing there. It completely captivated us. We brought it to America, distributed it for trial in twenty different states in the union, and everywhere it has proven itself peer of any grown the past season.

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WHAT ABOUT STRAWBERRIES?

The strawberry is a native of the Middle West and of all the Central Mississippi Valley States, and there is no more delicious berry, nor one more universally enjoyed by humankind. Dr. Talmage once said: "I suppose God could have made a better berry than the strawberry, but I suppose He never did."

And yet the strawberry is more seldom found in the farmer's garden and on the farmer's table than any other of the delicious fruits. One of the principal reasons for this is the persistent growth of weeds in the fertile soil of the regions we have named, and weeds and strawberries do not get along well together. The first care is to keep the strawberry patch as free as possible from weed seeds. This makes thorough and careful cultivation necessary. If it is desired that runners shall grow to set new plants, pull the weeds by hand as fast as they appear above the leaves of the plants. Of course this requires work and vigilance, but it is the price of an abundant yield of this luscious fruit.

Freezing and thawing in winter is a great enemy of the strawberry plant, but it is one that may be easily overcome. Mulching does it. It is best not to mulch too early, but it should be done before there is severe freezing. The material does not matter so much, provided it is positively free from weed seeds. One of the best things to mulch with, perhaps, where it can be obtained, is marsh hay; but straw, forest leaves, or any other material that will lie close and not blow away, and, first of all, is free from seeds, is good. In the spring opening up around the plants so they may grow up through the mulch is better than cleaning the mulch entirely away. The mulch, if thick enough, will smother out the weeds between the rows and plants, and make cultivation unnecessary. The fruit also growing above the mulch, will be cleaner and brighter, and we think berries so grown are larger, as the mulch keeps the ground moist and in better condition for the plants to grow. But the fruit may not ripen quite so early.

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TUBEROSES

Next to tulips (and some prefer them) are tuberoses, but since they come at different times they cannot well be considered rivals. The best time to plant tuberoses almost anywhere in the central part of the temperate zone, is in June, though they may follow the tulips in the tulip beds. They are very hardy and require but little coaxing to induce them to do their best. Give them rich, moist, mellow earth and they will do the rest.

If you haven't much fruit on your farm, you are not getting all out of farm life that is your due. Nothing pays so well on the investment as an orchard. One of our advertisers writes and says that they are now making a special offer in the way of fruit trees, offering sixty of the latest varieties of fruits of all kinds, including apples, cherries, plums, pears, peaches, quinces, neckpar-

ines, grapes, apricots and berries very cheap. Also they make extra special offers if order is sent within 15 and 30 days. We would advise that you look up their ad in February 15 issue and write them at once. Address the Iowa Nursery Co., Dept. 507, Des Moines, Iowa.

We have had many inquiries about the Great Western Manure Spreader. We are glad to print the following letter from a user of this machine. This, we believe, is the best answer we can give of its merits.

Smith Mfg. Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen—I received one of your No. 4 Great Western Endless Apron Manure Spreaders in September, 1907. I brought it home from the freight depot the day before we threshed, and the day we threshed one of our neighbors, who has a ——— 35-bushel spreader, asked what we were going to do with such a big manure spreader; said that he could hardly run his 35-bushel spreader with four horses, and I was almost scared out. He said also that his drive chain had broken some four or five times on his machine, and that his chain was three times heavier than the one on your machine. Remembering what your general agent had explained about the drive chain being made light on account of your having an easy-running machine, I told him if ours broke we would send it back. Well, we hauled over 150 loads of manure of which there were 75 loads of cow manure. We also loaded the machine full to the top and often tramped on it, never using over three horses to put this heavy manure on top of plowed ground and covered over 15 acres all over with it. We hauled sheep manure this fall that had dried in the shed all summer, which came out in flakes as large as two men could put on the spreader, which the spreader handled as nicely and spread as evenly as it did the horse stable manure. We didn't break the chain or anything else this fall. We also hauled out an old straw stack, which we spread over the ground before plowing, intending to burn before I plowed it, but it rained before I got it plowed under, but I am glad it rained, as I think that is far better than burning it. Who could scatter straw thin enough to plow under only by using a Great Western Endless Apron Manure Spreader? We hauled 22 loads in just 4½ hours of heavy cow manure and only 3 horses to the No. 4 spreader. I think the Great Western is the greatest money saver of any machine that one can put on the farm. Yours respectfully, A. N. Delaney, Warnock, O., Nov. 5, 1907.

We suggest that you write the Smith Mfg. Co., 158 E. Harrison St., Chicago, for their book No. 5 D 5, which will be sent free.

We have just been looking through a mighty nice piano book—one that tells all about them in every way, that shows how a piano should be made, and plainly and intelligently explains the difference between the good and the medium. It is a book that every one contemplating purchasing a piano should have before ordering. It is published by M. Doyle Marks, vice-president and manager of D. S. Andrus & Co., 125 Baldwin St., Elmira, N. Y. In addition to selling the piano cheap, Mr. Marks includes free with each order a handsome stool and an excellent scarf, also a fine list of piano music. Write to him today.

Another company is making war on the trusts. This time it is the Burlington Watch Co. They say the Elgin and Waltham people have been making too much money—been holding up the purchaser through combining. They say their watches are better and cheaper than any of the others, and to prove it have posted $1,000, which they agree to forfeit in case their watch fails to keep time more accurately than the Elgin or Waltham. They are backing their claims, and it seems they mean business. Write for their free book telling all about their watches and the contest. Address Burlington Watch Co., Suite 3652 Millard Sta., Chicago.

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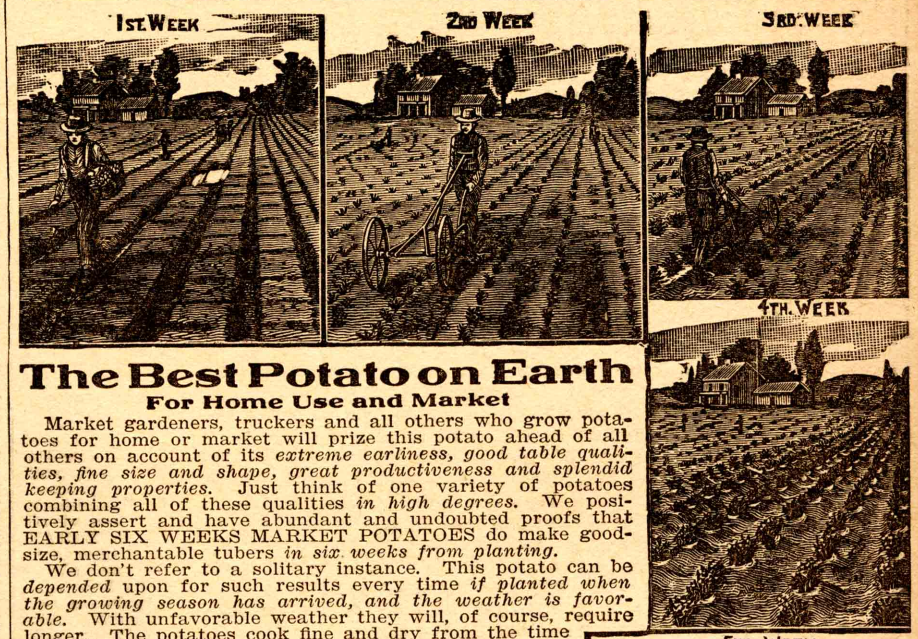
COONER & FORTUNE CO., - - - INDIANAPOLIS, IND



The Best Potato on Earth

For Home Use and Market

Market gardeners, truckers and all others who grow potatoes for home or market will prize this potato ahead of all others on account of its *extreme earliness, good table qualities, fine size and shape, great productiveness and splendid keeping properties.* Just think of one variety of potatoes combining all of these qualities *in high degrees.* We positively assert and have abundant and undoubted proofs that EARLY SIX WEEKS MARKET POTATOES do make good-size, merchantable tubers *in six weeks from planting.*

We don't refer to a solitary instance. This potato can be *depended* upon for such results every time *if planted when the growing season has arrived, and the weather is favorable.* With unfavorable weather they will, of course, require longer. The potatoes cook fine and dry from the time they are large enough until late spring. Size is medium, skin light flesh color, shape like in illustration. They are perfect beauties, heavy and sure yielders.

One pound Early Six-Weeks Market Potato yielded 147 pounds of fine, sound, smooth tubers. Ripened in 75 days, and produced marketable potatoes in six weeks as you claimed. This is the most valuable variety of potatoes ever introduced. R. TAYLOR, Ashland Co., Wis.

I like the Six-Weeks Potato very much. I divided with my neighbors. One of them says they are the best he ever saw. They are excellent keepers. They are first-class in every respect. E. HARTMAN, Sutton Co., W. Va.

We have had much experience with this potato and are prepared to state that owing to their quick growth, escaping the drought, bugs, blight, etc., and extra yielding propensities, they make larger average yields for the ordinary potato grower than late varieties that often times are left to take their chances against unfavorable influences. This potato, *strange to relate, keeps sound, solid and fresh late into the spring, equal to any late potato that we ever saw.*

Size for use in six weeks. Ripen in ten weeks. 1 year yielded 420 bushels per acre next year, 380 bushels per acre; 2 years later, 600 bushels per acre. Get the genuine seed from us. We introduced and named this potato.

We have the genuine seed. Price very low, considering how fine this potato is *By mail postpaid*: 1 pound, 30c; 4 pounds, 75c. *By freight or express*: 1 pk., 60c; bu. $2; bbl. $4.50.

Catalog free. Order from this advertisement.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Indiana

Procrastination is

We are led to select the old and true saying as above for the heading of this important page because old members of the American Society of Equity are haltin between two opinions. In the meantime preparations are being made for the year's crops and then the harvest and marketing time will soon come and farmers will not be ready to protect themselves in the price. In that case we may also say, procrastination is the thief of money.

Members who do not pay their dues by or before April 1 will not be in good standing. Also subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING who do not renew by or before April 1 will receive no more papers. Therefore it is important that the membership be maintained and that the circulation of ths paper, which represents the power, be not lessened.

The important question, however, is: WHERE SHALL WE SEND OUR DUES? Shall we send them to the old American Society of Equity with the new principles, plans and objects, or to the new Farmers Society of Equity with the old original Equity principles, plans and objects? These are the problems that members are trying to solve and they cause them to halt between two opinions. Let us see if we can help to a decision.

It should not be difficult for any person to decide this question, but with some it is apparently difficult. There are two features to consider: First, the name; and, second, the plan and objects. We believe every person will say that the principles, plans and objects, if they have been proven and are good, are far more important of the two. There cannot be any question about this, while the new name is equally as desirable as the old one and by many preferred.

But the advocates of the old society may say: "We have not departed from the original principles, plans and objects." They may say it now, but all the evidences contradict them. They did depart from them soon after the 1906 convention, and the story of "Conspiracy and Rebellion" is indisputable evidence that the society was diverted from its true plan, which had accomplished so much of good for farmers. The proceedings of the 1907 convention would also leave no doubt, if they were published complete and without alterations. But in absence of these we have the following from Delegate E. C. Parker and which was published in Farm, Stock and Home soon after the convention:

OBJECTS NOW SOUGHT

The leading minds of the A. S. of E. are now aiming to affiliate the society with the American Federation of Labor and the Producers and Consumers Exchange, a corporation capitalized for a million dollars and chartered under New Jersey laws. If the interests of these organizations can be successfully combined, there is no doubt that the interests of consumers and producers will be greatly benefited in many localities which suffer from unreasonable charges by the middleman or distributor of farm products. The plans contemplate the building of warehouses and exchanges at central points with capital secured from the sale of the stock in the Producers and Consumers Exchange, said stock to be sold among union laborers in the cities. Farmers' organizations can then build local shipping stations with the funds derived from the sale of stock in the Producers and Consumers Exchange, and can consign to the city exchange owned by the union men. The use of the union label will be insisted upon by both the farmers in the purchase of factory goods and the city workers in the purchase of farm products.

So the reader may have an idea of "The Producers and Consumers Exchange" referred to, and into which the A. S. of E. was to be largely merged, we quote as follows:

The Producers and Consumers International Equity Union and Co-Operative Exchange (this is the full name) proposes first to give attention to the necessities of life, especially food, and eliminate all opportunities for speculation. . . . But the people's national corporation will not confine itself to simply the food products. When opportunities are favorable it will also enter into the manufacturing business, and will have the power to acquire and undertake the good will, property rights, assets, etc., of any person, firm, association or corporation and pay for the same in cash or otherwise. To enter into, make, perform or carry out contracts for any lawful purpose. To push union label propaganda by co-operating with the Federation of Labor and subordinate unions in the trades and crafts for the purpose of promoting the use and sale of goods bearing the union label; to encourage the purpose and use of such articles and products by the general public.

The reader can now get an idea of where the conspirators designed to carry the A. S. of E. Do they look anything like the original simple plan and objects of the A. S. of E.? Where is the farmer who will have a word of censure for Mr. Everitt and his co-workers in undertaking to save the society from being diverted to such objects, which are foreign to the farmers' real interests? One of the most commendable features of the original plan was that farmers attended to their own business and let others do the same. But the "leading minds" of the A. S. of E. now propose to attend to everybody else's business but farmers', just like the Grange, Alliance and the other old organizations did. We all know what became of them.

Some of the enemies of Mr. Everitt try to further deceive farmers and delay the development of the society, by saying that because he was not re-elected to the presidency he started the Farmers Society of Equity.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The Farmers Society of Equity was started to save the organization already accomplished and to have a society in which more organization can be accomplished. Mr. Everitt IS responsible more than any other person for saving the society when designing people attempted to carry it from farmers, but he is not entirely responsible for the Farmers Society of Equity. In the first place Mr. Everitt told the late convention that he would not accept an office from it, because he knew he could not conscientiously stand on the platform it was building. Other honest men also saw things with the result that another convention was held. But we will reprint from "An Address," issued immediately following the convention, as follows:

Yours for profitable prices,

J. A. EVERITT.

CALL FOR CONVENTION

Whereas, we consider the gathering now assembled in this city alleged to be a meeting of the National Union of the American Society of Equity of North America, is revolutionary in its action and purpose; that it disregards the traditions and teachings of the society; that it is made up of unfair, unjust and illegal representation dominated by influences antagonistic to the principles and corporate purposes of the society, in many cases violating the constitution thereof and acting counter to its original purposes;

Therefore, the undersigned, duly appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the National Union of the American Society of Equity of North America, do hereby call a meeting of such delegates to convene at room 202 in the Denison Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana, October 25, 1907, to consider the matters above set forth, and take such action as may be deemed wise and for the best interests of the said American Society of Equity of North America.

One of the first acts of the convention was to make the following declaration:

We, regularly elected delegates to the fifth annual convention of the American Society of Equity of North America, now in session at Indianapolis, Ind., met pursuant to the above call, do withdraw from the sessions of said convention, and we do repudiate many of the acts of said convention, and we do hereby assemble and declare ourselves the true representatives of the American Society of Equity of North America, and we proceed to hold a convention pursuant to the call of the Board of Directors in their meeting held July 23-26, 1907. We declare that the alleged convention assembled in the hall of the Denison Hotel is unduly dominated by persons not farmers, and who do not represent the farmers' interests; neither do they stand for the true principles of the American Society of Equity of North America, nor for the carrying out of its plans, nor the accomplishment of its declared objects.

These, understand, were the acts of a number of regular delegates to the convention and not Mr. Everitt individually. And at the convention Mr. Everitt requested that he be not elected to the presidency, but it was thought proper to elect him to the vice-presidency. Whatever of good or bad has resulted or will result from the second convention, Mr. Everitt is not entitled to any more credit or blame than any one of the other individuals who participated.

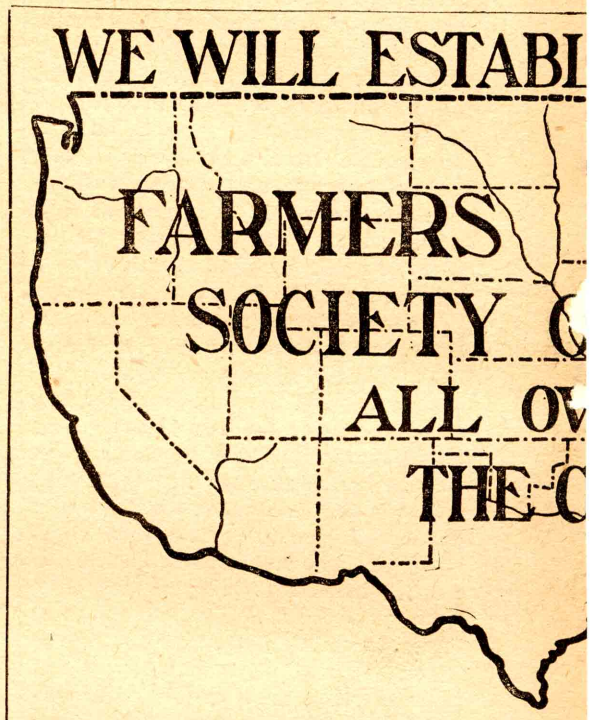
In the way of further explanation we will now reprint the declaration made after the convention by the officers as follows:

The action we have taken is a precautionary one, to save the society from mischievous counsels, wrong purposes and evil influences. Should these continue to dominate the organization, we stand ready to act, and to act promptly.

We appeal to our constituents, and to the membership everywhere, did we do right, and will you sustain us?

With heartfelt devotion to the cause of Equity, and to the society that has taught the world and compelled the recognition of the doctrine of equitable prices for farm produce, and controlled marketing to secure them, we are, devotedly yours, W. H. Mitchell, president; J. A. Everitt, vice-president; I. C. Rous, secretary.

Time passed on. Mischievous counsels, wrong purposes and evil influences did prevail in the society headquarters, but it was evident that the officers elected by the second conventon could not take charge of the headquarters without long-drawn-out and expensive court proceedings. Therefore matters drifted along nearly two months. In this time absolutely nothing was done by the active headquarters that would have a tendency to build up or preserve the society, but everything of a nature to destroy it was done, as was the policy before the convention. It was evident that the members very generally repudiated the acts of the convention and almost unanimously condemned the act of the new board of directors in refusing to longer recognize UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper. A general demand came to the A. S. of E. headquarters as well as the publishing office that UP-TO-DATE FARMING should be continued as the official paper.



MR. J. A. EVERITT:

I have watched the courses of "Old Hutch" the point where breadstuffs had flowed into a big I have seen the dams all swept away and I forme was no more to be raised or lowered than was the in the trade had to travel with the tide and profi currents skillfully.

Your Equity idea, however, to raise the level and in the little rivulets before they can merge in having to use the enormous blocks of credit that manipulations—struck me as so Napoleonic that closely as possible. I confess tht I wondered wh when the car shortage was a smaller feature than holding. And now we have the proofs that the E . . . One of my reasons for my interest in the S lighter links and still holds them loyally and soli

J. W. JENI

Enclosed find $.....to pay for

NOTE 1. See page 24 of this numb page 4 for subscription terms.

NOTE 2. Our object is plainly to opportunity to save the organization original objects. The person who r followed the course of the present A. disappointed if he puts his faith and

FROM .....

R. R.....P. O.....

Co. .....

Please send the following:.....

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the Thief of Time

WOULD KILL PAPER OR SOCIETY.—Notwithstanding this demand from the members, headquarters made an order that any member who selected Up-to-Date rming would lose his membership. This was a direct attempt to kill the paper, or, if members prized the paper more than the society, then the society would be ed. When this order was promulgated it became evident that some radical measure must be resorted to. It was clear enough, to kill Up-to-Date Farming and ove it as a factor, would leave the principles and true plan of the society without a true champion and it would mean the dissipation of the society or the success the conspirators to divert it to other objects.

When the development reached this stage the matter was presented to the officers of the second convention and many true members of the society, and it was greed to save the society under the name

"FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY."

By this plan members can receive their favorite official paper and belong to the society that represents everything that the original society did. In this way present organization can be preserved, kept true for its objects, and development can be secured that will not be accomplished by the other under its present nagement.

With the above facts fresh in the minds of members we ask again: Which society will you support? We have nothing against the American Society of Equity, and we predict that when all members of the Equity societies join in the next annual convention the power of the people who rebelled against the influences that always held the society unswervingly to the accomplishment of its good and holy objects, and who conspired against the farmers' best and dearest interests, will have been completely broken and from that time forward there will be only one society and the members themselves will decide the name. The present, however, is what should concern us most.

The time has come for decision and action. Every day any member or local union hesitates weakens their cause for profitable prices for the 1908 crops and strengthens the cause of the speculators, gamblers and exploiters. Don't delay any longer.

At the next meeting of your local decide the matter one way or the other. If the local does not decide, to suit all the members, then let each member be a power unto himself. Up-to-Date Farming taught farmers to think independently. Now let them practice it. The time is here when members cannot afford to follow implicitly a national, State or county convention, or possibly the action of a local union. We would far rather trust the individual members to be right than all of the unions. Conventions may be bought or influenced, but there is no practical way to buy, bribe or influence all or even a majority of the members in the society. And this brings us back to the Farmers Society of Equity. As long as Up-to-Date Farming has a voice in directing its policies, that voice will be raised in advocacy of people's rule. All important matters, such as election of officers, official paper, etc., shall be decided by the members as was the original plan of the A. S. of E.

If any doubt remains in the mind of a single member which headquarters he should support, let him read in this issue the department "A. S. of E. Headquarters," "Question Box," and the editorial "President Barnett Would Not Stand for It." And then if there is a lingering doubt read again "Vindicated" in February 1 number. And if still he thinks he is not prepared to decide the matter with justice to all and particularly to himself, send to us for a copy of the new booklet U 18, "You Have Been Deceived and Betrayed by Your Trusted Representatives."

"In union is strength, but divided we fall." To divide the Society of Equity and Up-to-Date Farming from each other means for both to fall. Unite them as they formerly were, and soon they will be the great power we always hoped for, the real third power.

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

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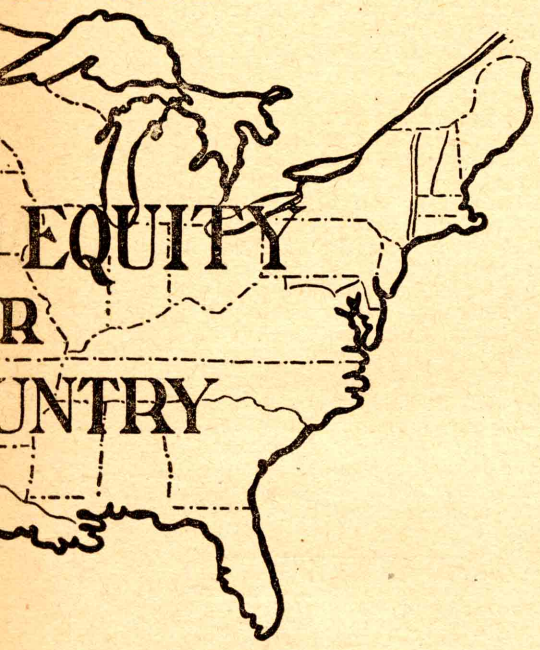


EQUITY

R

UNTRY

Joe Leiter in their efforts to put up a dam at
of supply, and try to raise the level of values.
conviction that the level of breadstuff values
l of the ocean. And that everybody concerned
ere solely a matter of catching the eddies and

alues by damming the flow at the little springs
great river—and to achieve that result without
always proved the weak points in grain-pit
ve always intended to study the movement as
r the Equity idea would hold. But last fall
d been for years I began to realize that it WAS
idea is holding strongly in the tobacco district.
of Equity is that it holds its members with
nd GETS THE RESULTS.
, Trade Aids, Butterick Bldg., New York.

HOPELESSLY IN DEBT

To establish the A. S. of E. Mr. Everitt advanced about $6,000 in 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906. This was very properly charged to the society, by permission of the officers; sanctioned by the various boards of directors and was accepted as a liability by all the national conventions. Considering the great results accomplished and the light income of the society, particularly in the early years, the only remarkable thing is that the sum is so small. With interest this debt now amounts to about $7,000.

Then there is an unpaid account owing Mr. Everitt for printing, etc., in 1907 and accounts owing various other people or firms. The aggregate of these we do not know.

In 1906 the dues of members were payable annually, quarterly or monthly as the member preferred. The expiration dates were kept on the society's records and they were not reported to the publisher of the official paper with the names and payments. The stencils of members, therefore, did not show the expiration date, but were identified by the letters "L. M.," meaning a member of local union; or "M. L.," meaning a member at large. Some members joined and paid their dues every month in the year 1906 and their expirations would come, some every month in 1907. The publisher could not know when a member's time was up, because none of the stencils contained the expiration date. But it was known that the latest ones would expire December, 1907.

When the board of directors met in July, 1907, the publisher asked them for instructions how he could determine which had expired, or to give dates of expiration, but no dates were given. So the only thing that could be done was to run all until December, 1907.

Also it was the law of the society in 1906 and 1907 that members were in good standing one year after they were delinquent for dues, and it was also the law that all members, in good standing, were to receive Up-to-Date Farming. Therefore this was another reason why the paper must be continued until the end of the year. As far as the publisher was concerned there was no escape.

In 1907, as our readers know, the legitimate society business of organizing farmers and maintaining the organization was largely abandoned to organize the consumers. As a result of such neglect of the real business a great many members' dues were not collected, consequently their subscriptions to the official paper were not paid for 1907. The number of such is in excess of 30,000.

The price the society was to pay the publisher was 50 cents for a year's subscription. Therefore 30,000 subscriptions at 50 cents is $15,000.

We want members to take a business-like view of this matter. In the first place the publisher was obliged, by the laws of the society; by the society's contract with him and by his obligation to the subscribers themselves to continue the paper until December, 1907, because there was no way to distinguish those for whom payment had been made to October, November or December, 1907, from those that were paid to April, May or June, 1907, etc. It is also manifest that no considerable number could have been removed without fraud on those paid ahead. Also when the directors were appealed to they did not furnish the dates. Hence the publisher had no choice but to continue the paper.

They also (the board of directors) ruled in March, 1907, that instead of paying for a year's subscription for each member out of the fees they would pay for only the unexpired fraction of the year. Later developments show clearly that this move was made to distress the publisher, weaken him financially, and thus they hoped to be successful in killing Up-to-Date Farming when their chosen time came.

Also the old board of directors, and some of the new ones, with the officers, employees and agents, have conspired in every conceivable way to injure Up-to-Date Farming in its circulation and advertising.

Because of the things enumerated and very many others not enumerated here, all claims for leniency on the part of Mr. Everitt have been forfeited. He has given value for all he claims and the society cannot reasonably expect any different treatment from him than they would from any other creditor. If the old and new officers would have given their best efforts to promoting the society, instead of to abuse of its best friends, Mr. Everitt and his paper, these debts might have been paid and the largest one avoided. In fact Mr. Everitt told the committee on official paper at the convention that he would give the society a reasonable time to arrange for payment, but all this time has been wasted by its representatives in assaults on him.

Members can now make their own calculations of prospects ahead of them by the A. S. of E. headquarters under its present management, which is directed by the same people who directed in 1907. The outlook is not rosy for the society, neither for the creditors. But we are authorized to say for Mr. Everitt that he will waive every dollar of his claim if it were possible to produce conditions now that will secure proper development and the speedy completion of the society.

RS'
IETY
OF
EQUITY
Indianapolis

criptions, fees or dues as below.
explanation of fees and dues, and
old members of the A. S. of E. the
eep it in line for accomplishing the
this page carefully, and who has
E. headquarters, knows he will be
y in it.

..... STATE.....

CONFESSION OF ANOTHER DELEGATE

Montgomery, Ind., January 31, 1908.

MR. T. S. CRUTCHER, Indianapolis, Ind.

My Dear Old Friend—I was glad to hear from you. . . . I have been thinking of writing to Mr. Everitt as to where I stood in the matter of the national convention, but failed to do so. But I am glad to give Mr. Everitt credit for forming it and its growth in the past. As you know, I have been in farmers' movements for reforms for twenty years and I never knew just what we needed until I got hold of some of Mr. Everitt's literature and that great and powerful educator—Up-to-Date Farming.

Now regarding the sad spectacle of the late convention. It was made up of many brave and honest men, who had nothing but the welfare of the farmers and our country at heart, but they were beguiled and misled and unknowingly became the assassinators of so noble a movement. It is too horrible to think about. I was there as a delegate, as you know, and the enemy got me by the arm and coat-tail and tried to drag me into the deception hall. But I made my escape by letting them know that I had come to the convention to work for the best interests of the society. I told them if Mr. Everitt had done anything wrong, that was the time and place to try him, as we had both judge and jury — the convention — and I believed in justice and equity to all. But they said, "Crucify him!" and they thought that they did. I wanted to go home to get away from such deceived people, for as the Savior said on the cross, they knew not what they did. I approve very much the steps taken by Mr. Everitt and others in the election of other officers and thus getting in a position to save the society.

Well, Mr. Crutcher, tell Mr. Everitt I am with him and will always be as long as he is true to the true plan of our society. If he wants to use any of this letter in print, tell him to do so. N. C. WILSON.

FREE THIS BEAUTIFUL MONOGRAM DINNER SET OF 42 PIECES

Each piece decorated with your initial in gold. Positively the biggest and finest dinner set ever given away as a free present. Any lady can earn this set in a few hours' time.

This beautiful Monogram Dinner Set, full size, for family use, consisting of 42 pieces just as shown, is a present that will bring delight to the heart of any housewife and can be had **absolutely free of charge** for a few hours' easy, pleasant work among your neighbors and the people of your vicinity.

This set is made of **finest Parisian China**, is a pure delicate white and decorated with wild rose design in colors, with the edges traced in gold. It is a set of dishes that you will be proud to own and put on your table and show your friends.

Your own initial in pure gold will be on every piece except the cups and saucers. The set consists of six large plates, six dessert plates, six large cups and saucers, six sauce or fruit dishes, six butter plates, two large vegetable dishes, one large platter, one cake plate, one bread plate, and one gravy bowl, making 42 separate pieces, positively the grandest array of dishes ever offered for this small amount of work.

Send No Money. Just your name and address and I will send you **our big free outfit**, so that you can interest only 24 of your neighbors and people in your vicinity in our special offer, collecting 25 cents from each one and sending us the money collected. It is easy, pleasant work, and our offer is so liberal, so unique, so far above the average offer made that you will have no trouble at all in interesting 24 neighbors or persons in your vicinity, and sending us the money collected. We send the set immediately, securely packed, and safe delivery guaranteed. No delay. No red tape. The set is yours just as soon as you have fulfilled these simple, easy conditions.

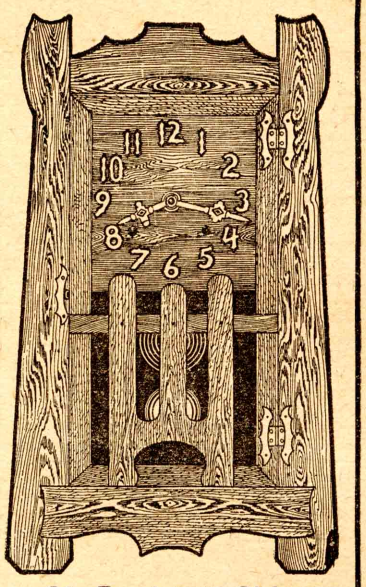
100,000 Satisfied Women is our record for the past year. **Just think of that**, we have sent out over 100,000 sets of these beautiful Monogram Dishes to persons who have helped us introduce our grand special offer, and every one of them is a pleased, satisfied patron. They all say that they never saw a more beautiful set of dishes and never did any work that they found easier and more pleasant. **Why should you not have a set of these dishes?** They will not cost you one cent of your own money and you surely would not object to getting them absolutely **free of charge.** When we send you our big free outfit, we will also send over 1,000 testimonials of those who have earned a set of these dishes, every one of whom will testify to our honest, prompt and liberal treatment.

Write me today and start to work at once. **Let me send you my free outfit anyway** and if you don't think you can succeed, I will take it back and no harm done. Just write your name and address plainly on a postal card and enclose it in an envelope and send it to me and I will arrange everything by return mail so you can earn this grand Monogram Dinner Set with your own initial as mentioned above, in a few hours' time.

J. B. DIGNAM, Manager, 120 S. Clinton St., Dept. 7092 Chicago

MISSION CLOCK FREE

I have received a few thousand magnificent 8-Day Mission Clocks to distribute free. I will give you the opportunity, if you write at once, of securing this prize without one cent of expense on your part—only a little work in my behalf.



This is the genuine Mission Style Clock that you have heard so much about. It is nearly two feet high, solid and substantial throughout. Cathedral chimes toll the hour and half-hour in sonorous tones. The hands and figures on the dial are polished brass and it is a perfect time-keeper, with a timed, tested and regulated EIGHT-DAY MOVEMENT.

This is not a cheap clock, but is **the latest up-to-date, mission style,** the same as you will find in the homes of the wealthy and well-to-do people everywhere. It is a clock you can put in your parlor or sitting room and be proud to show to your friends and neighbors. It is a premium worth getting, for a clock is something you can always use and this clock is not only useful but also a handsome addition to your parlor or sitting room and will last a lifetime.

This Grand Clock is absolutely free to any lady or anybody who will show my special offer among her friends and neighbors and get only 20 to accept it at 25c each and send me the $5 collected. All I ask is that you do this little bit of work for me, which will require but a few moments of your time and immediately upon hearing from you with your remittance, I will not only send you the clock absolutely free, but will also pay the freight charges to your town, so that it will not cost you one cent of your own money, even for charges. I want to get my special offer introduced in every town in the U. S. as quickly as possible and am giving this grand present as inducement for your prompt assistance. **Let me send you my free outfit anyway,** also a great, big illustration of the clock, which will give you a better idea of just what it is. I will send everything prepaid, so that it will not cost you one cent to try and if you do not care to accept my offer, you can return the outfit and no harm done. Be the first person in your town to secure this Grand 8-Day Mission Clock. Write me about it today. Address

GEO. A. FULLER, Sec'y, 46-48 W. Monroe St., Dept. 7092 Chicago

This Grand, Comfortable Morris Chair FREE

YOU CAN SIT IN THIS CHAIR FREE FOR REST OF YOUR LIFE

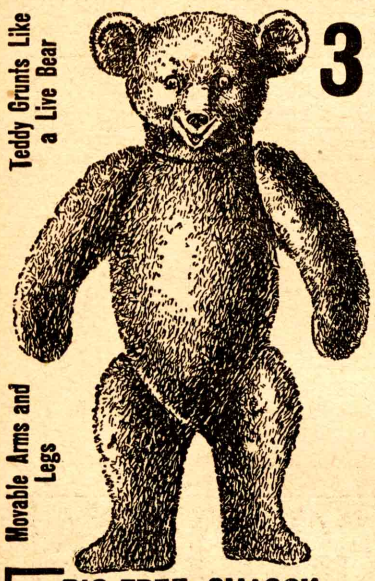
for just a few moments of your time devoted to easy, pleasant work among your neighbors and people of your vicinity. This is certainly **a grand, magnificent present,** for it is full sized (nearly four feet high and two and a half feet wide), beautifully and comfortably upholstered and will lend an air of comfort and luxury to the parlor or sitting room of the most prosperous home. **It is a big, comfortable chair,** with reclining back, which can be adjusted so you can sit up straight or recline or lie down, just as desired. Of course we can give you no real idea in this illustration, of the beauty, comfort and elegance of this artistic piece of furniture. **It is a surprise and delight** wherever we send it, for it is really far greater value than people expect to get, and our friends wonder how we can afford to make such a liberal offer.

SEND NO MONEY. Just name and address and we will send you our **free outfit** and full instructions how to proceed. Get only 26 of your neighbors or people in your vicinity to accept our grand special offer at 25c each and send us the money collected and we will send you this magnificent Morris Chair (your choice of golden or weathered oak) immediately on hearing from you. We **positively guarantee** this chair to give satisfaction and to be exactly as represented. **Send name and address today** and get our free outfit and see what you can do. If you do not succeed, outfit can be returned and no harm done. This chair is certainly worth working for and any enterprising person can fulfill our simple, easy conditions in a few hours' time. Do not miss this opportunity to get this big, comfortable, luxurious Morris Chair, **absolutely free,** without costing you one single cent of your own money. Address

CURRIER CO., Dept. 129 Currier Bldg., Chicago

Teddy Grunts Like a Live Bear

Movable Arms and Legs



3 BIG PRESENTS FREE TO GIRLS

BIG FREE, SHAGGY GRUNTING TEDDY BEAR

real, genuine, big, brown shaggy Teddy Bear, with special movable arms and legs, so that he can sit up, lie down, stand on all fours and be placed in all sorts of comical positions. By just giving him a little squeeze he makes a funny grunt that sets everybody laughing. You can have more fun with Teddy than anything you ever owned. This is the **real Teddy Bear,** girls, of which you have heard so much. Some girls prefer a Teddy Bear to a doll, but **I give both.**

This beautiful bisque doll is nearly half a yard tall, has beautiful curly hair, big blue eyes which open and shut, is **magnificently and fashionably dressed** and a large hat, and has shoes and stockings that can be taken off and put on, so that you can play with this doll just as if it were a real baby.

This is also a **wonderful talking doll** and says papa and mamma plainly and distinctly. The big blue eyes, the pretty hair, the peaches and cream complexion cheeks and the little rose-bud mouth makes this the handsomest and dearest doll you could imagine, and **I want every girl to get one free.**

I also give a 27-piece China Tea Set consisting of 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 plates, tea pot, sugar bowl, cream pitcher and 6 spoons. It is not every girl who has a set of dishes for her doll, but I am going to include this handsome little set with every doll. The set is beautifully decorated like the real china in the large sets costing many dollars.

And I am not going to stop here, but I am also going to give a

BIG FREE TALKING DOLL

I GIVE ALL 3 PRESENTS FREE!

To any little girl (or big girl either) who will show my fine offer among her neighbors and people in her vicinity and interests only 12 persons in my special offer at 25c each and send me the $3 collected. You can do this slight service for me in two hours' time. **I don't charge you anything for my outfit,** as I send it free, and you can try and see what you can do, and if you can't very easily do the work on my plan there is no harm done. However, I know any bright girl can earn these presents without any trouble whatever. **Just think, you get a big handsome doll, a grunting Teddy Bear and a 27-piece tea set and 6 spoons** all for this little work. It is the most generous offer ever made, and every girl reader of this paper should write to me at once and get my full instructions and outfit, and then just as soon as you do the little service I require, I will send you the **Doll, Teddy Bear and Tea Set and Spoons absolutely free.** I arrange to pay **express charges,** so they will not cost you a penny. Write to me today and be the first in your neighborhood to get these beautiful **free gifts.**

Big Free China Doll's Tea Set

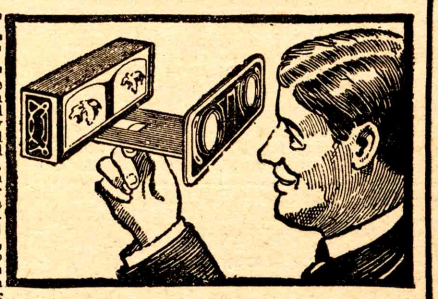
EXTRA GIFT FOR MAMMA

You can also give your mamma a beautiful ring as an extra gift if you will write me at once. This is a nine-stone ring, three large ruby doublets and six frosted pearls; given extra if you'll write at once. This beautiful ring is extra and **in addition** to the other three presents.

The Editor of this paper knows we are reliable.

A. K. BOWEN, Mgr. Dept. 709 246-48 Monroe St., CHICAGO

STEREOSCOPE AND 50 FINE VIEWS FREE



Everybody can have barrels of fun and amusement with this collapsible stereoscope, which folds up in compact form and can be carried in pocket and enjoyed anywhere. Small size but perfect in every detail, extra strong lenses which enlarge and magnify the handsome views as lifelike and real as life. **Send name and address,** no money, and I will send you my free outfit, so that you can interest just four of your neighbors and people in your vicinity in my special offer at 25 cents each. Send me the $1 collected and immediately on receipt of remittance I will send you this handsome premium **and also an extra present** of 50 fine **Double Views,** all charges prepaid. It will only take you an hour to do the easy work. If you do not want to do it you don't have to; costs you nothing, however, to try. Am sure, though, you will be glad to help me for an hour and get this premium delivered free for your trouble. Just send me your name today and I will send you my outfit by return mail.

W. L. WILSON, Supt., Dept. 129, 122-124 Clinton St., Chicago

FOR BOYS FREE

AIR RIFLE AND SCROLL SAW

THIS AIR RIFLE weighs 2 lbs.; elegantly finished steel barrel, all working parts nickeled; walnut stock, pistol grip, peep sights; used indoors or for killing birds, rabbits and other game; shoots BB shot and darts; most accurate rifle made.

WITH THIS 11-INCH SCROLL SAW any boy or girl can have amusement and earn money making brackets, card cases, handkerchief boxes, jewel cases, easels, photo frames, doll furniture and hundreds of other things. Complete outfit furnished, including 6 blades, 15 patterns and all tools.

Rifle and scroll saw given free for showing my fine offer to only 12 neighbors and get them to accept it at only 25 cents each and send me the $3.00 collected. Costs nothing to try. Just send me your name and I will send you my free outfit postpaid at once and these two grand prizes will be yours in a few days time.

GEORGE HARVEY, Treas., 46 WEST MONROE ST., Dept. 7092 CHICAGO, ILL.

TWO PREMIUMS FREE

SIGNET RING
JEWELED SIDE COMBS

This ring is gold filled and guaranteed for ten years. Beautiful floral chased design with owner's **initial hand engraved** as shown in illustration. This beautiful pair of jeweled side combs are tortoise shell pattern, set with row of bright and sparkling brilliants. **BOTH FREE** for presenting my big introductory offer to only six people and collecting 25 cents from each. My offer is so attractive that no soliciting whatever is required. You can do this little work in less than an hour, and then these two beautiful and useful prize premiums will be sent you all charges paid. Just send me your name and address and I will send you my outfit by return mail.

ANDREW BOWEN, 120 Clinton St., Dept. 110 Chicago

Wholesale Seed Catalog

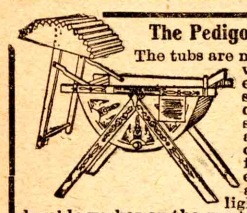
for farmers. Buy at right prices. Old reliable, celebrated

O. K. SEEDS

are known the country over. Sown by thousands. Used in every State. Standard for 25 years. Best seeds at wholesale prices. *Send for catalog.*

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis

The Pedigo Perfection Washer



The tubs are made of best quality galvanized steel, put together with bolts, rivets and solder. The rub is made of hard maple, and the side pieces, wringer bar and legs are of oak or other hard wood, nicely finished and firmly united by malleable castings and bolts, making the lightest, strongest and most durable washer on the market. Write for catalogue and prices. The Potter Mfg. Co., Bloomington, Ind.

Gold Watch AND RING FREE

We give a **Stem-Wind, Solid-Gold Laid,** guaranteed Watch, **engraved on both sides;** proper sizes; appears equal to 25-year SOLID GOLD WATCH; also GOLD LAID Ring set with a sparkling gem, brilliant as a GENUINE $50 DIAMOND, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Send address and we will send jewelry postpaid; when sold send $2 and we will send watch and ring; also a gold laid chain, LADIES' OR GENT'S SIZE AND STYLE

MONROE JEWEL CO., DEPT. 634 CHICAGO, ILL.

CORNS

A-corn Salve works like magic in removing corns quickly and painlessly. Its application brings instant relief; and certain cure. No danger from razor cuts. 15c at druggists or by mail.

Giant Chemical Co., Philadelphia.

THIS SOLID GOLD RING

for selling seven 25c boxes "Merit" Blood Tablets. 30 days allowed to sell Tablets, return money and get ring. Address "Merit" Medicine Co. Room 38. Cincinnati, Ohio.

A WATER DOCTOR

Should be consulted in all cases where a Safe, Sure and Speedy cure is desired. Consultation, analysis of urine and report of your case free. Send 4 cents for Book of Cures and mailing case for urine. Fee for treatment low. Medicines furnished. 20 years experience. References sent on request.

ADDRESS J. F. SHAFER, M.D.
485 PENN AVE., PITTSBURG, PA.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia

$1.00 **Special Sale** 60 cts

High Grade Fountain Pens

We have purchased a large quantity of high-grade Fountain Pens from the largest manufacturer in the country. We got a very attractive price and will give our customers advantage of it. These pens will move quickly so do not delay, but order promptly.

These pens have handsomely engraved barrels. Points are 14k gold plated. Feed is excellent insuring perfect flow of ink. Larger than standard size and they do not require frequent filling. Not a toy in any respect but a perfect Fountain Pen. Each pen nicely packed in a box with glass filler. Full directions with each, insuring perfect work and results.

Our $1.00 "safety clip" pen is the latest improved. It is fully guaranteed. Every pen fitted with new patent safety clip insuring its staying in the pocket. Will not roll off the desk. Price post-paid $1.00. High-grade in every respect.

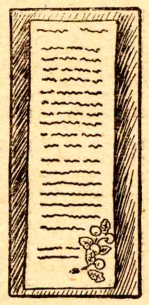
This pen is first-class in every way. Two half-inch gold plated bands on it as shown in illustration. It sells in stores at from $1.50 to $2.50. Our special price post-paid only 60 cents. *Money back if not satisfactory.*

COONER & FORTUNE CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.

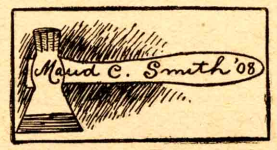
A "WASHINGTON" PARTY

If you are planning for a little company for Washington's Birthday, here are some ideas which may prove helpful. Ask your guests to wear fischus over their waists (any large handkerchief will answer this purpose) and little lace caps over their hair. If they like to enter more into the spirit, they may powder their hair and wear a coquettish black patch on their chin or cheek.

The questions for a contest may be written on a long, narrow strips of white paper, preferably water-color, with a sprig of cherries painted at the top. If you wish to give a prize for this contest, a small portrait of Washington will be very appropriate.



For refreshments serve ice cream, each dish of which is to be topped by preserved or candied cherries. Or preserved cherries and cake will be just as suitable. Your favors and name-cards can be easily cut from cardboard. They should have each guest's name written across them.



From Fisher's Drug News we get a game which may help you:

Fruits and Flowers

1. What flowers are found in a good menagerie?
   Ans. Dandelions.
2. What flower is seen in the east when the sun rises?
   Ans. Morning Glory.
3. What fruit caused a great disaster?
   Ans. Apple.
4. What fruit enrages a south-country Irishman?
   Ans. Orange.
5. What fruit does a brick mason use?
   Ans. Lime.
6. What flowers turn the thoughts to kisses?
   Ans. Tulips.
7. What fruit causes many pupils to stumble?
   Ans. Dates.
8. What fruit tells tales?
   Ans. Peach.
9. What flower does a bird want when it rides a horse?
   Ans. Larkspur.
10. What flower is often seen on a cold winter's day?
    Ans. Snowball.
11. What flower is often seen in the sunset?
    Ans. Golden Glow.
12. What flower is a nice boy?
    Ans. Sweet William.
13. What flowers grow in swamps but are seen waving in the air?
    Ans. Flags.
14. What flowers always belong to your father?
    Ans. Poppies.
15. What flower would a geologist scorn?
    Ans. Shamrock.

"PATCHES"

Try greasing the griddle with a white turnip cut in halves. There will be no smoke, smell, taste or adhesion.

Mix a small quantity of baking soda with the brick dust that is to be used for scouring purposes.

When your boots or shoes have become hardened from water, rub them with kerosene to make them pliable.

Vinegar diluted gives a beautiful polish to windows. It should be rubbed on with a soft cloth, dried with another and the window then polished with a soft chamois skin.

If you place salt under the bakins tins in the oven, there will be less danger of their contents scorching.

Those who suffer from sleeplessness should drink a cup of hot water or milk before retiring. It warms up the system and prepares it for a good night's sleep.

THE "CATE" GAME

Here is the game of "Cate," which may perhaps help to entertain your friends for an evening. Give each guest a sheet of paper on which the following sentences are written and allow them a certain time in which to write their answers, which must be words ending in "cate."

1. Cate never tells the truth—Prevaricate.
2. Cate is frail and gentle.—Delicate.
3. Cate kindly points out the way.—Indicate.
4. Cate has a turn.—Duplicate.
5. Cate seizes the property of others.—Confiscate.
6. Cate leads a country life.—Pusticate.
6. Cate leads a country life.—Rus—Implicate.
8. Cate adds to the difficulty of many a case.—Complicate.
9. Cate takes leave.—Vacate.
10. Cate makes things run smoothly.—Lubricate.
11. Cate is an eloquent pleader.—Advocate.
12. Cate offers a perplexing problem.—Intricate.
13. Cate has an influence for evil.—Intoxicate.
14. Cate believes in home life.—Domesticate.

BE DAINTY AND NEAT

The girl who is dainty and neat need not perforce be the extravagant or the wealthy girl. If she be careful her clothes will not become soiled or shabby from neglect, and by saving in these items she is enabled to buy many extra things which she could not get otherwise.

Every girl should learn to sew and darn neatly, for it is by these two accomplishments that she may look as well or better than her wealthier sister, for home-made, hand-made garments are very much in demand.

She should be careful in putting away her clothes. Veils and ribbons should be put over a roller to keep creases out. A waist folded and put away carefully will remain unsoiled much longer than if carelessly thrown into the cupboard and allowed to collect numerous wrinkles.

Remember that fresh, clean, neat, though cheap garments look better than expensive soiled ones.

In this issue our subscribers are offered a handsome full size dinner set free. It consists of 54 handsome pieces. The firm that offers this gift is known to us as one that will do absolutely as they say. They have advertised with us for years and we have yet to receive the first complaint. Look up the advertisement. Or, better still, every lady should send direct to The Pure Food Co., 672 W. Pearl St., Cincinnati, O., and ask for their free Dinner Set proposition. Do it today, ladies.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

Did you ever hear of the Burdett Organs? If you ever heard one of them play, you will not soon forget it. For sweetness and purity of melody they are seldom equalled and never excelled. They are made by the Cable Organ Co., of which Hobart M. Cable, 606 Steinway Hall, Chicago, is president. He says they are making an attractive proposition now to would-be purchasers, and wants all of our readers to write for it. We can say that they will treat you square, and if you are interested you should by all means write Mr. Cable for his catalog.

Banking by mail grows in favor year by year as people become more familiar with its workings and understand how easy and safe it is. Often it is more convenient than depositing money in your home bank, and certainly it is much more private. There is not the slightest chance of neighbors, relatives or anyone else finding out how much money you have deposited or knowing that you have an account unless you tell them yourself. Banking by mail has been in successful operation for seven years. In this time not a dollar has been lost by depositors in the mails. It is the way to bank for 1908. Begin today. $1.00 will open an account. Write for book K to Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, O.

Boys, do you want a big Magic Lantern, nearly one foot high? It is free and won't cost you a cent. Write to George Harvey, Dept. 2279, 26-48 West Monroe street, Chicago. He will tell you how to get this fine big Magic Lantern free. Better write a letter or send a postal card right away.

Rolled Gold Spectacles

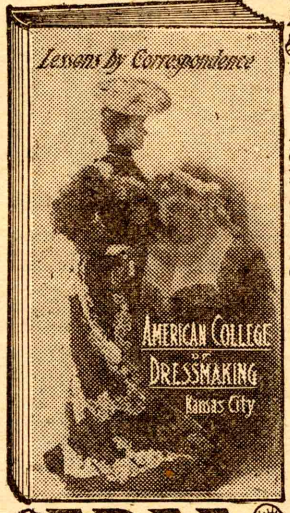
Just write me your name and address and I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester and Rolled Gold Spectacle Offer absolutely Free. Address:—

DR. HAUX SPECTACLE COMPANY, Block 203 St. Louis, Mo.

I WANT AGENTS ALSO.

NOTE.—The Above is the Largest Mail Order Spectacle House in the World and perfectly reliable.

A WOMAN CAN EARN $5000.00 A YEAR



Learn Dressmaking at Home

Many women nowadays are earning $100 a week—$5000 a year by dressmaking. One woman, the head designer of Chicago's largest retail dry goods house, earns $10,000 a year. Salaries of $25.00 to $50.00 a week are common. **We teach you by mail and put you in a position** to command the largest salary of any woman in your locality, or you can **Start in business for yourself. Become a Graduate Dressmaker.** The regular Diploma of this College is issued to all who complete this course of lessons. The **American System** requires no charts or patterns. These lessons will teach you how to draft your own patterns and make your own clothes and enable you to dress far better at one-half the usual cost. They teach you how to DESIGN, CUT, FIT, MAKE, DRAPE and TRIM any garment, including children's clothing. This College is endorsed by all high grade Fashion Magazines—Delineator, Designer, McCalls, Pictorial Review, New Idea Woman's Magazine, Modern Priscilla, Housekeeper, Good Housekeeping, etc.

This book will be sent to you free. At an expense of hundreds of dollars this college has published **10,000** of these **copyrighted** books to advertise the **AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DRESSMAKING,** and—while they last—will send you a copy **FREE.** Write for it today. One copy only to each woman.

FREE

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF DRESSMAKING
278 College Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

A SMILE OF FORTUNE

A STORY OF WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Ada Helmick was a girl to whom the accidents of life had become its rule. There were those who believed that at one time or another every bone in her body had been broken or sprained. At college she spent half the time in the hospital or making the rounds from lecture to lecture in a wheeled chair. She had a fine athletic spirit that was never downed. Recovering from a sprain, she would return to crew practice, or, if it were winter, to the joys of skating, until some unlucky chance brought her again to the care of a certain famous nurse, and to a temporary stay in the North Hospital.

Bad luck pursued her. Returning to college one fall, she found that her boxes had disappeared. Search was in vain. For two months she lived in a bare, unornamented room and cultivated a stoical temper. She regularly forgot to register when leaving college, until her registration privileges were forfeited and she had to get permission just as any freshman would. She lost every article dear to her heart during her life at Wellesley, broke her glasses fifteen times, and came to look upon life as a huge certainty. Whatever its general characteristics, she said it was sure to be "mighty unpleasant" in its details.

Her latest misfortune was the loss of her purse. It contained twenty dollars and a ten-trip ticket to Boston. The end of the term was approaching; bills were coming in; her glasses were at the optician's; and she hadn't a cent to her name. After a day or two of fruitless search she had written home for money. She lived at some distance from college, however, and it was more than likely that her letter would miscarry. She was prepared for such an event.

One afternoon she donned her gym. suit, and, wrapped in a mackintosh, pursued her way to the gymnasium. It was the hour when the class crew tried its muscles in a business-like way, and, in the intervals of work, lay on a huge woolly rug, engaged in conversation. On this particular day, as they lay there contemplating the rafters, they litsened to the voice of the Captain, who gave each a detailed account of her recent "cuts," and threatened specific results unless they toed the mark in a more whole-hearted fashion.

Ada took advantage of a pause to yawn and resume a sitting posture.

"I'm in trouble," she announced.

"Yes?" said the girls politely.

"Yes," said the Captain, looking grim.

"That purse has not turned up," she went on, "and I must have my glasses, to say nothing of other things. I'm afraid I shall have to give up the long gloves for my new gown. I can't afford them now. But there are some things I must get immediately. In short, I must go shopping in Boston tomorrow, and I haven't the ghost of a quarter."

"You must borrow then," announced Edith Marten, whose mind was nothing if not practical.

"Now I call that a brilliant suggestion," said Kate Williams, flippantly. "Like the solution of other problems, it looks very obvious when once found."

"I don't know. I rather think I could go without," said Ada with inspiration.

"Go to Boston without a ticket and shop without money!" gasped Edith. "I envy you your gentle self-confidence."

"Well, I think it's possible."

"I'll wager you can't."

"A real live bet! I haven't heard of one since Frank's chum visited us summer before last. What will you bet?"

"The gloves," said Edith.

"Don't, girls," said the Captain. "It's so—so commonplace. You don't need amusement so badly as that."

"Hunt up something clever if you want a diversion," assented Kate Williams from the rib-walls which she was climbing vigorously. "The Captain's right. I'll lend you a ten and—pay for your gloves if necessary," she added with animation.

The rest-interval was over, and the girls began to throw off their jackets.

"Quit preaching," said Ada. "Unless Edith withdraws, I shall stick to the wager. It is a diversion, and I need to win something to balance my usual ill-luck."

"Get to work," interrupted the Captain, and the conversation ended.

As they left the gymnasium half an hour later Edith said, briefly:

"You aren't to borrow a ticket nor ask any one for money. Just go to Boston, get your things, and bring them back with you."

"Exactly," said Ada. "I shall remember."

. . . . . .

At dinner the next evening Edith Marten and several other girls sat in the parlor at Stone Hall. There wasn't much possibility of guests, for it had poured steadily since four. An animated wood-fire burned in the fireplace. Some one was trying over new songs softly on the piano.

"I saw Ada Helmick go to her room half an hour ago," said a new-comer, "the most forlorn-looking object in Wellesley. She was wet, cross, and apparently tired."

"Ah," said Edith. "She didn't enjoy her trip, then."

"At any rate she got something to eat. I saw her ten minutes ago in No. 1. Nellie, the maid, was serving her royally."

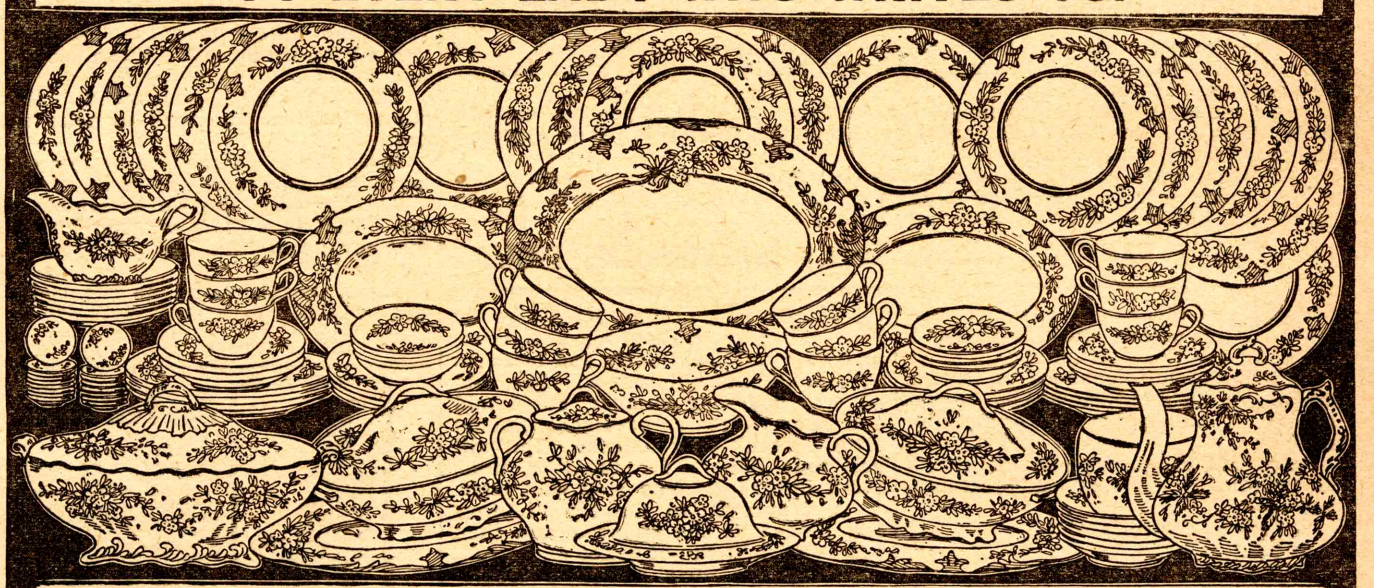
"Yes, I fared rather well, thank you," said a voice from the door. "I have quite recovered since dinner, and if you don't mind I will constitute the lot of you my confessor immediately."

"Come on," said Edith. "I yearn to know who owns those gloves."

"I will begin at the beginning. It was rather good. I started for the 7:45 train to avoid meeting people. Of course, I missed it; so I sat down in the station to await the event. At about ten minutes after eight, Professor Locke came in and asked affably whether I were going to Boston. I said that I was, and sought some excuse to get rid of her. No inspiration came to me, however, and in ten minutes the train arrived. Then I saw a freshman, whom I hardly know, coming across the platform. I excused myself and rushed cordially in her direction. I don't remember what I said. I saw Professor Locke mounting the steps of the first car. The freshman looked a little dazed as I gallantly helped her into the middle car and retired to the one at the rear.

"We passed the 'Hills,' and then I saw the conductor coming. He took

A HANDSOME FULL SIZE
DINNER SET FREE
TO EVERY LADY WHO WRITES US.



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Ever Made by an Old Established House. Read and be Convinced.

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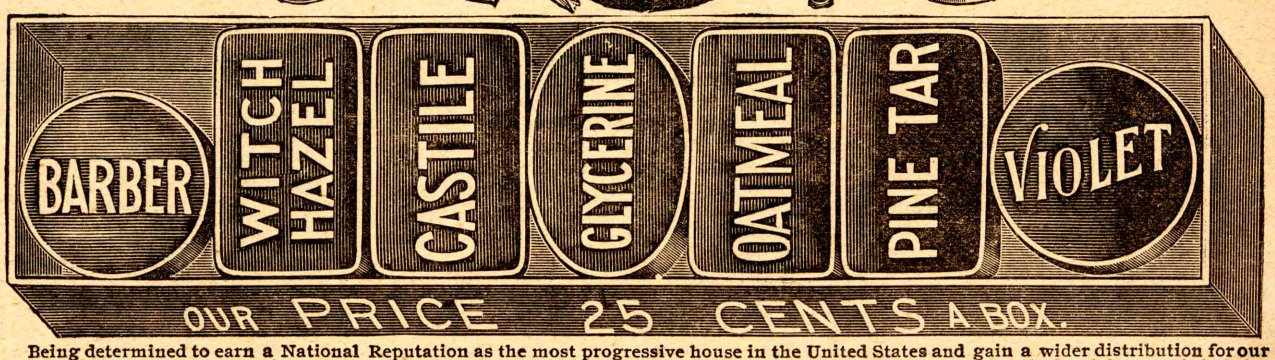
We Trust You with Our Goods.

WE PREPAY FREIGHT
on Soap, Premiums and Dinner Set.



OUR PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX.

Being determined to earn a National Reputation as the most progressive house in the United States and gain a wider distribution for our *strictly pure*, high-grade groceries, we now offer absolutely FREE to every lady who writes us a handsome, artistically floral decorated, full size

54-PIECE DINNER SET FOR THE SALE OF ONLY 12 BOXES SOAP

of extra quality and finely perfumed, giving as premiums, with each box of 7 large cakes, *Baking Powder, Perfume, Talcum Powder, Teaspoons, Shears* and *Needles*, (as per Plan 195) illustrated above. QUALITY as well as QUANTITY is in this offer, as we buy in such large lots, we can give more good goods for less money than any other concern. OUR PLANS SELL AT SIGHT. One pleased customer brings another and with our other *Baking Powder, Tea, Coffee, Spice, Extract, Perfume* and *Soap Offers*, you will get duplicate orders and earn some of our many useful premiums such as Dinner Sets, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Furniture, Graniteware, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, in fact, anything you need. **WE PREPAY FREIGHT** on Soap, Dinner Set and Premiums, allowing plenty of time to examine and deliver We also pay large cash commissions. before paying us one cent. *Remember*, we repeat, positively no money required. **OUR METHODS ARE HONEST.** **SPECIAL PREMIUM** given if you send an order in 30 days. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for our FREE complete Agent's Outfit.

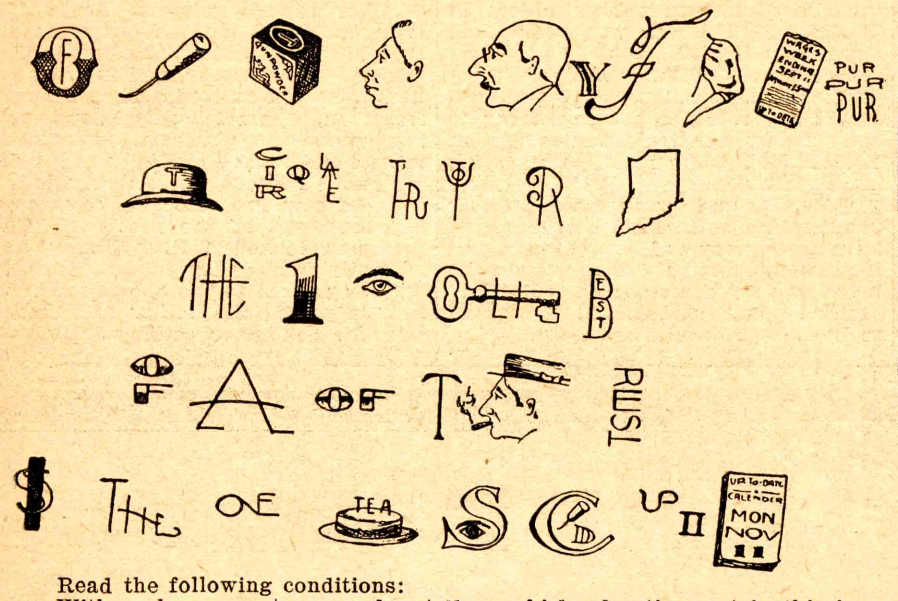
We also give Beautiful Presents for appointing one or more agents to work for us.

REFERENCE:—Merchants National Bank, Franklin Bank, Postmaster. **THE PURE FOOD CO.** NO LICENSE NEEDED. WE PROTECT YOU.
ESTABLISHED 1897. 672 W. Pearl, CINCINNATI, O.

We can safely recommend The Pure Food Co. as being a thorcughly reliable and responsible firm.—EDITOR.

Solve the Rebus and Win a Prize

We want to try the skill of our readers and have prepared a rebus for them to work for us. We have not made it very hard—just hard enough to keep you guessing a little. We want every one to try. It may be we will get no correct answer, so send the best one you can.



Read the following conditions:

With each answer to our rebus tell us which advertisement in this issue of **Up-to-Date Farming** appeals to you the most and why. Don't write more than fifty words.

For the best solution and article we receive on or before March 1, we will give a prize of $1.50 in cash. The next best will receive $1.00 and the two next best 50 cents each.

No money required to compete for, or to get a prize if you are entitled to it. This is a bona fide offer made by the publisher of **Up-to-Date Farming** and there is no "catch" in it.

Try your skill, as you stand an equal chance with any of our readers.

Winners will be announced in the issue of March 15, and prize money forwarded immediately. Address all answers to

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, (Rebus Dept.) INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

the tickets deliberately, one after another. I felt myself blush, but steeled my heart for the encounter.

" 'Tickets!' he demanded at last of the person in front, and then turned to me. I looked at him firmly and said:

"I've lost my purse, and I must go to Boston. It is very embarrassing, but——

" 'Live at the college?'

" 'Yes.'

" 'Um.'

" 'If you would be so kind,' I continued, 'I might go on to Boston and leave a ticket tomorrow at the Wellesley station. You could get it there.'

" 'Well, that will do,' he said.

"Every one was interested by this time, and I felt the eyes of the entire car.

" 'Thank you,' I gasped. 'My name is Ada Helmick.'

"He turned to go, but paused again and asked:

" 'How shall you get back?'

" 'Oh, I shall meet some one in Boston,' I said. 'I shall get back somehow.'

"He moved away, and I began to breathe normally. Suddenly I saw him before me again. This time he dropped half a dollar in my lap. I blushed and started to speak.

" 'You might not meet your friends,' he interrupted. 'It's all right. Just leave fifty cents and a ticket in an envelope with the agent at Wellesley.'

"And he retreated.

" 'It's too bad,' said an old lady, addressing the back of my head. 'Now, could I lend ye something? I live in Wellesley.'

"I thanked her, but declined the offer. Fifty cents, I said, would get me back, and was all I needed.

"The shopping went smoothly enough. I called at the optician's and got my glasses, asking him to send the bill next term. He has fixed those glasses fifteen times, so he can afford to trust me. Then I went to a shell place and bought a comb for Mary. By the way, how do you like it?" And she tossed a box to the girls. "They agreed to send the bill. The little woman who served me was much struck with the pathos of my story. Then I thought I might as well make sure of those gloves and christen them tomorrow at Fan Reed's party. I had taken a sample of my new gown, so I went to Miss Blank's and matched it, sending the bill to you. She said six was not your number, but I told her they were a present. Behold them. Aren't they iligent? You will pay four dollars for them in time. Don't interrupt. You may wail later.

"I went over to the New Library and looked at the pictures, and then I invested in a cup of coffee and a roll. That left me forty cents. I considered. Edith told me yesterday morning that the B. and A. fare to Boston had been reduced to twenty-five cents. Forty cents minus a quarter is fifteen cents. I determined to buy chocolates to that extent and walk from the station to the college.

"When I presented my quarter to the agent and demanded a ticket to Wellesley, he looked a little queer. 'Thirty cents,' he announced.

" 'I thought it was reduced to twenty-five.'

" 'No, thirty,' he said shortly.

" 'Well,' I said desperately, 'give me a ticket to the "Farms."'

"He struggled to suppress a smile. I suppose it did look queer. I didn't seem particular about the place, so long as it was cheap.

"Fortunately, the Wellesley passengers were mostly freshmen. Moreover, I didn't meet the conductor of my morning experience. I put the chocolates in my pocket to avoid temptation, and stared into vacancy with a dignified chill.

"It was very cloudy, and before I reached the 'Farms' it began to rain. I got off there, and faced the pleasant but damp prospect of a walk.

" 'What on earth,'—said a voice behind me.

"Before I turned I knew it was Mary Evans.

" 'I'm economizing. Saving seven cents a trip for the Missions,' I said.

"I should think you were doing penance as well — killing two birds with one stone,' said she cynically. 'Come home with me for tonight. It may clear before morning.'

"I thanked her, but stuck to my purpose. I did take her umbrella, however, and with this slight protection against the rain, I proceeded toward Wellesley.

"Until today, I never realized the length of three miles. The rain came more and more heavily, and the way seemed to stretch ahead indefinitely. I ruined a remarkably good looking pair of boots. My new skirt is twisted out of all recognition, and ornamented after the impressionistic fashion with Norfolk County clay. Still I have had my experience, and I have won a wager. Moreover, the wager is paid."

"Not yet," groaned Edith.

"As far as I am concerned it is paid. I have seized my opportunity."

"I venture to say you have cured Edith of one pernicious pastime," said the girl at the piano. "Her wagers for the future will be indefinite."

"Oh, the luck of it!" said Polly Eliot. "I might smile my prettiest without melting the hard heart of a railroad official."

"A joke on Ada Helmick," said some one, coming into the dusky room. "She lost her purse this morning, and had to go to Boston without a ticket. The conductor lent her fifty cents. The whole situation was most ludicrous."

"No," said Polly, breathlessly. "How did you hear?"

"Mrs. Allen came out on the 3:20 from Boston. The conductor, who is one of her numerous acquaintances, asked her if she knew a Miss Helmick at the college. He described Ada in a vivid and telling manner; said she was a little incoherent. Wasn't it just like her?"

"Remarkably," responded that young lady, as she rose to poke the fire.

After the mirth aroused by this epilogue had subsided, she resumed:

"At any rate, the gloves remain to me. That is a piece of good fortune that my usual luck has not prepared me for."

She flourished them as she spoke, and walked backward toward the door.

Some one was lighting the lamps.

"Save the table," said Polly Eliot, and Ada turned aside in time to avoid a collision.

She paused.

"Behold," she said, as a parting shot at Edith, "and sigh for your lost four dollars."

"Oh!" said every one at once, as one of the long pale-green things slipped and fell into a pitcher of ice-water.

There was a short rhetorical pause, broken at last by shouts of amusement.

"Well, Ada Helmick, you have worse luck than any one I know," gasped Polly at last.

But Ada did not answer. She meditated.

MONEY MAKING AT HOME

No work is more remunerative, when intelligently handled, than the raising of poultry. The demand is constant. The market is seldom oversupplied. Prices are always remunerative and often very profitable. The capital required is small. One can start with one of the George Ertel Co.'s 100-egg Hatching Wonder Incubators. This is a thoroughly practical small machine. The price is only $7.85 delivered at your railroad station if east of the Rocky Mountains. The Ertel catalog "Incubator Whys" will be found helpful in selecting an outfit. Its hints and helps will save the beginner money and trouble. A copy will be sent free to any readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING on request to George Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.

At the Jamestown Exposition the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad was awarded 13 Gold Medals, 11 Silver Medals and 7 Bronz Medals. It was certainly a most worthy display to receive these numerous awards. If you are interested in the excellent country tributary to the Atlantic Coast Line write Wilbur McCoy, Agricultural and Immigration Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

We have received a copy of Ratekins big Seed Book for 1908. It is brim full of matter about "Reliable" seeds. As this is Ratekins' twenty-fourth year it proves that "merit wins." Send for a copy of this catalog, which lists and describes all garden and field seeds. Seed corn is a specialty of this house. Send to Ratekins Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa.

CUT GLASS MOST BEAUTIFUL

American Women All Desire One or More Pieces of This Magnificent Ware—How You Can Get a Thirty-Two Piece Set of Mould-Cut Glass Absolutely FREE.

There was a time when a woman couldn't have a set of cut glass on her dining-room table or her sideboard unless she were worth several thousand dollars and had a big income. NOW there is a way of getting a fine mould-cut glass set absolutely free, as explained below.

Only a few years ago all the cut glass in the world was made by a very expensive process. Since a new process has been introduced into the manufacture of cut glass the prices have been reduced somewhat, but they are still quite high. The prices are, in fact, considerably higher than most women can afford to pay, but I am going to tell you here how you may get a mould-cut glass service of 32 pieces, four complete sets, entirely free.

ALL WOMEN WANT CUT-GLASS.

American women, the country over, are fonder of cut glass than of anything else that can be brought into the home. Haven't you ever wished for just a FEW pieces of cut glass? If you haven't you are an unusual woman, indeed. Every woman I know longs for just a few cut-glass dishes, enough so that she may say, "I have cut glass in my house."

Now, in order to get the magnificent pieces of mould-cut glass, of which I spoke before, absolutely free, all you have to do is to spend a little time in a most pleasant manner. I am very glad to tell you that this free mould-cut glass offer is made on this page today. It is an offer which I believe to be so unusual that I desire to bring it to your attention. I think it is my duty to tell all of my readers about it.

The mould-cut glass service which I told you about consists of thirty-two distinct pieces which altogether comprise four complete sets. And you can really get this entire service free. And in addition to this mould-cut glass service of thirty-two pieces and four entire sets there is also a Swastika Cross Souvenir Spoon which is given away. I will tell you of the spoon a little farther down.

BETTER SIGN THE COUPON.

Mr. C. A. Cummins, President, of Chicago, is the man who is making these liberal offers and I would advise you to sign the coupon at the bottom of this page and send it to him just as soon as you read this.

The entire design of the mould-cut glass service is extra deep and each piece is extra bright and glittering. When placed in the morning sun as, perhaps, it filters into your dining-room, this service throws off all of the diamond glitters of the rainbow, and sitting there on your dining-room table it is a sight that you will never forget.

And to think that Mr. Cummins offers all of this free—all of this and the weird Swastika Cross Souvenir Spoon also free. Just read where he says: "The Offer," and there you may learn all about this liberal chance—why he will give this thirty-two piece mould-cut glass service and the Swastika Cross spoon away free.

CROSSES THOUSANDS OF YEARS OLD

These Swastika Crosses may be 5,000 years old or they may be more. They are all the rage in every part of the United States and all over the world, because those who possess them believe that they bring good luck and that they ward off disease and even death in many forms.

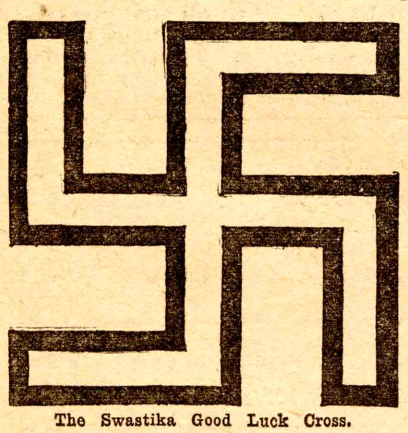
For centuries and centuries this weird and wonderful cross has been accepted as the emblem of good luck. Nobody knows where this strange cross originated. It was known long before the coming of Christ and it was accepted by all people then as the sign of good fortune.

By many it is said that the Swastika Cross proves the truth of the Scripture story that all peoples of the earth once lived together, and when they scattered to different parts of the globe they took this mysterious emblem with them and planted it in the new empires which they founded.

In every corner of the earth vestiges of the cross are found. It is found on the solid rock of India, it is emblazoned on ancient Buddhist and Brahmin gods and idols, it is dug up in the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum, it is found in the caves of the cliff dwellers and in the mounds of the mound builders. Men have found the cross on pottery which they have unearthed from the burning sands of Sahara and they have dug it from the frozen ground in the mountain fastnesses of Alaska and farthest Siberia.

In the large cities men and women of fashion have it inscribed on gold and silver ornaments and upon the silverware they use on their table. Everyone has at least one Swastika Cross in the household, and everyone who does not possess a Swastika Cross wants one.

You know that you can't get a souvenir spoon for less than 50 cents anywhere, and if you want a good



The Swastika Good Luck Cross.

souvenir spoon you must pay from $1.00 to $2.00 for it. More than likely you have priced them when you were away from home, so you know. Well, all Mr. Cummins wants you to do is to distribute sixteen of these wonderful and mysterious Swastika Cross Spoons, at 25 cents each, and when you have collected 25 cents for each spoon and forwarded him the money he will send you the magnificent mould-cut glass service which I have told you about here.

And if you are prompt in distributing the first four spoons he will give you a Swastika Cross Spoon free.

Each spoon is placed on a pretty Souvenir Card which tells of the Swastika Cross, and the people who see these spoons just go into raptures over them and will not rest until they have them.

And all you need to do is to hand out sixteen of these spoons at 25 cents each to receive the beautiful mould-cut glass service of thirty-two pieces and four complete sets free. You can't imagine the beauty of this mould-cut glass service. You will not be able to understand its magnificence until after it is your very own. And it will be your very own in such a short time if you send for these spoons at once. In a day or two they will be gone and then you will have the thirty-two pieces of mould-cut glass and the Swastika Cross souvenir spoon—both free.

I advise you to send for the spoons today.

32 Pieces BUTTERFLY PATTERN GENUINE MOULD CUT GLASS Free!

HERE is a picture of a beautiful and elegant genuine mould-cut glass service, butterfly pattern, consisting of thirty-two distinct and separate pieces, and made up of four complete entire sets. You can get all the thirty-two pieces absolutely free by giving me just a few minutes of your spare time and no canvassing is necessary. *Every piece guaranteed, full size, pitcher, 8½ in. high holding half gallon. Other dishes in proportion.* This is a magnificent and elaborate service which will grace any dinner table and any dining room. It is the very same pattern of cut glass that you would find in the dining rooms of millionaires. It is the genuine mould-cut glass which is strong, durable, extra deep pattern, bright and glittering. Remember there are thirty-two pieces and four complete sets—all absolutely free. You can't imagine the beauty, the diamond-like glitter and the perfect rainbow sheen of these marvelous sets until you have seen one.

4 COMPLETE SETS OF MOULD-CUT GLASS

1 WATER SET—7 pieces, 1 beautiful pitcher holding one-half gallon, stands 8½ inches high and 6 dazzling glasses.

1 BERRY SET—13 pieces, large berry dish and 12 individual dishes.

1 TEA SET—7 pieces, 1 beautiful spoon jar, 1 magnificent butter dish (with cover), 1 elegantly cut creamer and 1 fine sugar bowl (with cover).

1 BUFFET SET—5 pieces, 1 magnificently patterned oiler, 1 delicately traced salt cellar, 1 pretty pepper shaker, 1 elegant celery dish, and 1 elaborate cheese and cake plate. — ALL FREE.

Here is My Great Offer

How to get this set: Within a few days this elegant set will be yours just for spending a little time on my behalf in the most pleasant work imaginable. All I want you to do is to distribute, at 25c each, 16 of the Wonderful Souvenir Swastika Cross Good Luck Spoons, which you see pictured on this page. I will send you these spoons prepaid, without one penny from you. When you have distributed the 16 spoons at 25c, send me the money you collected and I will send you at once the beautiful 4 sets (32 pieces) of mould-cut glass as illustrated above.

That is *all! So easy* to earn the splendid mould-cut glass sets! And don't you think you ought to take advantage of this offer *at once?*

Here is the Swastika Spoon

It is a regular souvenir spoon with the strange and mysterious Swastika Cross on the handle. This is called the cross of "Good Luck." The cross is embossed on the handle of the spoon and is in beautiful Blue Enamel, baked under a terrific heat so that it will never wear off. And you know that all silverware with enamel on it is very expensive. This spoon is so strange and pretty and it is, indeed, a spoon of such rare value that it attracts instant attention. Everywhere you go you may see the strange emblem of the Swastika Cross, and when discovered on the handle of a spoon it has a most striking effect. We have gone to a great deal of trouble and expense to secure the cross and incorporate it on the handle of this spoon. Read the entire story of the Swastika Cross which you will find on this page. No matter where you are every one wants one of these Swastika Spoons. They are the rage all over. Read how the people for centuries have looked upon the Swastika Cross as an emblem of good luck. Read what the Editor says of the Swastika Cross and the Swastika Spoon in the first column of this page. Just think how very easy it will be to dispose of 16 of these spoons at 25 cents each and win the grand mold-cut glass service consisting of four sets. Send no money. Just sign the free coupon below, and the spoons will reach you by return mail prepaid. Then you will hear a gasp of astonishment from every person who calls at your home and sees the spoons, for we know that these Swastika Spoons are absolutely new. And we are sure that no one in your neighborhood ever saw anything like them before.

A SPOON FREE TO YOU

I you act promptly, right away, at once, I'll give you a spoon absolutely free—one for yourself just as soon as you have sold the first four spoons. But you must answer this advertisement immediately. Don't wait. Send the coupon now. This extra spoon is just like the others. It has the wonderful Swastika Cross on the handle. This beautiful spoon for you is given absolutely free only for promptness. Our agents must act quickly. Better get the spoons to distribute at once. If you wait it may be to late. Better sign the coupon now. Then you will receive the spoons before anybody else ever heard of them.

As to our responsibility, we refer by permission to the Colonial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, Capital and Surplus, $1,100,000

C. A. CUMMINS, Pres.
60 WABASH AVE., Dept. 1102, CHICAGO, ILL.

SIGN THE COUPON

Sign it right now. Write your name and address plainly with pen and ink or pencil on this coupon, cut or tear out along the line indicated and mail to me at once. **SEND NO MONEY** and do not bother with a letter—just put the coupon in an envelope and mail it. As soon as I receive the signed coupon I will send you the Swastika Spoons to distribute. Just as soon as you have distributed four of the spoons you get a **Free Swastika Good Luck Spoon** for yourself (provided you act promptly) and when you have distributed all 16 of the spoons at 25 cents each and have sent me the $4.00 I will send you the perfectly magnificent 32-piece mould-cut glass set you see above. Don't miss this wonderful opportunity.

REMEMBER—No Canvassing Necessary.

After you get the spoons put them on your dining table and when a friend calls show her one of the strange, weird "good luck" spoons and let her have one at 25 cents. Everybody is just wild for Swastika pottery and Swastika silver ware. So your friends will appreciate the favor you show them and they will be glad to call on you in order to get the "good luck" spoons at 25 cents each. Thus no canvassing is necessary, for these remarkable spoons at 25 cents each will certainly be readily taken by anybody who understands the historic interest in the Swastika Cross. Write at once. *If for any reason anybody should fail to distribute all the spoons at 25 cents we will take back any unsold.*

SIGN YOUR NAME

and address now on this coupon. Don't wait a minute or some one else may get ahead of you. Begin while the field is new.

Begin while everybody is "just crazy" to get a Swastika Spoon and be the first to distribute the spoons in your locality. Did you ever hear of a better offer? Sign the coupon at once and win this beautiful set right away. Don't delay. Sign the coupon plainly and mail it to us.

Cut or Tear Along This Line

FREE COUPON
No. 1102

C. A. CUMMINS,
President,
60 Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

I want to earn your beautiful mould-cut glass service consisting thirty-two pieces and four distinct sets. Send me, prepaid, the Swastika Spoons as per your offer

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

No letter necessary; send the coupon

F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

Is, as the name indicates, a farmers' Society. Its organized forms are local unions and a national union; a county union may be organized where three (3) or more local unions in the county will join to organize one. Also a State union may be organized where five (5) or more county unions will join in organizing it. Full instructions for organizing county and State unions, and their duties, will be sent on application to headquarters.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall consist of farmers. By farmers we mean people who are engaged in the vocation of farming or who own land on which crops are produced. (To be *also* engaged in merchantile business, manufacturing or the professions does not disqualify a farmer, or one who owns land on which crops are produced, from joining the F. S. of E.)

SPECIAL MEMBERS. First, an exception to the rule regarding eligibility for membership may be made by any local union by a majority vote of its members at any regular meeting. It can in this way elect any one of good character, not a farmer, to *special* membership in the local union on payment of the regular fee, but such special members must never be elected or appointed as delegates to conventions of higher unions. The object of this is to always keep the management of the Society in the control of farmers themselves.

Second, wives of members and daughters of the same may be admitted to *special* membership without the payment of any fee, also male children between 14 and 21 years may become *special* members in the same way. These *special* members may retain membership without the payment of any dues, but on reaching his majority the male members can only retain membership by paying the regular fee.

MEMBERSHIP FEE. The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00. This is divided as follows: The local union retains 25 cents. The balance is sent to headquarters and 50 cents is paid for the official paper one year to the member; $1.00 goes into the organization fund and 25 cents, or as much of it as is necessary, will go to pay the general expenses.

ANNUAL DUES. Each member must pay Annual Dues of $1.20. This is payable when a year has elapsed after first joining, and annually thereafter. It is apportioned as follows: The local union may retain 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. This will be used, 50 cents for the official paper and 35 cents, or as much as necessary of it, to meeting general expenses and extending the Society.

REMARKS. Ten (10) or more eligible people may organize a local union by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and reporting it to headquarters. Blanks will be furnished on request. Members will receive the official paper (UP-TO-DATE FARMING) one year from the time the report of their membership is received, or one year from the time their annual dues were payable. They are advised to watch the date on their subscription label and if there is any delay in receiving paper, or changing date in the case of paying dues, please report to headquarters. Promptness in reporting will be required from all secretaries and organizers. ¶ *Write Plainly.* If you cannot, then print names and addresses or get some person to write who can write plainly. We must *guard against errors* if every person is to be satisfactorily served and our Society is to quickly accomplish its great and good objects.

OBJECTS. The FIRST and chief object of the Farmers' Society of Equity is to *obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.*

The SECOND great object is *to have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principle market cities and in all localities where surplus crops are raised, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for profitable prices, instead of being dumped to pass into the hands of middlemen and trusts.*

OTHER OBJECTS. The F. S. of E. also has many other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first. Also all farmers may as well understand that the *first* object depends largely upon the accomplishment of the *second*, because crops must be controlled before equitable, and always profitable prices can be secured. To control the crops, the facilities to control—store—must be provided. Therefore it is important that *a granary be provided on every farm that produces a surplus of grain and an elevator or warehouse be built at every shipping point.*

OFFICERS

President—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.
Vice President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Secretary—I. C. Rous, Indianapolis.

Send all reports, and address all communications to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNION LABEL TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 33

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also send for report blanks, etc.

ADDRESSING. Always address communications and make all remittances payable to the *Farmers' Society of Equity* and not to individuals.

If your business is with the Society, always make money orders or drafts *"to the order of Farmers' Society of Equity,"* and not to any individual. If with the publisher of this paper, make them *"to the order of Up-to-Date Farming"* and not to any individual.

Members' buttons for F. S. of E. cost secretaries and organizers 1 cent each. A supply should always be kept on hand for delivery to new members. The same way with members' cards and fee and dues stamps, which will be sent on request without advance payment.

If by easy work you beat,
Who the more will prize you?
Gaining victory from defeat,
That's the test that tries you.
PHOEBE CARY.

Which side of the line are you on?

UP-TO-DATE FARMING taught farmers to think independently instead of letting other people think for them. The necessity of indepent thought is greater now than ever before. All the powers that would keep farmers mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" are embracing the present opportunity to weaken the only farmers movement that has the elements to give industrial independence to the greatest class of our people and to strengthen their own would-be position as masters.

Report to Farmers Society of Equity because it is the only society that represents the true principles of the original Equity Society, has the original plan, and has the ability to carry the plan out.

Two meetings a month should be held by each local union. Don't neglect such an important part of your work. Read the 1908 plan of organizing and note how it is proposed to maintain a district organizer or auditor permanently. How do you like the plan?

We wish each union would consider this plan of campaigning in their next meeting. How will it fit in your district? You will want to consider the condition of organization in your county and in adjoining counties. What three other counties should join with yours to make a district, or should there be more or less than four in the district?

The district auditor can be of great advantage. First, in completing the organization; second, in maintaining it; and third, in superintending the marketing and doing a hundred other things that some body must do.

Manufacturers have their agents all over the country. You cannot go into any considerable town but there is a representative of the International Harvester Company, and representatives of other manufacturers. These people look after their principal's interests and they get paid for doing so. If the companies would forget to pay their representatives, or refuse to do so, they would quit, the business of the concerns would be crippled and, well, the houses that would do this would soon get out of business.

While farmers have always done business without agents to look after their general welfare, they have not been forced out of business, but they have not reaped the rewards they are entitled to. Fact is, the poorer they got the more necessity there was for continuing in business.

The district man can do many things for all the farmers because it will be his business to do them and his business alone. You know that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," so we must specialize. This reminds us of an elderly man in the writer's town many years ago speaking about work by boys, he said: "a boy is a boy, two boys are half a boy, and three boys are no boy at all." Let us get one man's work.

So when you meet next time, decide on the counties that should go in your district and also recommend a person for district organizer or auditor. Don't delay about this now if you want to get profitable prices on the 1908 crops.

Analyze them all and see if the final analysis does not result in just what we state.

Address all correspondence and reports to Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

Independence in thought is the farmer's safeguard against being duped by designing people. This paper has taught farmers to think independently.

"We can best redeem the past by forgetting it."

Elsewhere in this issue are feature articles; one headed "Reward" and the other "Evidence Wanted." The attention of our friends, and the friends of justice and equity everywhere, is asked to them.

The F. S. of E. motto for February and March: "Every One Get One and Every One Push."

UP-TO-DATE FARMING makes one earnest request of its friends, and that is that they lose no opportunity to spread the doctrine of controlled marketing to secure profitable prices for farm products and provide the facilities to control them. That is of greater importance than who shall be "big" or who shall be "little."

It will pay you in dollars and cents to read the Business Exchange. There is where our readers tell what they have to sell.

Grand are the sports of winter time;
The skaters glide, the sleigh-bells chime;
There's health and ozone in the air,
And happiness is everywhere.
E. P. DICKERMAN.

EXPLANATION

A great many local and county unions have passed resolutions in favor of the Farmers Society of Equity and UP-TO-DATE FARMING and they wonder why they have not been printed.

Our apology is, lack of space. Nothing would please us more than to print all of them, or even to continue giving the name and location of the unions, as we have done for many, but even the latter encroaches on space that it appears necessary to use for other matter, while to print the resolutions would largely be repititions of the same sentiment, of which the following, just received, is a sample:

Franklin County (Va.) county union met at Cross Roads on the 11th of January, 1908. The committee on credentials reported twenty-seven delegates present, representing eight local unions and 177 members. . . . A committee on resolutions reported as follows after a free discussion by the body:

That we recognize the Farmers Society of Equity as our headquarters and UP-TO-DATE FARMING as our official paper. That we send 85 cents to headquarters and retain 35 cents of the dues in our local treasury. That we ask headquarters regarding maintaining one county union.

R. C. SHAON, Sec.,
Taylor's Store, Va.

County unions that recognize the F. S. of E. should be maintained and such assessments made on the local unions as is necessary to meet their expenses until the next step, that of marketing crops, is undertaken, when they will be maintained from the small sum provided in the sale of crops.

RECOMMEND AN ORGANIZER

Do you want your section organized? If you do, select an organizer and report him to the F. S. of E. and we will do the rest. Simple, isn't it?

GOOD READERS NOW

Mr. W. O. Reiter, vice-president Minnesota State Union, writes:

FRIEND EVERITT:

A good many of our members who formerly never took the wrapper off of UP-TO-DATE are getting to be good readers now. I think we will come out all right—just keep cool.

We'll try to keep as cool as possible and glad to know that your members are reading. We always said UP-TO-DATE ought to be read by every farmer, and we hope they will get the habit now never to quit it.

BLANKS FOR REPORTS, FORMS FOR LOCAL UNIONS, MEMBERS' CARDS, BUTTONS, ETC.

Many compliments have been passed on the new forms, blanks, members' cards, etc., and the concensus of opinion is that if such facilities had been provided by the old secretary the multitude of errors would have been avoided. A supply was mailed to each local union secretary with the request to use if any or all the members desired to affiliate with the Farmers Society of Equity. Members should ask for them if the secretary displays an unwillingness to present them.

E13 MEMBER'S CARD

The Farmers Society of Equity

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Indiana

This is to certify that.....

a member at large
a member of.....Local Union, No.....

has paid his dues until.....190.., as indicated by the stamp affixed.

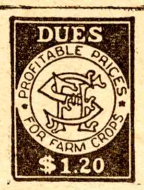
Organizer.

33 .....Secretary.

MEMBERSHIP FEE $2.00

To Local Union	$ .25
To Organization Fund	1.00
To General Expense	.25
To Official Paper	.50

Secretaries or Organizers shall leave 25 cents in the L. U. treasury and remit balance to headquarters.



ANNUAL DUES $1.20

To Local Union	$ .35
To General Expense	.35
To Official Paper	.50

The Secretary shall send 85 cents to the National Union and retain 35 cents in L. U. treasury.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Above is a print of the membership card in the Farmers Society of Equity. It represents the true principles of Equity for farmers as taught by the original society and stands for the original simple plan that has been proven sufficient. Accept no other.

The important feature to observe is the stamp, which should be put on each card issued to members when paying their dues. Across the face of the stamp must be written, by the secretary or organizer, the month and year the dues are paid to. Example: "Dec., 1908."

When a person is taken into the society a FEE stamp is placed on the card and it is marked as explained above.

Each member has a double check on the person who receives his money, first, the date on the stamp, and, second, the expiration of his official paper, UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The dates should correspond. Watch the date on your paper wrapper and first report to the person to whom you paid the money if an unusual delay in receiving paper *or changing the date.*

$5.00 PRIZES

A member wrote: "A new star has arisen." He referred to the star of justice and equity, representing the Farmers Society of Equity. See first column, "Official Page." A sermon might be preached on this new emblem or a long araicle written. We will not write it now, however, but we offer $5.00 in prizes to our readers for the best letters describing and commenting on the emblem. The letters must not contain more than 250 words.

First prize, $2.50; second prize, $1; third, fourth and fifth prizes, each 50 cents. The prize articles will be printed in this paper.

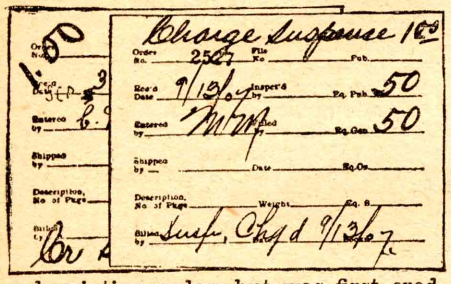
ANOTHER OF THE WAYS

We have said that some of the old A. S. of E. officers were determined to ruin the publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and kill the paper. Numerous of their schemes have been exposed. Another was to toll subscriptions that came into their hands. Below is an example. This order was sent to the society headquarters.

Dear Sir: . . . Enclosed find one dollar for a new subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Be sure to send English. This man is a progressive farmer living ten miles from here. . . .

GREGORY LUEKEN,
Aug. 31, 1907. Stanton, Mo.

This order was received September 3, as shown by the facsimile of order ticket shown here. It was a straight



subscription order, but was first credited to "Suspense." Later, on September 13, the order was taken up again and the ticket shows that 50 cents was given to the publisher and 50 cents was kept by the headquarters.

The subscription price was $1.00, and the remitter said plainly what the money was for. Therefore to keep any part of it was plain—well, everybody knows what it was.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS OF THE F. S. OF E.

Dear Friends and Brothers:

For the benefit of our noble society I am going to make a few suggestions and I am going to try and put one into effect, and I hope others may try and see if they can think of something for the betterment of our society. We should not depend altogether on our editor or our other national officers to do all the thinking for so great an organization, but each and every one should put his shoulder to the wheel and see if he could do something for the betterment of so noble a cause (Equity).

Now in my opinion we should do something to better the condition of our members and members alone. Heretofore the members have had NO advantage over non-members, and I believe it is time for us to do something whereby our members can have some advantage over those that are not members, and when that time arrives you will see our membership increase at a rapid rate.

If our crop report and the report of all products that remains in the farmers hands could be handed out to our members and members only, that would give an advantage to members that would mean many dollars, and I think it can be done without much trouble, and when it is accomplished every farmer will want to be a member.

Now I am going to make a test and see how many are in favor of my plan. I mean just what I say and will carry out my part to a letter and hope that every member will see the benefit that would arise from it. I am in a potato belt and potatoes is what we are interested in. So this test will be on potatoes. I realize that it should have been done at least sixty days ago, but I believe it will benefit many members even more now.

What I want is this: Every local union in America that is interested in the price of potatoes, and especially those in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, at the first meeting after receiving this paper to invoice the neighborhood of their local and get as near as possible the correct number of bushels of potatoes that is in the farmers' hands at the date of that meeting. Get all that you know of either members or non-members, also as near as possible the number of bushels a year before that date. Make your report short but plain, like the following:

.....Local No.....

In members' hands February 15, 1907:

.....

In members' hands February 15, 1908:

.....

In non-members' hands Feb. 15, 1907:

.....

In non-members' hands Feb. 15, 1908:

.....

Total in members' hands.....

.....

Total in non-members' hands.....

.....

Acreage planted 1907.....

Signed .....Sec.

P. O. .....

County .....State.....

(SEAL)

Make this report as correct as possible. Put on the seal of your local and with one dime enclosed send to me. I will in return send you a true copy containing the results (or number of bushels) on hand of every union that I hear from, stating number of bushels on hand and what was on hand a year ago. I will mail such report to every secretary that complies with the above request, and he can read it at the next meeting.

Now I do not wish to make a cent out of this, but I realize that I will have to make two reports to most of the secretareis, for I will mail reports so they will be received by secretaries by March 1. Some locals will not get their reports to me so I can mail by that time on account of meetings not convening soon enough. So will mail the second report not later than March 15, 1908. So I think 10 cents is about the expense for a union, and I think such a report would be worth much to any one that had potatoes to sell.

Now I hope that all members in potato districts will take an interest in this plan of reporting, and I believe this will lead to similar reporting of all crops. A crop report through the paper gives all the same benefit and I think those that pay their dues to meet expenses should have some advantage over those that paid no dues. Now send in your report to me and I will do just as I have agreed, and will answer every letter with a report enclosed, to any member; but must have the seal. Address all reports to

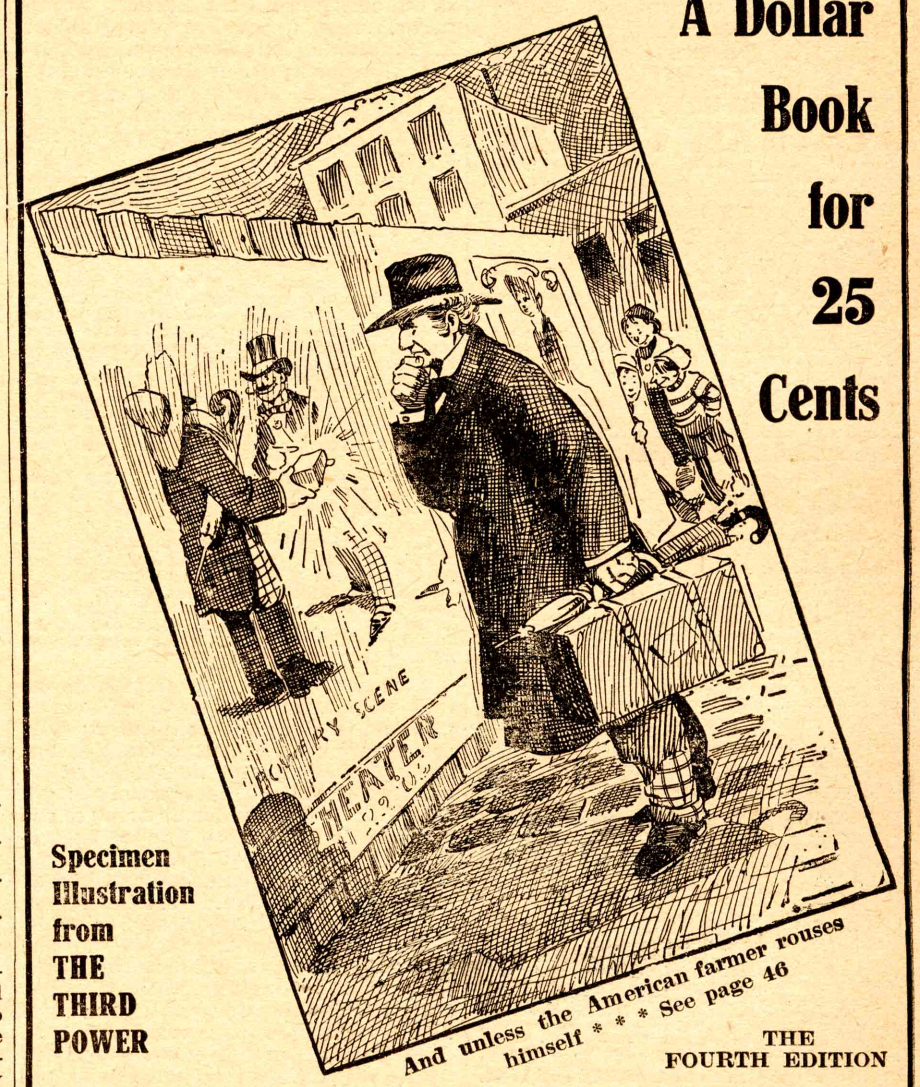
M. N. DRAKE, Trufant, Mich.

GUARDS OF EQUITY

We desire to build this body to one thousand members who are earnest friends of this paper, and who are truly interested in bringing about the reforms it is working for through an organization of the people. An invitation to become a Guard of Equity was recently sent to 2500 people. If YOU were favored with an invitation and have not responded, we hope you will do so soon. Or if you did not receive an invitation and are interested, send for particulars to the publisher.

THE THIRD POWER

A Dollar Book for 25 Cents



Specimen Illustration from THE THIRD POWER

And unless the American farmer rouses himself * * * See page 46

THE FOURTH EDITION

PERSONAL TO EVERY READER:

Doubtless you have heard of "the third power," and you have heard of THE THIRD POWER book, too. Undoubtedly every one of you has thought: "I'm going to get one of those books some day." Well, that "some day" should be *now*. Your best interests demand that you do not delay longer.

THE THIRD POWER is a revelation to everyone who reads it. No matter if you have a dozen or a thousand books in your library, this one will be more valuable to you than any other if you are a farmer, or are interested in the farmers.

HELP TO EDUCATE THE PEOPLE

The more people who read THE THIRD POWER book, the more money the farmers will make. This is a strong claim. It is a fact, nevertheless. Send 25 cents for one, or $1.00 for four, or get a dozen for $3.00, postpaid. If you will pay express or freight, I will sell them at $3.75 for 25, or $15.00 a hundred. Sell or give them to your friends to help bring farmers to the front.

This fourth edition is much better than any former edition. It contains a full account of the farmers' movement down to date.

320 Pages, Cloth Bound.

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THIRD POWER ORDER

J. A. EVERITT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Enclosed find $.....for which please send me.....copies of THE THIRD POWER book. It is understood that you will refund this money if the book or books are not satisfactory.

NAME .....

R. R.....P. O.....County.....State.....

J. A. EVERITT, Publisher

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

A CART LOAD OF FUN This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting." "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset." "Jone's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers, price 10c each, 3 for 25c; postpaid. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis **FOR 10 cts.**

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Entry fee in each case is $10.00. For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

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Canadian Government Agent

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Names of persons who wish to buy properties?

We wish to hear quickly from any one having good FARM OR BUSINESS FOR SALE in any good locality. We wish to hear only from OWNERS, who wish to sell direct to BUYERS without paying commission.

If you will sell for cash without paying a penny commission send your name and address.

OWNERS only need answer. We will not deal with agents. Sign your name and address below. Cut this out and mail it to us at once. Address Buyers Co-operative Co., 322 So. 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn. Write name plainly.

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with improvements. Good productive soil, abundant water supply and best climate on earth. Near railroad and good markets with best church, school and social advantages. For list of farms, excursion rates and our beautiful pamphlet showing what others have accomplished, write to-day to F. H. LA BAUME, Agrl. and Indl. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., Box JN, Roanoke, Va.

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Be your own landlord. Eat and sleep beneath your own roof. Buy a farm on easy terms, and low prices in Chippewa, Kandiyohi, or Renville Counties, Minn. the best diversified farming counties in United States where good improved farms can be bought at from $30 to $45 per acre. Write us; we have the best and only lands for sale cheap in these counties. Howe-Heide Investment Co., 13 North 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Thrifty Farmers are invited to settle in the STATE OF MARYLAND where they will find a delightful and healthful climate, first-class markets for their products and plenty of land at reasonable prices. Maps and descriptive phamplets will be sent free upon application to STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, Baltimore, Md.

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A. S. OF E. HEADQUARTERS

Notes of the Society

The A. S. of E. board of directors met January 7, 8 and 9. Out of the sixteen directors eight were present as follows: President Barnett, Secretary Pauley, C. O. Drayton, Illinois; L. N. Staats, Illinois; Thos. Emmerton, Wisconsin; James Jones, Indiana; T. S. Morrell, Minnesota, and James Holes, North Dakota. The official, public report of the meeting was as follows:

1. The great American Society of Equity is safe in the hands of your national officers and board of directors.
2. Secretary-Treasurer O. D. Pauley is wise, economical and efficient in all his work in our national office.
3. In the past we have found that the most successful campaigns of organization have been instituted and conducted within the bounderies of the various States as a unit, and directly under the supervision of a director of organization.
4. We find that if 20,000 members will pay their 1908 dues before the first of April the A. S. of E. can own and publish its own official paper, which would be worth about $20,000 to the members of the society.
5. We will make this (the Equity Farm Journal) the best farmers' paper in America—a paper by the farmers and for the farmers.
6. This board of directors pledges the members that every dollar received by the national union will be used to give efficient service, to publish the best official paper possible and to carry on an aggressive campaign of organization. Not one dollar will be used for million-dollar corporations or any illegitimate purpose.

Surprise has been expressed to us that no report was made of accomplishments since the convention; why the report of the convention had not been published; and no report of an attempt to clear headquarters from the cloud it rests under or bring about harmony? Also there was no expression of regrets that Mr. Everitt was grossly insulted, slandered and libeled since the convention. But the report says: "The great American Society of Equity is safe in the hands of your national officers and board of directors"; that "Secretary Pauley is wise, economical and efficient"; that "if 20,000 members will pay their 1908 dues before April 1 the society can own and publish its own official paper"; and, best of all, it says: "Not one dollar will be used for million-dollar corporations."

How safe the society is in the hands of a headquarters whose head officers are under arrest and the employees fleeing to escape from the officers of the law, let the members judge. Secretary Pauley must be very wise indeed to allow libelous matter to be sent from his office for a period of two months, to thousands of newspapers, and then read the reprint of it in the papers; and to thousands of individuals, and receive replies from them acknowledging it; issue vouchers for postage to mail it, and pay the printer's bills for printing it, and then publicly declare as follows:

The undersigned, officers of the society, desire to inform the members that they had no participation, directly or indirectly, in the writing or publication of such circular (referring to the circular sent to "the Agricultural Press of the United States") and had no knowledge of its preparation and distribution." (Signed by the president and secretary.)

Again we say Secretary Pauley must be very wise. Members may judge if the society is safe in his hands.

Regarding the official paper, the day the society undertakes the publication of it, that day it forfeits its charter of incorporation. The society was not incorporated to publish newspapers. Read the articles of incorporation and objects in the constitution and by-laws. The State of Indiana does not charter a society to do certain things that are clearly set out in the contract and then allow that corporation to engage in any wildcat, or even legitimate, undertaking beyond its provinces that its officers may take a fancy to. Here we can note the profound wisdom (?) of the leaders, and we might again ask members if they are willing to follow them to the destruction of the society?

But a craze to publish papers appears to have taken possession of the leaders. In view of the attention given this subject we might conclude that the first and chief object of the A. S. of E. now is to publish official papers. The desire to have an official State paper has been in evidence in several States, while Wisconsin has actually taken steps to have one. We quote from the proceedings of their last State convention as follows:

As to the State paper, it was voted to capitalize at $10,000 and establish headquarters at Madison. A stock subscription list has already been sent out. It will be presented to all local unions.

Last year it was Equity Exchanges that took the attention of the society's officers from the main issue, while this year it is official papers, and all the time farmers are being plundered by their old exploiters. Oh, when will farmers get in the game instead of being dupes to carry sand with which they are blinded?

In its report to the Postoffice Department the Equity Publishing Company, publishers of the Equity Farm Journal, is reported to be composed of the following individuals: Thos. Emmerton and S. D. Kump of Wisconsin, Theo. G. Nelson of North Dakota, John Gentner of Indianapolis, and Chas. W. Bowne, formerly of Washington. This report is probably authentic. These individuals are all heavily interested in the million-dollar Equity Exchange corporaton.

"One View of the Situation" was the title of an article in the try-monthly Equity Farm Journal — December-January issue — by Garret M. Walrod. It is hoped that Walrod will have another view and report it to Sheriff Clay, care of Marion County Jail, Indianapolis, Ind.

Has anybody seen John Mulholland lately? If so, please report his whereabouts to the publisher of this paper, who has some important matters waiting on him. Mr. Mulholland was formerly an employee of A. S. of E. headquarters and vice-president elect, at the late convention, of the A. S. of E. Department of Fruit and Produce.

Charles U. Pierson, State organizer of North Dakota, and his lieutenants are going over North Dakota repeating the libelous statements for which the head officers are under arrest and headquarters employees have left the State rather than attempt to prove them. North Dakota members are requested to read notice in this paper "Evidence Wanted."

C. O. Drayton is visiting local unions in Illinois and many reports come of his slanderous exhortations to members to continue supporting the present acting headquarters of the society. Any money contributed for such purpose is a contribution to put the exploiters on the backs of farmers again. We are not an advocate of harsh measures, but if, after the exposures of the hypocracy and betrayal of the society by this man, that have been given, he does not retire, he may naturally expect some unpleasant experiences.

We did not expect to refer to the conspiracy again and the recent convention, but we just came in possession of important information that is so appropriate in this connection that we will give it and will ask our readers to bear with us this time. It follows:

Believing that a statement of the following facts will only be just to Mr. J. A. Everitt, I desire to state: On or about April 23, 1907, I received a note (in answer to an advertisement which I placed in the Indianapolis News) from Mr. G. Walrod, an employee of the American Society of Equity, asking me to call at the offices of the American Society of Equity in the Claypool Building, as he wished to dictate a letter that he did not wish to give to the stenographers employed in that office. I called as he requested, and he dictated a very long letter and told me to write four copies of that letter, as he wanted to send one to each of four directors. One of the four, as I remember, was a Mr. Drayton. I have mislaid or destroyed the note book containing the shorthand notes of this letter, unfortunately, but will say that Mr. Walrod made great complaint of nearly every person employed in the office, with possibly the stenographers and bookkeeper excepted. He declared that Mr. Tubbs was incompetent and not a strong enough man for the position which he held; also that he did not manage and guard the funds of the society as he should, allowing bills which should not have been allowed. He also spoke of another officer or employee of the society not being at his desk much of the time and as neglecting his work.

He also devoted much space to a very emphatic denunciation of the lack of system in the office, stating that the system which they did have was exceedingly poor, that records were not accurately kept, and that many orders coming in from organizers throughout the different States did not receive proper attention.

I give the above facts, as I understand that since that time Mr. Walrod has praised Mr. Tubbs and the other officers of the society very highly, and joined with them in an attack on Mr. Everitt. The above is to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

M. K. SLEIGHT, Stenographer.

State of Indiana, }
County of Marion, } ss:

Before me, Irvin C. Rous, a notary public in and for said county and State, personally appeared M. K. Sleight and acknowledged the foregoing is a true statement.

Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of February, 1908.

(*Seal*) IRVIN C. ROUS,
Notary Public.

My commission expires Sept. 6, 1910.

The reader will observe that this was about a month after the first meeting of the board of directors and the removal of the society offices from Mr. Everitt's building. It was about six weeks after Mr. Everitt had called the board of directors to consider precisely the same things, viz.: incompetency, resulting in the lack of results, etc. Those who have read "Conspiracy and Rebellion" know how the board of directors refused to act on Mr. Everitt's recommendations and they did not act when G. M. Walrod laid the matter before them, and they did not act when Mr. Everitt called the second meeting in July for the same purpose.

Garrett M. Walrod was one of their trusted advisers, therefore they cannot plead lack of knowledge of conditions at headquarters since April 23, 1907. How can they excuse themselves for allowing it to continue until the convention in October, six months? Will their friends speak for them now and justify their course? Can any member still censure Mr. Everitt for being out of accord with the directors who would so grossly neglect the society's interests?

And Garrett M. Walrod was one of the leaders in the convention. He lauded Tubbs, Speer and Mulholland and directed all censure, and threw all reproach, on Mr. Everitt. We ask each delegate if this is not true. And yet some of the delegates say: "Oh, we were not deceived!" And some members may still say: "The majority must be right!" We wonder whether they will?

If a single member still entertains a doubt, perhaps the following will help to dismiss it. This letter was written by Garrett M. Walrod (same as above) to W. C. Stephenson, Berlin, Va., February 15, 1907. Notice the dates are not very far apart:

. . . Mr. Everitt is the publisher and editor of the paper called UP-TO-DATE FARMING. What, therefore, could be more natural when it was found advisable for the society to have an official paper than to make arrangements with Mr. Everitt to furnish the paper, when we knew that his whole soul was so entirely wrapped up in the society work. We therefore laid the question before him and he generously agreed alst year to furnish the paper for 30 cents a member, he losing several thousand dollars by so doing. . . . This year Mr. Everitt agreed to print the paper four times a month and furnish it to every member on the list for 50 cents during the year, and you would be surprised to see the thousands of names that came in here in which the members themselves or through their secretaries claim the right of going on the list for the same old dues of 40 cents. There are fifty thousand of these names on the list now and Mr. Everitt is losing over $200 a week clean cash by carrying them, yet he is doing it and says he will continue to carry them because he says he believes they will eventually get in line and pay up.

Notwithstanding the above was written February 15, 1907, in October, 1907, and since that time, this man Walrod has been one of the leaders in spreading the idea that Mr. Everitt's motives were all selfish; that he did not want the society completed; that he was getting immensely rich out of publishing the official paper; that UP-TO-DATE FARMING was an usurper as the official paper, etc. Will the delegates still contend that they were not deceived? Will they still put absolute confidence in Drayton, Walrod, Tubbs, Mulholland, Speer, Sharp and others when they have been completely dis-

credited by their own most trusted accomplices? If what Walrod said to the delegates was true, why did he not stay in Indianapolis and prove it?

We want members to ask their delegates to the late convention NOW if they were deceived? Here is what an honest delegate wrote on February 3, 1908: "All of my people looked to me to tell them about the convention, as I was a delegate. Well, I was ashamed to tell anyone that I had been to the convention. I went knowing nothing and came back the same way. I was there from Tuesday to Friday morning. I left the hall just after Barnett was nominated and did not go back any more. I did not like the way things were running, but could not help it. Not one of our members want to give up UP-TO-DATE FARMING."
—A. B. Walker, Pleasant Home, Ky.

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, has announced he will introduce his bill for national inspection of grain, and

Whereas, President Roosevelt has recommended to congress the passage of a bill providing for uniform Federal inspection of grain; and

Whereas, reports from abroad call our attention to complaints made by foreign purchasers against the grades of American wheat, consular reports show upon investigation, that the wheat upon arrival in Europe does not grade up to the commercial standard because of dishonest methods practiced by our grain dealers of mixing a lower grade with a higher grade (Macaroni with our hard wheat of the west;)

Resolved, that it is the sense of this board that all grain should be inspected and graded by the Federal Government and when exported should carry with it the seal and proper authority so that it should have with it absolute confidence in every grain market of the world.

Resolved further, that we heartily endorse Federal inspection and call upon our representatives in national congress now assembled, to do everything possible in their power to assist in passing such bill.

Be it requested that our State Association, the Farmers Co-operating Grain and Live Stock State Association, call upon grain growers of the State to assist by way of providing the necessary funds by contributing to send a delegation to Washington to assist in securing such legislation, as we believe it will do more to break the back bone of the grain trust than any one thing could be done.

THE FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE GRAIN CO.
Minden, Nebraska.

MEETINGS

Send the dates of your meetings. Organizers are especially urged to make their dates sufficiently in advance so that they can be published in this paper one or more times. Also send us names to whom we will send sample copies free. We can help you very much. Use this paper. Forms close ten days before date of issue.

SHERMAN IN KANSAS. Hon. H. B. Sherman is in Kansas now and open for engagements where large audiences will come out to hear him. A man of Mr. Sherman's ability cannot afford to touch the low spots, but get up a rousing mass meeting and send for him. He has frequently held 5,000 people for two hours while he expounded the gospel of Equity to bring salvation to the farmers. Address him H. B. Sherman, care C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kansas.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, (Va.) County Union, will meet on the third Saturday in February at Wm. Dudley's School House, 11 a. m.—R. C. Shaon, Sec., Taylor's Store, Va.

NOTICE TO MICHIGAN MEMBERS

Geo. G. Wynans, Hamburg, Mich., State organizer for Michigan, desires to correspond with any people who want his services in any part of the State. Remember he is your State organizer, and it is his duty to go to you at your call, or send some person. If each local union will write him for terms and instructions and hold a mass meeting before spring work begins, the membership will be doubled or quadrupled. Also, if communities where there are no local unions will hold meetings under his direction the State can be organized before the next crops are ready to market. This means more than any person can conceive of for Michigan farmers.

EQUITY GRAIN BIN

Storage question has been solved. I have thoroughly examined it. It is absolutely water proof, fire proof, rot proof, wevil proof, and is dryer of damp grain. Will last a lifetime, and costs much less than a timber granary. For particulars write to Geo. M. Boll, Mt. Hope, Kan. In my judgment this bin will solve the grain storage problem on the farm.

H. B. SHERMAN.

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

Q. *I have noticed in the question column that any question that was asked would be answered by you. In our meetings we have had some arguments over the questions I am going to ask. My questions are as follows:* (1) *At the last regular convention held in October, 1907, did you tell the delegates to that convention that you was no candidate and would not be for any national office of the A. S. of E.?* (2) *Mr. C. M. Barnett, of Kentucky, was elected president of the American Society of Equity by a large majority, and all the other officers were duly elected at this convention, this convention being in regular session and at the proper time.* (3) *Did you, Mr. Everitt, make a speech to those newly elected officers that you was well pleased with those selections and they were your friends and you would assist and aid them along with the American Society of Equity?* (4) *Is it a fact that this convention went on with its regular work until all the business was completed, everything seemed to be satisfactory and no more business to attend to, and then adjourned until its next regular term?* (5) *Mr. Everitt, is it a fact that after the delegates to this convention were scattered and gone home, except a few of your special friends; is it a fact that you and this few number got off and held a sideshow convention and elected Mr. Mitchell president of the American Society of Equity and yourself, Mr. Everitt, vice-president? Will you please show where there is any by-law of the American Society of Equity that would give any legal right that you and your few friends could have a sideshow convention just after the regular convention had closed?* (6) *If these questions be true, that you will pray for forgiveness for the last few months' disturbance in the American Society of Equity.* (7) *Why don't you, Mr. Everitt, stop sending your paper, Up-to-Date Farming, to locals when the members order it stopped?* (8) *I ask this to be published just as it is and your answers with it, as I think these questions will cover the ground of all our late trouble. Hoping you will answer these questions fair and square.—J. B. York, R. R. 1, Olaton, Ky., February 3, 1908.*

A. (1) No. I did not tell them I was not a candidate for a national office. I did say that I was not a candidate for any office THAT THAT CONVENTION had to give. Notice the difference and the words emphasized.

(2) They were elected by the made-to-order convention which was dominated by traitors to the true American Society of Equity. Read "Conspiracy and Rebellion" in January 15 number of this paper, pages 16 and 17, and if there is not enough evidence there I can furnish fifty times as much.

(3) I did speak to the convention and I said: "The best interests of the our society are always paramount with me to personal ambitions, and I affirm, if this convention stands true to the true principles of the American Society of Equity, and entrusts these principles to honest, efficient, loyal officers, no person in all the membership, officers or privates, shall excel me in endeavor to promote the society so equity may prevail throughout our land. On the contrary, however, should they do otherwise, no person shall excel me in denouncing them." I did not say I was well pleased with the selection, as I saw then who were in control of the convention and could forecast the results. My address, as quoted above, was a warning.

(4) The second convention was called Friday afternoon, was in session then and Friday night, and completed its work Saturday. It was held by regular delegates AND CONVENED BEFORE THE MAIN CONVENTION ADJOURNED, which adjourned, I believe, after midnight of Friday night.

(5) No, sir. It was a convention by regular delegates, who protested against the assassination of the original plan of the society. I will print its declaration and call as follows:

"Whereas, we consider the gathering now assembled in this city alleged to be a meeting of the National Union of the American Society of Equity of North America, is revolutionary in its action and purpose; that it disregards the traditions and teachings of the society; that it is made up of an unfair, unjust and illegal representation dominated by influences antagonistic to the principles and corporate purposes of the society, in many cases violating the constitution thereof and acting counter to its original purposes;

"Therefore, the undersigned, duly appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the National Union of the American Society of Equity of North America, do hereby call a meeting of such delegates to convene at room 202 in the Denison Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana, October 25, 1907, to consider the matters above set forth, and take such action as may be deemed wise and for the best interests of the said American Society of Equity of North America."

(6) But your surmises are not true and may God have mercy on the people who have poisoned the minds of honest people, disrupted the society and committed crimes against the laws of our nation and State.

(7) I have, in every case. Sometimes a secretary will order papers stopped for all

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

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RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 5 Cents a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues will not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say; "I saw it advertised in Up-to-Date Farming."

Agents Wanted

Agents Dollar an hour or sample returnable. Automatic Curry Comb. Sample postpaid, 40c. Particulars free. Clean Comb Co., Dept, B. Racine, Wis.

Agents Wanted for quickest seller ever sold to farmers. Over thousand sold in one county. Write today before someone else secures agency for your locality. Farm Record Company, Newton, Ia.

Badges & Banners

A. S. of E. Badges, Banners etc. for conventions, Parades, Celebrations and local use. Prices right. Show your colors. Illustrated catalogue free. E G. Staats & Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Dogs and Pet Stock

Collie Pups. Nelson's, Box B, Grove City, Pa.

Ferrets Raised in small lots; healthy stock; prices the lowest. C. Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

Farm Lands

Cheap Farm. Central Minnesota. Write Ed. Landwer, Gardena, N. Dak.

For Sale At Reasonable Prices. FARMS from $10.00 to $32.00 per acre. STONE building in good repair, ren's $40 00 per month. DEMOCRATIC newspaper, good thing for right party. 1-2 or all of Grocery and Men's Furnishings, invoice $8,500. 3 dwelling houses, rent well, good income property. DRUG STORE in rural town, splendid business, good reason for selling. C. A. Fisher, Custer, Okla.

For Sale Good location, sightly 92 acres; fair buildings, fences, timber, tile, water, etc. Write C. Jewell, Spencer, O.

Southern Virginia. I have three old southern plantations and a timber tract. Anxious to sell now. N. A. Gregory, Chase City, Va.

Sunny Tennessee presents poor man's as well as rich man's opportunities. $10 an acre land yields $100 and more an acre. Address Doak Aydelott Mayor, Tullahoma, Tenn.

Texas Panhandle; black land $8 to $16 per acre. Moody Lands Co., 125 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Texas STATE LAND. Texas has passed new School Land Laws. Millions of acres to be sold by the State, $1.00 to $5.40 per acre; only one-fortieth cash and no more to pay for 40 years unless desired, and only 3 per cent interest. Only $12.00 cash to pay to the State on 160 acres at $3.00 per acre. Greatest opportunity. Land better than Oklahoma. Send 50 cents for Book of Instructions and New State Law. J. J. Snyder, School Land Locator. 133 9th St., Austin, Texas. Reference, Austin National Bank, also this paper.

WE can sell your property; send description and price. If you want to buy, state your wants. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Farm Products for Sale

Honey Finest quality clover honey in 30-pound cans. One can 11½c per pound; 2 or more cans 11c per pound. Send for price list. M. V. Facey, Preston, Filmore County, Minn.

Potatoes Carman, Cobbler, Hustler, Longfellow, Mountain, Murphy, Ohio, Thoroughbred, Triumph, Wonder. Eighty varieties. Charles Ford, Fisher, New York.

Farm Products Wanted

Wanted Car load of best grade yellow corn. State price delivered to Auburn, N. Y. Lewis Collins, Aurora, N. Y.

Fencing

If You are looking for something CHEAP and useful in the fencing line, write MAD RIVER FENCE CO., West Liberty Ohio.

For the Orchard

Egyptian Fruit Tree Paint kills all insects which lay their eggs and spawn on the body of trees. It keeps Rabbits and mice from gnawing the bark. Makes trees more prolific. You will have Sound Fruit. Price $1.00 prepaid. Agents Wanted. Kersting & Reed, Fremont, Neb.

Furs and Tanning

Fur robes, coats and mittens, from your cow or horse hide. We tan and manufacture to order. Samples free. Logansport Robe & Tanning Co., Logansport, Ind.

Fur Robes, Coats and Mittens. We want your cow or horse hide, and we will tan and make you a beautiful coat, robe or mittens to order. Samples and price list free. Galloway coats and robes for sale at wholesale prices. All work guaranteed. Milford Robe & Tanning Co., Milford, Ind.

Muskrat Mink and other furs wanted. Best assortment, top prices. Write today. Andrew Mest, Successor to Hoch & Mest, Reading, Pa.

We Tan and make ROBES and COATS from horse and cattle hides. Write for prices. Foote & Coddington, Traverse City, Mich.

Gates

Special offer on first order in any county for our new style automatic gate. Address with Stamp. Manlove Gate Co., 272 Htron St., Chicago, Ill.

Help Wanted

WANTED men to become expert motormen. Write The Mosroh School, Box 75, Cleveland, O.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

American Berkshire hogs for sale. Write O. E. Eggiman, Dutchtown, Mo.

Angus CATTLE for sale or exchange for mules and horses. Myer & Son, Bridgeville, Del.

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Write for show record of our Chester-Whites. Al ages for sale. Describe what you want. Address Hardin Bros., Box E., Lima, Ohio.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 Baltic Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Advice and book free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer. Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Supplies

EGGS, Cockerels, Buff Rock, S. C. B. Leghorn, White Wyandotte, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese, Buff Turkeys, Duroc Hogs, best families, farmers prices. Stock guaranteed as represented. Geo. W. Crim, Uhrichsville, Ohio.

Eggs for hatching 25 varieties; poultry supplies; incubator chicks. Also pedigree strawberry plants. Write for catalog. Oakland Poultry Farm, Albert Lea, Minnesota.

EGGS for hatching; 25 varieties. Poultry supplies, Pedigree strawberry plants. Incubator chicks. Waite for catalog. Oakland Poultry Farm, Albert Lea, Minn.

For Sale, Toulouse Geese for breeding. Melford King, Mechanicville, N. Y.

Poultry 20 leading varieties: Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Leghorns, etc. Eggs, $1.00. Albert Bagwell, Paducah, Ky.

Silver Wyandottes from Prize Winners, $2.00, Eggs in season, $1.50 per 15. Circular free. C.W. Browning, Box S, Portland, Mich.

64 Varieties Poultry, pigeons, hares. 20 eggs $1.00. Catalog and show record free. H. D. Roth, Box 14, Franconia, Pa.

White Rocks Burket breeds systematically for eggs—weight—show purposes, etc., and have never been sick. Fowls from $2.00 up. Eggs in any quantity. White Rock Poultry Yards, Box X., Findlay, O.

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Myer STRAWBERRY—the greatest market variety in Delaware. D. S. Myer & Son, Bridgeville, Delaware.

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For Sale 20.000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin. R. R. 5, Franklin, Ky.

Miscellaneous

"Brother" Accidently on camping trip have discovered root that will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. No drugs. Let me write about this wonderful root. C. Stokes, Mohawk, Fla.

Fortune telling chart; tells the story of your life, past, present and future, in your hand. 10c silver, postpaid. Gregor Fischer, Elkhorn, Wis.

It is easy to send an advertisement for the Business Exchange. Figure cost at 5c a word. This is only what some farm papers with half the circulation charge for classified advertising. Send order below if desired. Send us description and we will prepare announcement. DO IT TODAY.

ORDER FOR BUSINESS EXCHANGE

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis.*

Please insert my advertisement.....times, beginning with the next number. I enclose $....., being at the rate of 5c a word each insertion.

Write advertisement or description below. Sign name and address on margin.

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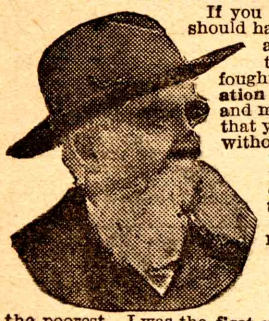
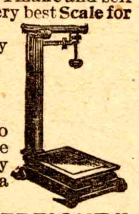
I WANT MY SCALE
IN EVERY BARN



If you have no Scale you should have mine; because you are under **obligations** to me for having fought every **scale combination** and **trust** for 42 years and made the price so low that you can't afford to be without; because I offer you a **free trial** before you pay one cent, because I make and sell the very best **Scale for** less money than you can buy the poorest. I was the **first man** to sell scales **on trial.** I first "paid the freight". I will send you my "Reasons why you should own a scale", if you will address—



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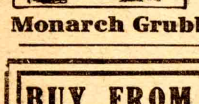

Pulls stumps 7 feet diameter. The lightest and strongest machine made and guaranteed. Catalogue aud discounts address,

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You will save money. The advertiser will do more business and increase his advertisement. This gives us more money to make a larger, better paper—to carry more advertisements—to save you more money—to increase the business of advertisers and enable them to enlarge their advertisements. Again we will increase number of pages, etc.

Your purchases will help—no matter how small. Send for catalogs; ask for particulars

ONE OF THE BEST AGENT'S ARTICLES ON EARTH!

Best because they please your customers and are needed on every set of work harness. Big demand—quick sale. Do away with strap hame fasteners. They are out of date, troublesome in summer and an abomination in winter, when you wear gloves. No bother if you use our patent fasteners. "Fastened in a twinkle." One pair will outwear the harness and can be removed to new ones. Adjustable to different sizes. If you once use FERRY'S HANDY HAME FASTENERS, you will never try to get along without them. Mr. H. A. Carter, Franklin, Ky., writes: *"I bought a Handy Hame Fastener four years ago and have used it ever since. It is the thing."* Sample pair for one collar mailed for 25c. Two pairs required for a team. Dozen pairs, $2.25 by express not prepaid. Money refunded promptly if not entirely satisfactory. Write for agents' prices. One agent sells 24 dozen a week easily. You can do better. Order a sample.

Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis.

25c FERRY'S HANDY HAME FASTENERS 25c

members of a local union and not give the names and addresses. We cannot remove them until we get the list and we always write for it.

(8) Your request was complied with. After reading this if you still adhere to and support the present headquarters, you deserve to always have your old exploiters on your back.

Q. *Did the convention, or the new board of directors, discard Up-to-Date Farming?—Several Inquiries.*

A. The board of directors. The convention, when it adjourned, expected UP-TO-DATE FARMING to be continued. But the enemies of the paper and the promoters of the Equity Exchanges to the number of a dozen or more were in constant attendance at the board meeting following the convention and dominated them. I was called before the board only once and was there not more than ten minutes when N. C. Crawley, if he had not been restrained, would have fought me. On the advice of some of the directors to retire until Crawley was quieted, I did so and was not recalled. This was the extent of the board's effort to continue this paper.

Q. (1) *Has a new Society of Equity been started?* (2) *If we go with it, will we lose our charter and be to the expense of a new one? We want to hold our union together and we believe you have been the main factor in this movement.—J. M. Risley, Breckenridge.*

A. (1) Yes, in name only, not in principles and plan, the Farmers Society of Equity. (2) Yes, and the F. S. of E. will issue you a new one with all necessary supplies and seal for 50 cents (no charge at all for new unions organized). The F. S. of E. allows local unions to retain 35 cents of each member's dues, so it will be easy to pay the small charge. The change of name was to facilitate business. The principles and plan are the original ones, hence is really not a new society. For instance, the Farmers Society of Equity headquarters co-operates with Michigan, which adheres to the name American Society of Equity, but refused to endorse the plans of the new A. S. of E.-Equity Exchange-A. F. of L. society as launched by the October convention. All Michigan unions should get terms from E. N. Ball, secretary, Ann Arbor, Mich. All Kansas unions from C. W. Peckham, secretary, Haven, Kan., and all others the terms are as above and should report to Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

Q. *Under what condition will the Farmers Society of Equity send new charter and seal?—Many Inquirers.*

A. To new local unions organized they will be sent without charge on receipt of report. To any old local union or body of farmers already organized they will be sent on report of ten members or more having paid the annual dues of $1.20 each and on receipt of 85 cents for each member (the balance stays in the treasury) and 50 cents extra.

The German "Third Power" book is ready to send. Price is 50 cents post paid or 25 cents in quantities not prepaid.—Reply to several inquiries.

Q. *In January Equity Farm Journal was an article headed "Can This Be True?" Mr. Everitt, is it true?—H. C. H., Maysville, Ky.*

A. Absolutely not true. Not a vestige of a foundation in fact for a single statement. I'll pay $100 to the person who produces evidence that it is true. "All liars shall have their portion in the lake that burns with fire and brimstone."—Bible. Speer, Mulholland, Editor Bowne and all others who have given publicity to the infamous lies these fellows have invented will get the hottest portion of that lake, no doubt.

Q. *Do special members (males) have to pay a fee to join the F. S. of E. when reaching their majority?—Robt. Duddles, Spurlington, Ky.*

A. Yes. The regular fee.

Q. *The dues of 134 members in Augusta County, Va., have all been paid, yet some of them received a statement for 1907 subscription to Up-to-Date Farming. If you have not got your money it is no fault of mine as I paid it where the regulations required, to the State treasury. Get it again if you can.—A. Henry Towberman, Staunton, Va.*

A. Mr. Towberman's sarcastic letter is hardly called for. We cannot credit subscriptions unless we receive the report, and we are bound to strike these troubles unless we would continue the subscription list with all its errors due to the former bad system of reporting. We must get on a sound basis now and by the new and simple system of reporting, the trouble can be eliminated.

Q. *Can we send the amount for subscription to your office and the balance of dues to our State union or A. S. of E. headquarters?—Several inquirers.*

A. Certainly you can. But the result will be this: You will get UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year but Secretary Pauley has said that any dues received that do not include the full amount, including their official paper, will not put the member in good standing. Consequently you will forfeit your membership. The best way is to remit to the Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

Q. *Our union voted to hold back a while before paying dues to see what to do. Is this advisable?—J. H. Beatly, Sec., Livermore, Ky.*

A. I think your members should be able to decide by this time which side of the line they will step on. It is important that we know as soon as possible who will support the true principles and the original plan of the Society in the Farmers' Society of Equity, and who want to depart from it. Particularly Kentucky farmers should not be in doubt. Let every loyal member stand up and be counted as soon as possible and the same way the others.

Q. (1) *Was it not a mistake to offer a life subscription to Up-to-Date Farming for $5.00, as it looks like a graft. Something might happen that you cannot print the paper during my life. I might live 25 years yet.* (2) *Can you afford to send the paper that long for $5.00? I don't think you can.—Chas. Huckstep, Lewis, Kan.*

A. (1) True, something might occur to prevent publishing UP-TO-DATE FARMING. But if there does, then I believe it will be because farmers rejected the Equity plan to secure their industrial freedom. I cannot bear to think of such a possibility. I think the Equity plan is as permanent as agriculture, and agriculture will be the most honorable employment of man as long as time continues. Therefore the chief, and until now the only exponent of the plan ought to have a long life. (2) Suppose the *average* term of life subscriptions is 25 years, then we will receive 20 cents a year on the payment of $5.00. The interest on $5.00 at 6 per cent is 30 cents. Add 20c and 30 cents. We have 50 cents. Yes, I can afford the paper at 50 cents a year.

Q. (1) *How can I become a GUARD OF EQUITY?* (2) *Are the Guards of Equity to guard and direct the Farmers' Society of Equity?—W. B. Gilchrist, Schoharie Co., N. Y.*

A. (1) By becoming a life subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The cost is $5.00. (2) Not exactly. But they will be consulted on matters related to publishing UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Q. (1) Has there ever been any move made toward establishing packing plants run by farmers? I think the time has come when farmers have got to own their own meat-packing houses.—Geo. Fizi, Woodford, Wis.

A. (1) The American Society of Equity should not undertake the packing business. Neither do we recommend the farmers to undertake this business. It will be sufficient if they will control and market their hogs, cattle and other live stock according able prices for the same.

QUESTION: (1) *I want to know if the blanks in the book of blanks are to be sent in to headquarters with a stamp on?* (2) *I don't understand how much to send to headquarters.—Thom Aplin, Kelly, Ia.*

ANSWER: Mr. Alpin refers to members cards and due or fee stamps. (1) No. Don't put a stamp on a member's card and send it to headquarters. But do put the stamp on, write month and year when his dues are paid to, on the stamp and give the card with the dated stamp on TO THE MEMBER. Now report the name and date paid to to Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. (2) Place 25 cents of each fee and 35 cents of each dues in the local union treasury and remit balance as above. If in Michigan or Kansas, get terms from the State secretary.

Q. (1) *Some of our members have received duns for Up-to-Date Farming in 1907, but all our members paid their dues. How about this?* (2) *Our union voted to hold back for a time until we could learn more.* (3) *Write terms to members for Up-to-Date if some of our members stand by the old headquarters.—J. H. Beatley, Sec., Glencoe, Ky.*

A. (1) We never aimed to send a statement of subscription to a member until that member showed 12 months in arrears, and, as far as our list disclosed, was no longer a member. Then we considered it entirely fair to solicit him to continue his subscription to the paper. Read elsewhere in this number, "Shifting Responsibility." This article explains why your members received "duns." If the subscription list is not correct, we must make it correct, and there is no other way. (2) You did right, but I don't think it is necessary to hold any longer. It is time you decide, besides why is it necessary to halt between two opinions in view of all that has been published? (3) We did make terms to local unions of the A. S. of E., 50 cents a year. But Secretary Pauley says he will not consider any member in good standing who pays part of the fee or dues to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Therefore, come with the Farmers Society of Equity and its official paper, or go with the new A. S. of E. and its bastard official paper. In other words choose, and then take the tail with the hide.

Q. *Some members of our local union have received statements of subscription. These members paid their dues; they were sent to our State secretary, and by him, to my knowledge, sent to the national secretary.. I wish you would explain so I can put the blame where it belongs.—H. E. Rindfleish, Homestead, Okla.*

A. See same question answered above. These troubles clearly show the necessity of a simple system of reporting, and one that does not require the reports to go through several hands. Such is the system of the F. S. of E.

POST CARDS. (To introduce) 20 Gems of Worth and Beauty, 25c; 40 for 15c. Absolutely unlike all others. Get the best. Premium Coupon and Seed Catalog Free with every order. A. T. Cook, Hyde Park, N. Y.

BUY A MANURE SPREADER

A manure spreader is one of the greatest modern helps on the up-to-date farm. It is a proven fact that by far the greatest percentage of fertilizer is *wasted* by old methods. A manure spreader saves this. Increased crops will pay for the outfit in a short time. And then consider the convenience and time saved when you use a spreader.

One of the leading spreader manufacturers in the country made the following offer in an advertisement in UP-TO-DATE FARMING a few weeks ago. Hundreds of readers of our paper should take advantage of this liberal proposition. That is why we repeat from the advertisement:

"Just write me so that I can write you personally—Send you my *free "Knodig" Manure Spreader Book* and tell you all the reasons why I'll send you one of my *"Knodig" Manure Spreaders* so that you can make a *field test* of it and use it to do your fertilizing work with, on your place for 30 *Days Free.*

My *"Knodig" Manure Spreader* is the *only spreader good* enough to *stand* this kind of a test—*no* advance payments—*no notes* to sign—*no* "sale" and *no* money paid by you to me until you've *proved* satisfaction by using my "Knodig" for a month's *actual work.*

My "Knodig" is the only Manure Spreader sold under an iron clad Money-Back Guarantee that means every word it says.

Don't figure that this is an ordinary free trial offer. You'll see that it isn't when you just write me and hear from me.

I'll write you personally and send you my *Free Book* about my *"Knodig" Manure Spreader.*

Then you yourself can dicide whether you want to try one of my "Knodigs."

We suggest that you write to Mr. H. C. Gumbel, Gen. Mgr., National Pitless Scale Co., 2066 Wyandotte St., Kansas City Mo. He will send full particulars and finely illustrated catalog printed in colors. Send for it today.

AGENTS WANTED
Good firms want reliable representatives. Are you interested? Read the advertisements in the Business Exchange under AGENTS WANTED

Big money is being made by truckers, fruit growers and poultrymen in South Jersey. Climate and soil particularly adapted to fruits, berries, early truck, vegetables, poultry and squabs. Produce marketed much earlier than in other localities, thus bringing highest prices. The best markets, Atlantic City, only 17 miles away. Philadelphia and New York are handily reached. Three main line railroads. Good roads. Pure air and water. Two large manufacturing towns nearby. The community is a prosperous one. Land sells very cheap. Send for booklet explaining. Address Daniel Frazier Co., 718 Bailey Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

There is a good bit of satisfaction to every man in having a good reliable razor. You can get a first-grade razor on 30 days trial and if it proves satisfactory keep it and pay for it. Ask Royal S. Palmer & Co., 54 River St., Chicago, Ill., to send you one on these conditions.

Every year a large number of the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING buy a new buggy or carriage. How's yours for use in these up-to-date days? It is a great pleasure to have an up-to-date rig. You want yours to be just as good as the other fellow's or a little better. If you invest in a Split Hickory Vehicle you have an outfit that will give good service for years to come. Send for big free catalog and special prices. Address Mr. H. C. Phelps, Pres. The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 99, Columbus, Ohio.

The United States Navy needs men. Men who will serve our country well. Men who want to learn a trade. The Navy offers excellent opportunities to young men. There are many advantages in a Naval training and they are told in a book nicely printed in colors, which will be sent free if you write to the Bureau of Navigation, Desk 7, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

The Gulf Coast country of Texas offers opportunities for all kinds of farming, fruit growing, etc. The climate is delightful—never cold and severe. Think it over. Perhaps it is the place for *you,* especially if Northern winters are hard or your health not good. For full information write the Theo. F. Koch Land Co., 801 Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

If you have any use for a Stump Puller, and nearly every up-to-date farmer has, by all means investigate the Smith. Send for their book "The Evidence" as well as large catalog. These are about the most convincing pieces of literature we have seen in a long time. Address W. Smith Grubber Co., Dept. D8, La Crosse, Wis.

Ore & Neubert, proprietors of Chanticleer Poultry Farm, Dept. 45, Mankato, Minn., old experienced poultrymen, have started their advertisement with us this issue. If you are going to buy any eggs, incubators or choice poultry this season, it will pay you to get their large catalogue.

By the way, did you write to the American Harrow Co., 539 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich., about one of those new Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrows? They have advertised in recent issues. Better write them early for special price and catalog. Sold on time and 30 days free trial.

Osgood Standard Scales have satisfied thousands of farmers and saved them money. If you have no satisfactory scales, investigate. Sold on trial. Catalog free. Make *all kinds.* Osgood Scale Co., 100 Central St., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you want Lumber, Roofing, Plumbing, Furniture, Engines or any Building Material, send for big free catalog No. 204 of the Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago. It is free and full of bargains.

If you want a gas engine, mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING and write to The Caldwell & Hallowell Mrg. Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for free catalog and free trial proposition. Do it now.

Department of TOBACCO GROWERS

A HURT BRINGS A HOWL

A recent issue of the U. S. Tobacco Journal contained a most vitrolic arraignment of the movement among the tobacco growers of the country to secure profitable prices for their product, under the title of "The New Tobacco Trust." The language used is bitter and the natural inference following a reading is that somebody's plans and possibly their profits are being influenced by workings of the newly discovered "trust." It is gratifying to know that the tobacco monopolists are beginning to realize that the farmers can have something to say regarding the price at which they are to sell their commodity when they are effectively organized. This is the way the tobacco trust regards the farmers' movement:

The New Tobacco Trust is not satisfied with the monopolistic control of the dark tobacco alone. It has invaded also the cigar leaf fields and gathered into its fold the Wisconsin cigar leaf growers. The latter's resolution the other day, as duly recorded in our columns, not to sell their 1907 crop at less than an upset price of 15 cents, was the direct inspiration of the New Tobacco Trust. And the flattering result of success which the New Tobacco Trust has achieved in the dark tobacco belt cannot remain without telling effect on the Pennsylvania and New England tobacco growers, whose 1907 crops are still waiting to be moved. Suppose the cigar leaf growers of these States join also the New Tobacco Trust, what remedy would the leaf trade and cigar industry have against being treated in the same robber fashion as is being meted out to the buyers in Kentucky?

A DRASTIC LAW

The following from the Sun-Sentinel of Winchester, Ky., shows how determined the farmers are to accomplish their object of independence in price-making. To agitate this way may do no harm, but we cannot agree that conditions do now, and we doubt if they ever will, justify such a law. More of the spirit of the Kentucky farmers ought to be evidenced by grain and fruit growers and stockmen. The article follows:

Senator R. B. Brown has introduced the following bill:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That is shall be and is hereby made unlawful for any person to engage in the occupation of planting or growing tobacco in this State in the year 1908 without first obtaining from the clerk of the county court in the county in which tobacco is to be planted or grown, a license so to do, which license shall be granted only after the payment to the county clerk of the county issuing such license of a license fee of $50 per acre for each acre to be planted or grown by such person and the clerk's fee for issuing such license. Before issuing such license the applicant therefor shall file with said county clerk his affidavit stating the number of acres proposed to be planted or grown in said county during the year. Any person violating the provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $100 and not more than $1,000, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, or may be both so fined and imprisoned. Because of the necessity of some law licensing the growing of tobacco in this commonwealth, an emergency is declared to exist, and this act shall take effect from and after its approval by the Governor.

W. S. K.

DIVERSIFY

The Owensboro Messenger gives the following very wise and timely advice to tobacco growers:

Every man who has the interest of the tobacco growers at heart, from now until planting time, preach with unfaltering zeal the necessity of curtailing the acreage. The holding down of production to normal or below is the one thing that will keep prices at the present high level for another year.

Regardless of fraternalism or obligation, every grower of tobacco ought to be true to himself and others engaged in the same pursuit. He who tries to take advantage of the situation of planting a large crop will assist in bringing about his own destruction, but at the same time he will be working the destruction of other men who are doing their duty.

The thing to do is to plant a little of many crops and do it at once—right in the face of the high price of tobacco.

The Henderson Twice-a-Week Gleaner says: "Up to January 23 the deliveries of association tobacco in the Henderson district was 9,796,573 lbs."

LAW AGAINST POISONING

The practice of using paris green to kill worms on tobacco has become very general. This method has a great advantage over hand picking and make it possible to produce much more crop per hand. It is a disputed problem whether it is dangerous to handlers of the weed or users of it, but there is no question about the economy in production.

Opponents of the use of poison are asking the Kentucky legislature to prohibit its use and the following are the provisions of a law that is sought:

Section 1. That is shall be unlawful to use paris green, or other poisons, or the mixture of same with any substance, or fluids, on growing tobacco during the years of 1908 and 1909.

Sec. 2. That any person, or persons, violating this law shall be guilty of felony and shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for not less than one year, or more than two.

Sec. 3. That any person or persons selling paris green shall be required to record name of buyer, and keep such record open for public inspection, during the years of 1908 and 1909.

Sec. 4. That any person or persons violating Sec. 3 of this law shall be fined in any sum not less than $25 nor more than $50, for each offense.

GREEN RIVER DISTRICT SALE

From Owensboro, Ky., comes the information that all the balance of the 1905 crop of Equity tobacco stored in the Louisville warehouse has been sold. The quantity was 1,375 hogsheads and the prices paid were $8 to $11.50. The total consideration will be about $140,000. It is stated that the distribution of the money cannot be made for some time, on account of the time necessary to arrange all the details of delivery and settlements.

DESPERATE MEASURES

A dispatch from Maysville, Ky., is as follows:

After being defeated in this city in the effort to have an ordinance passed by the city council to put the American Tobacco Company out of business in this city, the Equity people are now getting up a petition to have the board of magistrates of Mason county call a special session and pass an act prohibiting the use of the county roads for the delivery of tobacco into this city. This will be the last move.

FIXING TOBACCO PRICES

During the Government's investigation of the American Tobacco Company before United States Commissioner Shields in New York, T. B. Yuille, head of the leaf buying department, told how the company fixed the price paid growers in order to regulate the supply. A committee of four directors, he says, determines the company's buying policy. Buying is started at the average price, which is raised if the leaf is coming in too slow and lowered if the supply is too great. According to his testimony the American Tobacco Company has buyers in every market in the United States, but does not try to control its competitors by buying into them. The chief competitors, Yuille testified, are the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and the R. J. Reynolds Company.

TOBACCO STALKS

The disposition to withhold tobacco stalks from the market is growing. "In the form of fertilizer," it is claimed, stalks will return to the grower a much better profit than if sacrificed at the prices generally offered." At the last meeting of the Henderson county union, at the instance of J. A. Tapp of Columbia local a resolution, strongly recommending farmers to hold their stalks off the market, was passed unanimously. The following is taken from the Henderson Gleaner:

Primarily, it was pointed out that stalks are a substitute for the lower grades of tobacco and in consequence the supplying of stalks at 50 cents a hundred to parties who would otherwise be constrained to buy trash tobaccos obviously lowered the price of the latter, and therefore if stalks were not marketed, the lower grades of tobacco would most likely sell for at least 50 cents more per hundred. Moreover, it was stated the Kentucky Experiment Station had officially declared stalks were worth $20 per ton as fertilizer. And further it was argued that when trash tobaccos were selling for one and two dollars per hundred stalks readily sold for $9 per ton, wherefore now that trash tobaccos were selling for $4 and $5 per hundred stalks should, in sympathy, advance in value to $20 per ton as a minimum price.

The committee proposes to get $30 a ton for stems this year. Failing to get that price the committee will doubtless advise members to haul the stems home and apply as fertilizer to the thin lands.

TOBACCO NOTES

The Western Tobacco Journal says: "The volume of business offered on the local (Cincinnati) breaks is scarcely half in 1907 what it was in 1906. High prices keep the value of sales from falling off in proportion. Receipts during the year amounted to 37,317 hogsheads, a decrease compared with 1906 of 18,063 hogsheads. Stocks January 1 are 2,323 hogsheads greater than a year earlier. Of the 11,278 hogsheads in the warehouses January 1, 6,445 are Equity tobacco."

* * *

The same paper says: "Better prices have prevailed, and those who sold on the market reaped the benefit of the boost given prices all around by the Equity pool." This brings up an all-absorbing question with growers; how the organized and pooling growers can get an advantage over the non-poolers. They cannot, unless a friendly agreement is made with the buyers, which there don't appear to be much disposition on either side to seek. Without this it means complete organization and complete pooling, which should be possible.

* * *

Pledging of the 1908 tobacco crop is under way in many districts. This is right. Let us hear from growers of wheat, oats, corn, broom corn, barley, flax, wool, potatoes, apples etc. etc. And why not pledge hogs, cattle cabbage etc. All that is essential is to agree to sell through the committee at the price to be agreed upon when the crop is known. It's very simple. UP-TO-DATE is at your service, gentlemen.

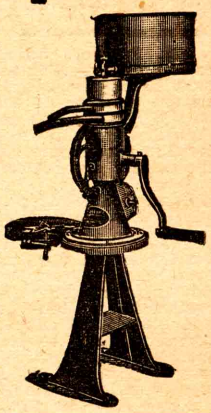
* * *

Growers of any crop need not expect freedom from the exploitations of buyers until they get together and *control the supply* and hold it until *their* price will be paid.

* * *

Occasional sales of Burley tobacco are made, one of the recent ones being 1,000 hogsheads to an independent buyer, according to a dispatch from Winchester.

When You Buy a Cream Separator GET AN EMPIRE AND BE SURE



You would rather buy a cow with a **record to show** what she is able to do—than to chance your money on a scrub, even though the record cow would cost a little more.

Why not follow this same **safe** course when buying your **separator?**

Study the **records** of the different machines. Investigate! You will find that the Empire has the Banner Record among all separators of the world for—

Saving Cream—Saving Work—Saving Time Making Dollars

You can get these records. They are yours for the asking.

And you can easily find out **why** the Empire makes more money for dairymen than any other separator—you will **see** the reasons when you examine the machine.

An Empire is so **simple** that it explains itself.

It has the best record among dairymen, it makes the most money for dairymen for the simple, logical reason that it is the best cream separator made. There is no doubt about it.

And it is only logical that the Empire Factory—the model separator factory of the world—**should** turn out the best separator.

Isn't It Worth Your While To Be Sure?

The price of any separator is more money than you want to waste. You know that the best is cheapest in the end. You know, or should make it your business to find out, that no other manufacturer has approached the Empire Standards of perfection in the designing and constructing of a cream separator—That no other manufacturer has approached the Empire Quality of materials and workmanship.

Wouldn't it be time well spent for you to find out what Empire inventive genius, constructive ability, separator "know-how" and Quality materials have done for other dairymen?

Let Us Send You Our Free Dairy Books

representing the experience of the leading separator experts of the world, and containing Empire Records that will interest you. Write today.

Empire Cream Separator Company

Western Branch: Chicago, Ill. Bloomfield, N. J.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

RAISIN VINEYARDS

Yielding 25 to 50% Annual Income

We are planting Vineyards of raisins and other grapes and selling them at half their matured value. Bring them to bearing FREE and continue their care, if desired. 5, 10 and 20-acre tracts SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS, as low as $25.00 down per acre.

After four years will net 25 to 50 per cent. on investment, bearing forever, increasing with age, and insuring perpetual income. A splendid annuity, much better than life insurance. Raisins are a sure crop and staple. No waste or loss. No cold storage or hurried shipments; you can hold crop for best price. Write today for illustrated booklet of "cold facts." As offer is limited a small remittance will reserve tract. Reference, any Pasadena Bank.

ARROWHEAD REALTY CORPORATION

Dept. E. Pasadena, Cal.

MEN WANTED RELIABLE men in every locality throughout United States and Canada to advertise our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $90 a month and expenses $3.50 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed. Write for particulars. **Salus Medicinal Co., London, Ontario, Can.**

RIDER AGENTS WANTED in each town to ride and exhibit sample Bicycle. *Write for special offer.*

We **Ship on Approval** *without a cent deposit*, allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** and *prepay freight* on every bicycle.

FACTORY PRICES on bicycles, tires and sundries. *Do not buy* until you receive our catalogs and learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous special offer.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. P-80 Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS $103.50 per month selling these wonderful Scissors. V. C. Glebner, Columbus, O., sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it; we show how. Free Outfit. Thomas Mfg. Co. 900 G. St Dayton, O.

Wanted Lubricating oil agents, good reliable men to sell our high grade lubricating oils, greases, etc. Also Barn, Roof, and House paints on commission, either side line or full time. Goods sold direct to consumer. Address **The Reliable Oil & Paint Co., Cleveland, O.**

Agents, Don't Hesitate; write at once; we will positively show you how to make $25 every day in the week; new invention, everybody wants one, just hand them out and collect your money; free sample. Rapid Automatic Co., 391. Cincinnati, O.

Sell Tobacco and Cigars locally or traveling. Salary or Commission. Full time or side line. Good pay; promotion; experience unnecessary. Address **Morotock Tobacco Works**, Box C53, Danville, Virginia.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 79 PARSONS, KANS.

$90 A MONTH for men to put out Merchandise and Gro'y Catalogs. M.O. House. **Blew Bros., Chicago**

Department of Elevators and Warehouses

The Farmers Society of Equity of Cascade County, Montana, will hold a mass meeting in the court house in Great Falls on the evening of the 14th day of February, 1908, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps toward building an elevator for the use of the society. All farmers in the county are invited.

L. WASMAN, Sec.
Sand Coulee, Mont.

We here propose to answer as one, the very many letters that are pouring into headquarters from locals all over the country inquiring how to go about organizing companies to build elevators, warehouses, etc. We here suggest the necessary preliminary steps to be taken and submit a form of constitution and by-laws, which may be altered to fit any emergency or local conditions.

First—In the first place, if your local desires to build an elevator or warehouse it should call a meeting to discuss the question. If, as is often the case, the undertaking is too much for one local, invite neighboring locals to join you, or, for that matter, have your county union to take the subject up at some stated or call meeting.

Second. After. it is determined that the work must be done, have a committee appointed to select a location and report the probable cost to lease or buy the land and construct the building and also a committee on constitution and by-laws.

Third. When this is done the meeting may be adjourned to a later day to hear reports of committees. Advise us of the time and place of your adjourned meeting and we will advertise it free of charge.

At the second meeting should reports be adopted you are ready to elect officers and begin to take subscriptions for stock. It will be observed in the form presented that the sale of stock is confined to members of the society.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF
(Elevator Co., or)
The Equity (Warehouse Co., or) of.....
(Cold Storage Co.)
..... State of.....

CONSTITUTION

Section 1. Be it known that we, ...
.....
(Any number over seven)
and others whose names are attached hereto, residents of.....county, State of....., have and do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a co-operative company under the laws of the State of....., to be denominated and known as "The Equity.....Company of .....county, and to that end we do hereby adopt this for our constitution and by-laws, by which we are to be governed in our business.

Sec. 2. This company shall have power by and under its name to rent, receive, purchase and hold the necessary real estate and other appurtenances, to erect necessary buildings thereon to accomplish its objects, which are to receive, store, control and market the products of the farm, orchard and garden, and to that end to erect, equip, maintain and operate a..... and such other utilities as may be necessary for the receiving, storage, care, preservation, control and sale of any and all such products.

Sec. 3. The officers of this company shall be a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and a board of five directors, to be elected annually by the stockholders, excepting the secretary, who shall be elected or appointed by the directors, on the.....day of.....in each year, at the principal place of business of this company. But the first officers elected by the stockholders shall be elected at the time of the adoption of this constitution and by-laws, to serve until the next annual election day as designated herein, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 4. The capital stock of this company shall be $....., to be divided into.....shares (number of shares), of the value of $.....each, to be held only by members in good standing of the Farmers Society of Equity.

Sec. 5. The principal place of business of this company shall be at its..... (elevator, or storehouse, or.....) in the town, county and State aforesaid.

BY-LAWS

President

Section 1. The president of this company shall be the executive officer thereof and shall preside at all meetings of the stockholders and of the board of directors. He shall sign, with the secretary, all certificates of stock, deeds, contracts, leases, warrants and exercise all authority and perform all other duties connected with the affairs of this company requisite and appropriate to his office. By virtue of his office he shall be a member of the board of directors.

Vice President

Sec. 2. By virtue of his office the vice president shall be a member of the board of directors. He shall, in the absence of the president, perform the duties and exercise the powers of president.

Secretary

Sec. 3. The secretary shall be appointed by the board of directors. He shall be the custodian of the records of this company which are consistent with his office and the duties herein required of him to be performed. He shall keep full minutes of all meetings of the stockholders and board of directors. He shall jointly with the president sell certificates of stock and all transfers thereof and cancel all retired stock certificates, and countersign all contracts, leases, deeds and all other documents required of the president to be signed by virtue of his office and under the direction of the board of directors. He shall countersign all warrants upon the treasurer for the payment of money. He shall issue all notices for the meetings of stockholders and of the board of directors, upon the request of the president, and perform all other duties required of him by the president or board of directors consistent with and appropriate to his office. He shall also be the business manager for this company and as such it shall be his duty to superintend the property thereof, and all consignments made thereto, and direct and manage the loading, unloading, packing, counting weighing and storing of all produce committed to the care of this company and make proper record of all his acts in relation thereto. Upon the consignment or withdrawal of any produce it shall be his duty to execute to or receive from any consignor a receipt therfeor, the form and substance of which receipt to be suggested by the board of directors. It shall be the further duty of the secretary to inspect and grade all produce as it may be delivered to this company's.....and see that none but good, merchantable produce is placed therein, and see that different grades of produce are placed in different compartments so that each compartment shall contain the same grade of produce. He shall hold his office at the pleasure of the board of directors, by whom his salary shall be fixed.

Treasurer

Sec. 4. The treasurer shall be the custodian of the public funds of this company. He shall collect from the subscribers of stock the several amounts of their subscription, and keep an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures of this company's funds. He shall keep a full and detailed account with the various stockholders and all persons delivering produce to this company's.....and with all other persons doing business with the same, rendering statements thereof on demand. He shall pay out none of the company's money, excepting on a warrant duly signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary. His books shall be open at all reasonable times for the inspection of stockholders or consignors of produce. He shall be required to execute a bond with sufficient surety, approved by the board of directors for the payment of all the company's money to whomsoever due, and for the faithful performance of all his duties. He shall be paid a suitable salary, the same to be fixed and allowed by the board of directors. He shall be by virtue of his office a member of the board of directors.

Who May Own Shares

Sec. 5. Subscriptions to the capital stock of this company shall be made by members in good standing of the Farmers Society of Equity and no more than..... shares shall be sold to or held by any one member.

Transfer of Stock

Sec. 6. Shares of stock in this company shall not be transferable excepting to a member in good standing of the Farmers Society of Equity, and the right of any shareholder or person to vote on questions relating to the interests of this society may be challenged for the reason that he is not a member in good standing in the society.

Stock—How Paid

Sec. 7. Stock in this company may be paid as follows: Twenty-five (25) dollars or more at the time subscription is made, and the balance as called upon by the directors, and subscriptions to stock may be paid all or in part in labor and material, at the discression of the board of directors.

Uses and Privileges

Sec. 8. The uses and privileges of this company's property shall be extended to all members in good standing of the Farmers Society of Equity and to others, at the discretion of the stockholders.

Charges for Use

Sec. 9. Every patron of this company shall, before any of his grain, fruit, vegetables, meats or any other farm produce whatever, shall be stored or placed in this company's....., sign an agreement whereby he promises to pay for such privilege the sum of $.....per thousand, per bushel, per crate, per barrel, to the treasurer of this company, the same to be due and payable when his produce is sold. The amount of charge and length of time of storage to be determined by the board of directors. Moneys so collected are to be used to pay the necessary expenses of the company.

Insurance

Sec. 10. Upon the advice of the board of directors it shall be the duty of the treasurer to insure and keep insured the property of this company, as also all produce that may be stored therein, in a amount sufficient to cover any loss that may occur thereto.

Meetings—Quorum

Sec. 11. At all meetings of the board of directors a majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. All questions before the board shall be decided by a vote of a majority of the members present.

Number of Votes

Sec. 12. At a stockholders' meeting each stockholder present shall be entitled to one vote, to be cast in person.

Stockholders' Meetings

Sec. 13. Special meeting of stockholders may be called by the president when a majority of the board of directors deem it expedient or when ten or more stockholders request the same in writing. The notice of the time and place of such call meeting and its object shall be given by the secretary, whose duty it shall be to so notify each stockholder by mail, giving him at least five days notice.

Call Meetings

Sec. 14. The president may call meetings of the board of directors from time to time for consultation and advice.

Amendments

Sec. 15. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the shareholders, but to do so it shall require a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders present.

Note 1. The following form may be used for stock subscriptions:

To the treasurer of the.....company:

I hereby subscribe for.....shares of the capital stock in the Equity.....Company of.....town or county, and agree to pay for same as follows: $.....cash when certificate of stock is delivered to me, and the balance as required by the board of directors.

.....

This.....day of.....190..

Note 2. Each shareholder should be required to sign the constitution and by-laws after they have been transcribed into the records and opposite his name write number of shares of stock taken by him. The secretary should have plenty of room in his record for signatures.

Note 3. The secretary should write this office at once after these things are done, telling us what is proposed to be built, amount of capital stock and value of shares, and ask that necessary supplies be sent. The supplies will consist in part of certificates of stock, storage receipts, entry books, ledger, etc. The cost of these supplies will be very reasonable, the price depending upon the nature and scope of the project.

We will be pleased to further advise our people at any time concerning this important feature of our work.

....

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

We want to organize a.....

....

company at .....

for the purpose of.....

....

Estimated capacity .....

Estimated cost .....

Next meeting will be held.....

for the purpose of.....

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Please publish in UP-TO-DATE FARMING and assist us all you can.

NAME .....

R. R.....P. O.....

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AGENTS $300 Every month selling our wonderful **Seven Piece Kitchen Set**
send for sworn statement $12 daily profit. Outfit free.
U. THOMAS MFG. CO., 7200 G. St., Dayton, Ohio.

GET THIS $1200
IN ONE MONTH WITH
NEW WONDERFUL INVENTION

World's Greatest Money-Maker. Here's proof—"My sales **$1200 monthly**" writes M. G. Stoneman, Mont. **"$100 daily"** writes J. Sevegne, N.Y. Hundreds making $50 to $100 weekly—at home or traveling. **Experience unnecessary. Let us start you** selling Allens Portable Bath apparatus. Nothing like it. Makes ideal bathroom wherever water exists. Godsend to town, country homes. Show 12—sell 10 sure. **Exclusive territory.** Price $3.75 and up. Send for remarkable offer.
THE ALLEN MFG. CO. 1250 Allen Bldg. Toledo, O.

This Picture Free

It's an exact reproduction of the original painting, exquisitely colored and true to life. An extremely cute subject in the popular panel shape, 12 x 20 inches in size, on heavy litho. paper and suitable for framing. *This picture contains no advertisement.*

JUST TO INTRODUCE US

Farm and Home is the best and most practical farm and family semi-monthly published, a recognized leader in the farming world; its contributors are recognized authorities and its editors practical men who know what farmers need. The three great editions—Eastern, Western and Southern—cover the entire country, each editorially adapted to its respective section. Each issue goes to more than 2,000,000 readers in all parts of the world, and a year's numbers (24 issues), a volume of over 600 pages, *cost only 50 cents.* Sample Free on request.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

To introduce Farm and Home into thousands of homes where it is not now taken, we will send you the paper until November, 1908, *for only 20 cents* (two dimes or ten 2-cent stamps). Further, if you send us at the *same time* the name of one other person to whom we can send a free sample of Farm and Home, we will send *you* postpaid the beautiful work of art here illustrated *free.*

Agents wanted everywhere. Steady work, good pay, extra cash prizes. No money required—you can devote all or only a portion of your time—particulars free.

Address either office, mentioning this paper

Springfield, Mass. **FARM AND HOME** Chicago, Ill.

SEED CORN We have originated some of the leading varieties of corn. Our corn all grown under strict conditions for seed. Following varieties are recommended to corn growers as big and sure yielders.

Pride of Indiana Vigorous, medium-sized stock. Ears are large with 16 to 20 rows. The corn is dent and beautiful white color. Great yielder and sure to please. PRICE: one-fourth bushel, 60c; bushel, $2.00; bag, (2½ bu.), $4.50; five bushels or more, $1.75 per bushel.

Central States Dispatch Yellow dent and greatest yielder of any yellow corn we have found. Withstands drought and storms to a great degree. Ears 8 to 12 inches long, very shapely and extremely deep grain. A splendid feeding corn. About 20 rows to ear. Plant a field or more of this great yielder.

Yard Long This is the longest eared corn in the country. Remarkable for its long ears. Frequently 18 inches long with 12 to 14 rows each. Large yellow dent grains. Good to feed and for market. Quite a novelty and interesting at Fairs. Get some of this.

Price On Central States Dispatch and Yard Long Corn: One peck, 50c; bushel, $2.00; 1 bag (2½ bushels), $4.50; 5 bushels or more at $1.50 per bushel. All sorted and cleaned for seed. Order from this advertisement. Catalog free. Write for it.

O. K. SEED STORE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

LET Us Save You 1/3 Cost On Your New Buggy

We Will Do It—We GUARANTEE To Do It

Write for our **FREE** 1908 Catalog, and let us tell you all about our direct-to-you plan of selling **Split Hickory Vehicles.** We guarantee to give you a better buggy at ⅓ saving in cost than you could buy from any merchant, retail dealer or jobber. This is a plain, straight-forward business proposition. We take all the risk and guarantee to save you ⅓ in the cost.

We Will Make You a Split Hickory Buggy

Guaranteed Two Years

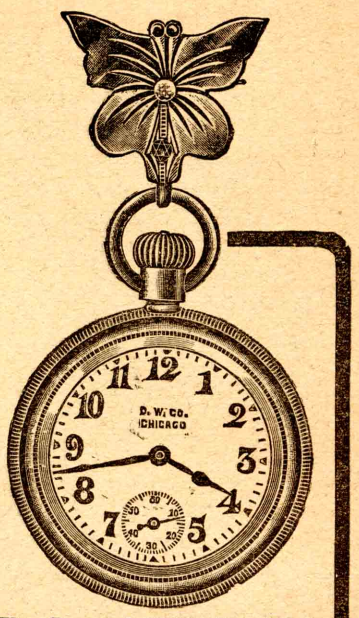
Runabout, Surrey, Carriage or any style of light pleasure vehicle that you want, to your order, just as you want it, and send it to you on **THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL,** and guarantee it **TWO YEARS.** You try one of our vehicles 30 days. If you are not satisfied, we take it back and refund all your money. We have been selling our vehicles that way for seven years—we know that they will do just what we claim for them; this is why we send them out on such liberal terms. Our **FREE** 192-page catalog shows all of our up-to-date Automobile Seat Runabouts, Top Buggies made in two-in-one combinations, Surreys, Carriages, Spring Wagons and Harness, and tells all about our liberal selling plan and our strong guarantee. We operate two big plants, making nothing but carriages and harness—one at Cincinnati, and the other at Columbus, Ohio. The demand for our goods in 1907 made it necessary to double our manufacturing capacity. Write for our big, **FREE** catalog today. Send all mail to the Home office, Columbus, Ohio.
Address— **THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG CO., H. C. Phelps, Pres., Station 99, Columbus, Ohio**

PERSONAL PARAGRAPH TO OUR READERS

EVERY lady reader of this paper ought to be interested in the offer made on this page. Here is a watch offered just for an effort. Here is a genuine gold plated watch absolutely given away just for **trying** for a premium. Look at the picture of the watch, and ask yourself how can any lady "pass up" this offer when the watch is given just for making an honest effort. Besides the watch there is a set of dishes. These dishes are not exactly free like the watch—it is a premium that you must earn **with only a slight effort.** You can earn it by a few hours' work. I know you can easily earn these dishes and anyway you get the beautiful gold watch free. Send your name and address to-day, either on the coupon, or send your name and address to-day in a letter; but write to-day to Mr. Douglas.

Ladies!

Ladies, just write today for this elegant gold-plated watch, a watch that is stem wind and stem set and guaranteed to keep perfect time. You can have this watch just for your effort and promptness in fulfilling the simple conditions of the offer below.



This Beautiful Watch is Free

Yes, we mean **FREE,** if you send your name and address at once and fulfill these simple conditions of our great offer. Just send your name and address and tell us you want the watch.

Remember this beautiful watch IS given away—it is sent you free, prepaid, just for your promptness and your effort in our behalf. Our object in giving you the watch is because we want to introduce our firm in your locality, but even if you do not earn the dishes, you can get the watch anyway. So send your name and address to-day. **That is all we ask.**

We will guarantee this watch to be gold- plated and genuine throughout. We guarantee it to you to be a good time-keeper, more substantial, more durable than many watches sold at high prices. It is only by special arrangement with the manufacturers, who want a few of these great watches introduced at once, that we are enabled to give this splendid gold-plated watch away with our magnificent set of dishes.

An Honest Dinner Set Offer

A real, high-grade, genuine Blue Willow Dinner Set. Not given away, but easily earned. When we say easily earned, we mean easily earned. We do not intend to give you this genuine Blue Willow Dinner Set for nothing. We want some of your time and some of your recommendation and some work from you. We do not want any canvassing or peddling, but we want your help. We want just five hours' worth of your time, and you can give us your time in the evening or in any of your spare hours. If you haven't the time yourself, you can have your children help you. In fact your children can do **all** the work if you will only show them how. **Then this grand, glorious, genuine Blue Willow Dinner Set will be yours.** It will be sent you absolutely free of charge to you, and you pay absolutely nothing for it. Not one penny of your money will we accept.

We cannot describe the beauty of this genuine Blue Willow Dinner Set, with its handsome decorations. So handsome and aristocratic that they fill every woman with rapture. We know that a great many dinner sets have been sold which are not up to expectations, and when we tell you that this is genuine Blue Willow China it ought to be enough. It ought to convince you that we mean what we say, that our offer is an honest one, and that when you have done the work for us, you will get this Dinner Set free. This grand Dinner Set is really worth your while, a Dinner Set of which you and your family will be proud—for this is not a cheap premium, but just the kind of a Dinner Set you would buy at the store for a high price.

There are sixty-one pieces in this beautiful set. We have smaller sets of this glorious Blue Willow ware. We have 24-piece sets and entrancing 30 and 35-piece sets. We also have sets of 176 pieces if you want that many. And every piece is the rarest and best china we can give.

I know you want that kind of china on your table. I want you to have the very best china—the kind of china used in the homes of rich people. I want you to have it and enjoy it, and I want you to picture to yourself how your table will look set with the beautiful genuine Blue Willow china. Look closely at the picture of the dishes. See the handsome and aristocratic decorations—a picture can hardly do justice to the set, but you can get a faint idea of the beauty of the dishes by looking at the picture.

See the rich oriental effect. Even though you become very rich and have the finest kind of house furnishings, you will always be proud to entertain your friends with this Dinner Set, for everyone knows that when you have the genuine Blue Willow china you have the **best** that can be obtained any place.

Now do you want this Dinner Set? This beautiful, genuine Blue Willow Dinner Set, just for a few of your spare hours? Would not your children, or your neighbors or some of the members of your family be willing to help you on the little work we ask? We do not want to delay you one minute. Our offer is limited. Those who want to earn the Dinner Set, should earn it at once.

Just Your Name and Address

Just your name and address on this coupon or on a postal card, or in a letter will be enough. We will promptly send you the material so that you can earn the beautiful genuine Blue Willow Dinner Set. If you decide that you cannot do the work, or that your children don't want to, there is no harm done—just return the material, and you will be under no obligations whatever. We do not ask you to sign any order or any contracts. **Just your name and address** and we will send you everything prepaid, and it will cost you nothing. "Thinking about it" does not earn you any Blue Willow Dinner Set. No harm done if you don't succeed. Send **your name and address today.** Remember, the **gold plated watch,** stem wind and stem set, **free anyway,** just for trying, as is fully explained in our circular. Write at once.

HERBERT DOUGLAS, Mgr.
DEPT. 1067
41 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

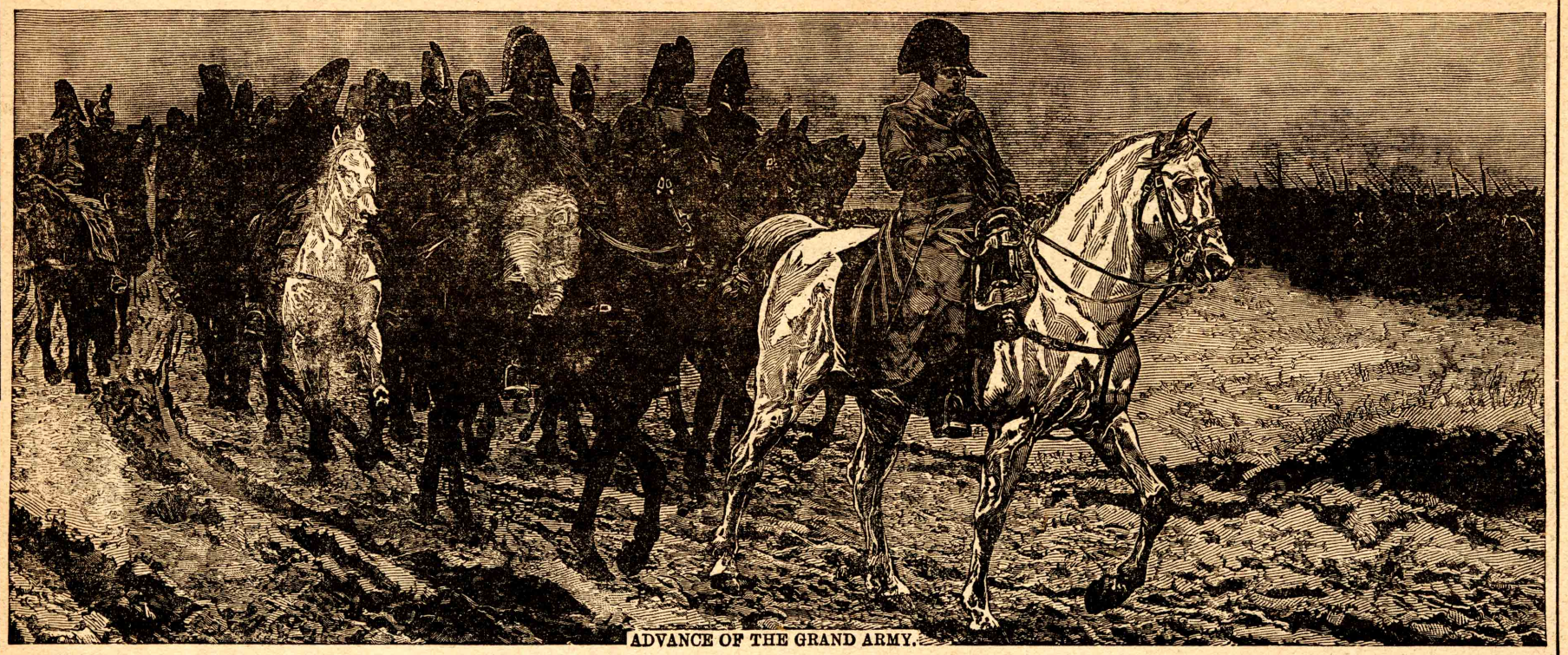
CUT OR TEAR OFF ALONG THIS LINE

Herbert Douglas, Manager Dept. 1067
41 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Name_____

Address_____

Do not bother with letter Coupon will do.



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NAPOLEON'S name fills more pages in the world's solemn history than that of any other mortal. The advance of his Grand Army into Russia is the turning point in his career and marks the beginning of his downfall. The picture shown herewith from Ridpath's history, the original of which was displayed at the World's Fair at Chicago, marks but one event out of thousands which are fully described and illustrated in the world-famed publication.

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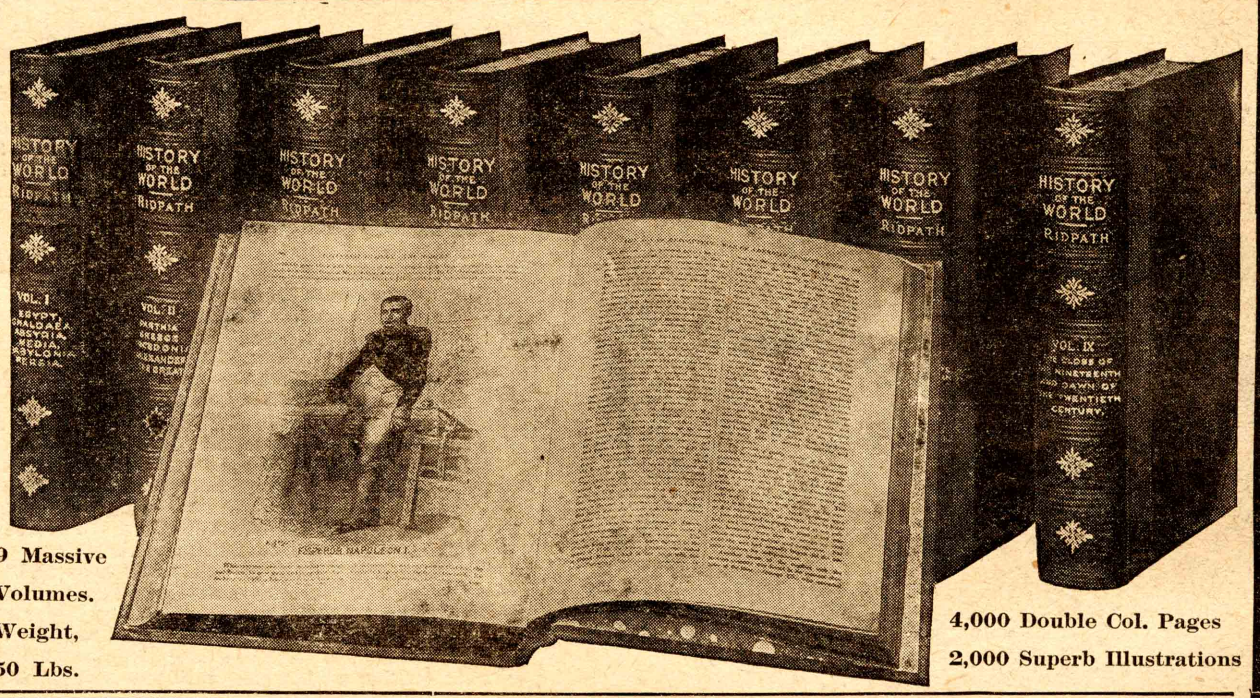
THE PUBLISHER'S FAILURE PLACED IN OUR HANDS THE ENTIRE UNSOLD EDITION OF THIS MONUMENTAL WORK. BRAND NEW, DOWN TO DATE, BEAUTIFULLY BOUND IN HALF MOROCCO, WHICH WE MUST SELL IMMEDIATELY. WE ARE OFFERING THE REMAINING SETS

AT LESS THAN EVEN DAMAGED SETS WERE EVER SOLD

We will **name our price** only in **direct** letters to those **sending the coupon** below. **Tear off the coupon,** write **name** and **address** plainly and **mail now before you forget it.** Dr. Ridpath's family derive their income from his History, and **to print our price broadcast** for the sake of more quickly selling these few sets would cause **great injury to future sales. Send coupon today.**

UP-TO-DATE FARMING SAYS:

Ridpath's History of the World may be regarded as a complete library in itself. No other work of its kind has ever supplied a history so well suited to the needs of all classes and conditions of men. It embraces the whole round of literature, science, art, philosophy, conquest, exploration, romance and biography. If Dr. Ridpath had written nothing more than American history, that alone would have been a masterpiece. From Washington's time to the present day, it carries the reader along with enthusiastic interest. We cheerfully commend this most popular and complete of all world's histories to our readers.



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RIDPATH in your home means you need never spend a lonely evening. You can associate with the world's heroes; you can cross the Rubicon with **Caesar,** after which Rome was free no more. You can sit at the feet of **Socrates,** the loftiest genius of the ancient world. You can kneel at the shrine of **Lincoln,** "the greatest character of all time; the gentlest memory of our world." It is ennobling to commune with these children of destiny. To be associated with great men and events is to be great one's self, and you will add to your store of knowledge, which is power, and to the richness of your life. You owe it to yourself and family to place this book in your home.

Send Coupon Today

RIDPATH takes you back to the dawn of history, long before the pyramids of Egypt were built; down through the romantic, troubled times of Chaldea's grandeur and Assyria's magnificence; of Babylonia's wealth and luxury; of Grecian and Roman splendour; of Mohammedan culture and refinement; of French elegance and British power; of American patriotism and religious freedom, to the dawn of yesterday. He covers **every race, every nation, every time,** and holds you spellbound by his wonderful eloquence. Nothing more interesting, absorbing and aspiring was ever written by man.

RIDPATH throws the mantle of personality over the old heroes of history. **Alexander** is there; patriot, warrior, statesman, diplomat, crowning the glory of Grecian history. **Xerxes** from his mountain platform sees **Themistocles** with three hundred and fifty Greek ships smash his Persian fleet of over a thousand sails, and help to mould the language in which this paragraph is written. Rome perches **Nero** upon the greatest throne on earth, and so sets up a poor madman's name to stand for countless centuries as the synonym of savage cruelty; **Napoleon** fights Waterloo again under your very eyes, and reels before the iron fact that at last the end of his gilded dream has come. **Bismarck** is there, gruff, overbearing, a giant pugilist in the diplomatic ring, laughing with grim disdain at France, which says, "You shall not." **Washington** is there, "four-square to all the winds," grave, thoughtful, proof against the wiles of British strategy and the poisoned darts of false face friends; clear-seeing over the heads of his fellow-countrymen, and on into another century, the most colossal world-figure of his time.

$1

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Balance Small Sums Monthly

FOLD HERE. TEAR OUT. SIGN AND MAIL

FREE COUPON

Western Newspaper Association
204 Dearborn St. Chicago

Please mail without cost to me, sample pages of Ridpath's History of the World, containing photogravures of Napoleon and Queen Elizabeth. Engravings of Socrates, Caesar and Shakespeare, Map of China and Japan, diagram of Panama Canal, specimen pages from the work, and write me full particulars of your special offer to Up-to-Date Farming readers.

Name.....

Address.....

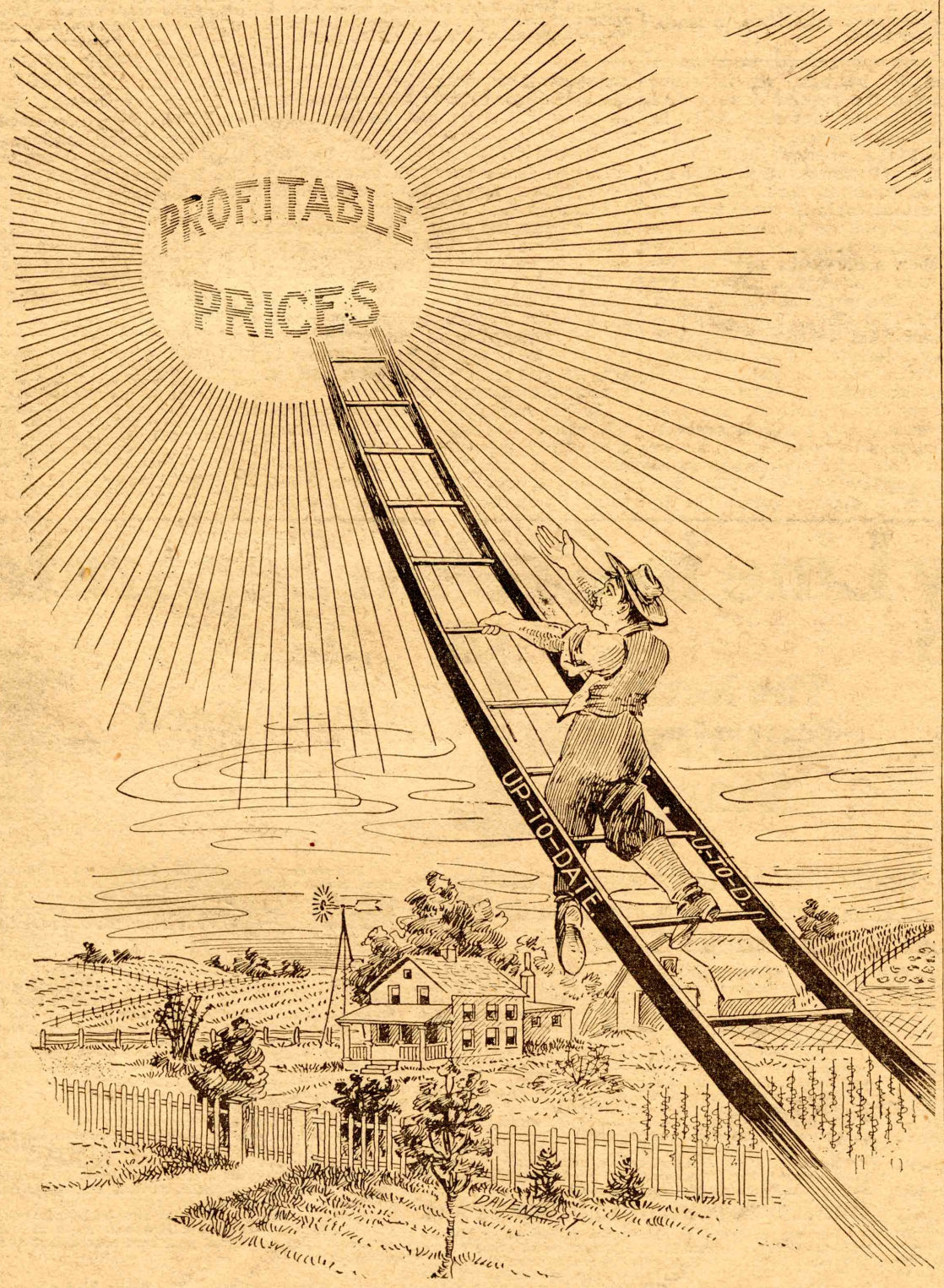
Up-to-Date Farming, 2-15-08

200,000 AMERICANS OWN AND LOVE RIDPATH

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MARCH 1, 1908 | Number 5



He Only Slipped and Will Reach the Goal In Time

Gaylordsville, Conn.

Mr. J. A. Everitt, Publisher.

For months I wanted to write you how much I valued your paper. For two years I have given my UP-TO-DATES to fellow farmers in hopes to open their eyes. There is no union in this part of the State that I know of, so I feel like a lost sheep of the flock; but, thank God, I belong to the flock. Let me say right now that your paper was the first to teach me how to market my produce or gain any profit from my hard labor.

I notice the effects already in the city where I market. People are more careful to ask me the price of my potatoes and admit they are worth $1.00 per bushel for food, and are paying that willingly if they can't buy for less. We used to sell them for 50 cents only a few years ago. I think they would go to $1.50 if Lawson would advise the public to buy potatoes instead of copper.

When I was a boy I was taught to get up as early as I could see (if it was dark, light a lantern), work as hard as I could as late as I could see, then do the chores and go to bed so as to get up early in the morning. When I went to market, get up an hour earlier, take the best I had to sell and get home as soon as possible.

It is hard work to get out of an old rut, but it is harder after you mire. I have started to get out on the UP-TO-DATE ladder, and I never let go of a ladder and jump when I am half way up. We as a nation of farmers shall we sink or get out of the old ruts and be free men among men?

In the year 1908
Let there be beside every plate
A copy of UP-TO-DATE.

Wishing you a prosperous new year, I am,

Most cordially yours,
M. G. LEACH.

IMPORTANT ARTICLES IN THIS NUMBER

Page 2. "The Work for 1908." It is with the producers themselves whether the work will be done and the benefits realized. Read the article and the "note" appended.

Page 3. "A Glance Backward and Then an Earnest Look Forward." We commend this article for careful reading and earnest consideration before any other contents of the paper are read.

Page 4. Every article is good. Read them all carefully, but particularly read the feature item "Appeal to Local Unions and All Members."

Page 5. "Co-Operation by Producers with the Consumers of Farm Crops." With a clear field before us now and nobody to come in the way of this paper working out the simple, practical and equitable plan, every interested person, producers, necessary handlers and consumers, should give their hearty co-operation to establish the system. Read it carefully. It will look good to you after having a surfeit of agitation about impractical capital stock exchanges.

Page 15. Especial attention is called to the matter set in italic at top of the first column.

Read the departments. They are all good and up to date. Also read the advertisements. They are all reliable and these people deserve your trade.

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1.00 PER YEAR. A CLUB OF FIVE FOR $3.00

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Always state if a renewal or a new subscriber. *DON'T NEGLECT THIS.*

Your Address should always be written very plainly, including *COUNTY*. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Change of Address. Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state. If you change your post office give old office as well as new.

Imperative Order. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, do not fail to send your printed address as on the wrapper along. Failure to observe this order may cause us much unnecessary work.

The datest Date shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Subscribers are urged to keep their time paid *IN ADVANCE.*

Members of Equity whl find the date on their wrapper to which subscription has been paid.

Responsibility Disclaimer. The editor assumes no responsibility for correctness of signed letters and articles, nor for matter in departments conducted by others whose names appear in the head.

Profitable Employment. If you want to engage in a profitable business all your time or part time, write to us.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

THE WORK FOR 1908

What crop does the Farmers' Society of Equity intend to concentrate its efforts on for 1908? This question has been asked several times and, no doubt, it is in the minds of a great many farmers who have not expressed themselves. We will reply:

The policy of the Society will be to promote organization for every crop and in every section, where there is a desire expressed for organization, by any member of the Society or reader of this paper. By this policy a start will be made in hundreds of places and conditions soon produced that will tend toward complete organization at the earliest possible moment.

But the word "concentrate" as used in the question is a good one. It expresses the main policy of the Society. Its efforts will be particularly directed toward organizing the producers of certain crops. To illustrate: The campaign wil be renewed to organize the wheat growers and it will be made broad enough to include all the chief grains. This implies that the campaign will take in States that were not included before in the special wheat campaign and cover all the crops comprised in the Grain Growers Department.

Then a campaign will be conducted for the potato growers and at the same time we hope to reach out far enough to take in the principle fruit producing sections and, if possible, cover all the crops comprised in the fruit and produce department.

To these ends we especially call for the co-operaton of the people interested. If you are a producer of any of the leading grains, hay, broom corn; or of potatoes, vegetables or fruit of any kind, and if you are actuated by a desire to accomplish organization to secure profitable prices for the 1908 crops, and not by mere curiosity, write for the plans and learn how you can help. Every person can help some.

In these campaigns it may as well be understood that the present department unions are not a part of the Farmers' Society of Equity. Also we consider them, as officered and attempted to be run, as impotent to accomplsh the results desired and the longer farmers put their faith in them the more serious will be their losses, and the greater their disappointments. If growers of grain, hay, broom corn, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, etc., crops that come in these two departments, ever hope to be in a position to secure prices of their own making they must begin now to prepare for this desired end. They must go back to the original Equity plan AND STICK TO IT.

We don't want to convey the idea that other interests will be neglected. Much careful work is still required in the tobacco districts; dairymen continue to cry for organizers; the peanut growers are only partially successful; stockmen, on account of the severe decline in their price realize now more than they possibly ever did before the necessity of a good organization to acquaint them with the demands of the market and direct their operations so gluts will not occur, which always results in a decline of prices.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will be the principal factor in all these activities. Being free from the hundreds of hindrances that attended its publication during the year 1907 it can, and will, give an inspiration to the work that was not possible before.

And while we look ahead to the 1908 crops we intend that this paper shall again exert its influence to put prices of the remainder of the 1907 crops where they ought to be. Looking to this we will resume "The Situation" in a near future number.

As all our dependence for equtable prices depends on the farmers controlling the supply until the real demand is ready for it, we warn all readers, if you still have crops to sell to not dump them at the other people's prices unless they are also the Equity prices. Somebody must hold the crops until the real demand for consumption comes. Don't let it be said about you that you have less backbone than have the middlemen. But hold your own stuff, or if you cannot stop marketing entirely, market gradually.

UP-TO-DATE circulates in nearly every county in the country and at nearly half of the postoffices. Therefore it has an immense influence. Now, if each reader willl say to a few of his neighbors, "Be of good cheer. The old influences that brought farmers from a condtion of complete dependence on the speculators and manipulators of farm crops, to one of almost complete independence, are at work again," the influence and power of this paper will be multiplied.

Please do this.

[NOTE—The above article was written two months ago, but was held from publication on account of the unfavorable conditions throughout the country. The conditions are more favorable now, and if farmers want to exetr the power they should on the 1908 crops, the Farmers Society of Equity is ready and able to help them. But it must be a mutual matter. If the producers of the crops expect help, they must co-operate—not oppose, help—not hinder.]

DO YOU NEED SEED OATS THIS PPRING?

Listen here to what one local union did. They were in need of a lot of seed for spring sowing. Like a wise local they were, they placed an ad in the Business Exchange, and here is a statement of the result:

We received letters and samples from several states and bought about $200.00 worth of seed, so I suppose every member is well satisfied with the ad.
JAMES H. SAUNDERS, Hickman, Ky.

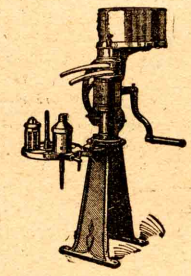
You can do the same thing. Rate is very low.

Ladies, did you ever think how much a good dressmaker can earn? Some of them make as high as $5,000 a year, and they all make a fine living. It is a pleasant, easy occupation. It is easy to learn, and one of our advertisers is now teaching it by correspondence, meeting with great success. They publish a book that gives their plan in detail, and you should have it. Address the American College of Dressmaking, 278 College Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

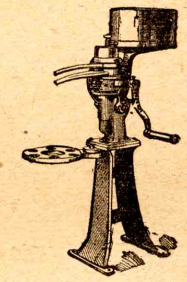
The Quality Line in Cream Separators

The Improved Frictionless Empire

The New Empire Star



The Center Feed Empire Disc



The Empire Line includes not only various sizes and capacities—but three different types of construction—each type made in all sizes and capacities—all backed by the Empire Guaranty.

In other words, Mr. Dairyman, with the perfecting of these new styles or types of machines, the Empire Factory has become the world's headquarters for cream separators—where you can take

Your choice as to **method** of separation,
Your choice as to **size** and **capacity**,
Your choice as to **price.**

No matter **which style** you choose from the **Empire Line,** you cannot miss it on **Quality.**

For in the whole Empire Line you will find that Empire inventive ingenuity, Empire constructive ability, Empire quality of materials, and Empire "Know-how" which has made the name EMPIRE stand for all that's **best** in cream separator construction.

That is why **every** Empire, regardless of **style,** is better than any other cream separator made.

Better because the Empire motto is to produce the best possible, regardless of cost—

Better because the Empire experts are backed by the Empire factory, the best equipped and the best manned factory in the world for the production of cream separators—

Better because these experts and this factory organization are given the best materials in the world with which to build the best separators.

Improved Frictionless EMPIRE

The Improved Frictionless Empire is the object of unqualified praise on hundreds of thousands of dairy farms today—it is famous from ocean to ocean—why?

Because it is better than any dairyman **expects** it to be, better than any dairyman believes a cream separator **can** be until he tries the Empire.

For it not only relieves the drudgery of ordinary dairying but banishes even the drudgery usually connected with operating other separators.

Its frictionless ball-bearings make the turning of an Empire a pleasure compared to the task of turning others. This patent protected bearing, together with its patent protected skimming device, place it in a class by itself as the simple, easy-to-turn, easy-to-clean, durable, dollar making separator.

And strive as they may, other manufacturers **cannot approach** its great advantages—at least not for years to come, not until our patents run out.

So, if you want the best all-round cream separator, the biggest money-maker, the most satisfactory in every way under all circumstances, we still say to you, as we have said in the past, get the Improved Frictionless Empire.

But such a machine, with its patented labor-saving, profit-making features, **must** cost a little more than some people want to pay for a separator. And to such people we say—get an **Empire Star** or an **Empire Disc.**

Our Improvement of Other Types

Because in these machines we utilize **other Empire patents** which place them far in advance of **all other** cream separators made, excepting **only** the Frictionless Empire.

The Empire Star comes nearest the Frictionless Empire in mechanical perfection, the Empire Disc represents the greatest step forward, the greatest **important improvements** that have been accomplished in disc bowl construction since the disc method was first used.

Empire Star

Because we ask less money for the Empire Star than for the Frictionless Empire, do not think for a moment that it is a "cheap" "slip-shod" machine. The Empire Star has a multiple-cone skimming device, consisting of fewer parts and parts more easily cleaned, than any other efficient skimmer on the market, save the Frictionless Empire.

It is not equipped with the frictionless ball-bearing feature, but in other respects the simplicity of its mechanical construction is practically the same as the model Frictionless Empire. No other separator for the money will give such satisfactory service day in and day out, year after year.

Empire Disc

We offer you the Empire Disc at a still lower price than we ask for the Empire Star. Disc separators are old—that is, the basic disc patents expired several years ago. There are, therefore, many styles of disc separators on the market.

And if **you** like the Disc type and want to save money on the first cost of your separator, we say and can prove to you, that the Empire Disc is the most efficient, practical, easy-to-turn, easy-to-clean, durable **Disc** separator that is made—it is the **most greatly improved Disc**—regardless of price asked.

The center feed bowl of the Empire Disc is 20% lighter than bowls of this character in other separators.

The central feed tube, with its three smooth flanges to distribute the milk evenly between all the discs, is an **important** element in its unequaled skimming efficiency.

There are no small slots to make perfect cleaning almost impossible either—no cracks, crevices and corners in which impurities can lodge, stick and stay.

And when you know that the Empire Disc has **only three** closed bearings as against **five** and more in other disc machines, you can draw your own conclusions about **ease** of turning.

Our Free Dairy Books

Let us send you our catalogue of the complete Empire Line, setting forth the unbiased truth about all styles of separators. Then you will have different types before you and can **choose** the kind **you** want. Our book doesn't try to force **one** style upon you. Remember, each of the Empire machines has its full range of sizes and capacities. Take your choice of **Type, Capacity and Price.**

Whether you want a separator right now or not, send for our books. They are brimful of money-making hints for dairymen. Send your request on a postal today.

Empire Cream Separator Co., Home Office and Factory: Bloomfield, N. J. Western Office: Chicago, Ill.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Union or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
At 227 W. Washington Street

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A GLANCE BACKWARD

THEN AN EARNEST LOOK FORWARD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is not the voice of one man only. It has always given, and now gives, in words the profoundest thoughts of the deepest thinkers and broadest minded men of this age; men who have devoted long lives of untiring activity to the welfare of others, especially to the promotion of farm organization, in the hope that those who till the soil might be induced to break the chains that hold them to the antiquated methods of the past, and to co-operate to bring themselves abreast of other callings. Such people, speaking through UP-TO-DATE FARMING or otherwise, deserve to be heard by those to whose interests they have unselfishly devoted more than an average lifetime. Of this character are the thoughts and sentiments which follow.

Little more than half a decade ago, such a thing as farmers making the selling price of their products, and securing those prices by controlled marketing, so far as the world has been told of it, had never been thought of but by one man. Fortunately that one man had been for years publishing a paper that was extensively sought and eagerly read by thoughtful, progressive farmers and business men, and in the columns of that paper the new doctrine found its way to the public heart, mind and conscience. At that time, of the many thousands of able publications in this country, the paper referred to was the only one whose columns were open to so strange a doctrine. All the others, if they mentioned it at all, did so only to sneer at the idea or to declare it the deceptive vision of an impractical dreamer.

Of course there had been farm organizations before, earnest efforts for the good of those who till the soil—efforts led by noble and devoted men, but, as was to be expected, they followed the line of the world's teaching that the farmers' only relief must come by controlling their buying and not their selling, except as they might sell in an isolated way in bulk, but on the general market at prices made by the buyers, the farmers' only hope of advantage being in exacting pay in slightly higher prices for getting their own and their neighbors' stuff together. But J. A. Everitt and UP-TO-DATE FARMING proclaimed the startling truth that farming is a business as much as any other calling or industry; that the business way of doing things is for the seller and not the buyer to put a price upon his goods; that farmers, though working as individuals, and scattered all over a great country and the world, could, by organization, co-operation and controlled marketing, fall into these proper lines of business, make equitable prices on what they produced to sell, as other business men of right do.

Of this great truth, thus for the first time proclaimed, was born the American Society of Equity, only an infant at first, but nourished by its queenly mother, the great truth of which it was born, and fostered and directed by its father, the infant soon threw off its swaddling clothes and donned the garments of lusty youth, and next of a noble and powerful manhood.

It is a significant fact that under the undisturbed direction of Mr. Everitt, the Society never ceased to grow, and so long as Mr. Everitt's private purse had to be relied upon for the means of growth, no disturbing factors entered its councils. Under those conditions, no society ever grew as did the A. S. of E., and no truth, at first so universally scoffed, ever so rapidly made its way to the hearts of the people, or so quickly compelled its recognition by the business men, the scientists, and even by the speculative price-maker himself. From Maine to California it was heard of and discussed; from beyond the Lakes to the Gulf its power was felt, and in the Old World and on the Islands of the Sea its light shone. As a white-sailed messenger of progressive thought, and a proclaimer of truth, not new but newly applied, UP-TO-DATE FARMING went through rivers, across plains, beyond mountains, and over seas to other lands, carrying a message that invited to better things. And all this time Mr. Everitt stood at the wheel and paid the expense. It is not Mr. Everitt that is talking now, but the above is a truth the writer challenges every one of Mr. Everitt's traducers, every delegate to the recent convention, every officer by it elected—each and every one of them is challenged to deny that truth if they dare.

But the Society of Equity soon put on the garb of a giant. Then, gathering in good and honest people whose hearts beat in unison with the great purpose it was working out, others came also. Leeches, accustomed to suck life-blood from others, always seek something that has blood in it. Experience had taught the few of whom I am speaking, that farmers are not accustomed to pay heavy fees and dues, and do not accumulate large funds from which the impecunions might draw. But some of them at least had been connected with labor organizations, and knew that labor unions do accumulate funds; that in periods of strikes they have hundreds of thousands of dollars to draw upon. "Where the carcass is there will the vultures be gathered together!" These malcontents could not on their own merits get into the labor unions nor in touch with the labor unions' funds, but they conceived the idea that on the merits of the still rapidly growing A. S. of E. they might do so, and the so-called Equity Exchange, with a name as long as their empty purses, was born, a bastard to rob the legitimate heir of its birthright.

It was then that Mr. Everitt ceased to be "in accord" with those who would divert the society from its legitimate purpose and plunder its treasury to serve other ends. Had he remained "in accord" with them, it would have been to spit in the faces of the honest men who had accepted his teaching, to trample under foot the sacrifices he had made, to confess that all he had expended of his fortune, and of the time God had given him, had been a foolish waste of money and opportunity; and it would have been to stultify himself and his record.

It is not worth while to ask a man capable of doing what Mr. Everitt has done, to do these things. When a man stakes all he has of fortune, of hope and of effort, on a purpose, and when he sees that purpose so near to accomplishment, he would be unworthy of his name were he to stand and see the means of that accomplishment dragged backward into the mire and slime of helplessness. Mr. Everitt never more emphatically showed his worth to the farmers of this country than he did when he ceased to be "in accord" with those who planned the destruction of the society or the merging of it into other things.

With Mr. Everitt it is not so much a question as to who shall lead the society as it is as to where it shall be led; as to whether it shall be saved to work out for the farmers its beneficent purpose of equitable prices for their products on simple business principles through controlled marketing. And in the action he has taken, and is now taking, he has done more for the farmers, and made greater personal sacrifices, than in all else he has done besides.

It is up to the farmers themselves to say what they propose to do about it. Which can help them most, Mr. Everitt and UP-TO-DATE FARMING, with their earnestness and devotion to the simple plan of controlled marketing, or those who have gone off after strange gods, with a complication of purposes and an expensiveness of routine that farmers cannot hope to meet, and with no medium through which to reach the masses, though the members are compelled to pay for one they do not receive and that is seldom printed.

Tens of thousands of members have refused to pay their dues to such a source; and many local unions have wisely held their dues at home rather than tnus jeopardize the money of their members. Upon all such, as was done by a religious hierarchy in the dark ages, the exchange promoters have placed the ban of excommunication. They have been declared not in good standing. Not in good standing with whom? Are you in accord with a million-dollar corporation born in the same monopoly bed where almost all the trusts received their birth and were indued with power to plunder? No law binds you to pay your dues anywhere, but fidelity to principle does. It was principle that led you to subscribe to the society in the first place, and it was hope of benefits in your own business that prompted you to the payment of dues at all. You are the party to decide where those principles are now, and in what those hopes center. If in a million-dollar New Jersey corporation to do you know not what, then pay your dues to that side of the proposition. But what do you lose by not being in good standing therewith?

If, on the other hand, the principles you originally espoused are in the true society as represented by this paper, pay your dues to this society and be in good standing with it. In that case you are sure to get UP-TO-DATE FARMING, the paper that first brought to you the truth that all the other papers withheld, and that you know is still working for the greatest proposition ever before given to the agricultural world.

If the erratic wandering away of the last convention has made you doubtful if it is worth while to pay dues at all, it is certainly legitimate for you to keep up your subscription to the paper that always gives you full value received. If you pay dues, the subscription to the paper is included in the dues; if you do not pay dues, 50 cents will keep you good on our list. A late ruling of the Postoffice Department compels us to quit sending the paper to those in arrears for subscriptions. We don't want to take a single name from our books. On the contrary, we want to add thousands of new names thereto. These truths must be taught. Farmers must come to the front. Unfortunate complications may retard them a while, but clouds never hide the sun long at a time. The mists clear away, and then it shines all the brighter. Such will be the case in this instance. UP-TO-DATE is in the lead. It has more than maintained its position, and we appeal to every reader to keep abreast of it, comply with the requirement of the postal authorities, and let us continue to send it to you. Not only so, but kindly send us the names of any of your neighbors at the same rate. We want to help every ody to the truth of this doctrine. Then when the next annual convention rolls around, the Equity Giant will be "clothed and in his right mind."

WITH UP-TO-DATE'S PUBLISHER

When renewing your subscription or ordering a change of address always clip your address from a wrapper and send along.

Probably no number we ever issued has been more powerful to shape the opinion of readers and cause favorable comment as the issue of Feb. 15. If you did not read it very carefully, do so now. Sample copy will be sent on request.

In the February 15 number on page 5 was a list of orders sent us without full address. If you are interested, look over the list.

Subscribers are urged to renew their subscriptions this month. By a recent rule of the Postoffice Department credit for semi-monthly papers cannot be given longer than three months.

We don't want to lose a single subscriber. On the contrary, we want to double the circulation of this paper and thus double its power for good to farmers. EVERYBODY RENEW AND GET A NEW ONE, is the burden of our subscription campaign, and if YOU have not done your part, we hope you will this month.

In last issue we referred to an order for 100 copies of The Third Power book from Mr. Seymour of Alabama. He has since ordered 500 and inquired price for 10,000. He appreciates the great good that will result from a wide reading of this book, yet the present headquarters of the A. S. of E. in their alleged official paper try to create sentiment against me because I advertised the book at my own expense in my own paper and let members and others have it at less than cost to educate them. Strange, isn't it, what crimes are done in the name of Equity.

Please remember our request about checks. Don't send them for small amounts. Drafts on Chicago or New York are all right, or money orders. Currency carefully sealed in a carefully addressed letter is very certain to come safely.

"R. R. No. —" is the way to write it. Always give county. Write VERY plainly.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY

In a recent article on conditions in Kentucky, we quoted a press dispatch from the State capital to the effect that a considerable number of the legislators from the tobacco sections of the State had agreed to support an act forbidding the pooling of tobacco and providing a severe penalty for its violation. We did not believe an act so destructive of the independence of farmers could be favored by the lawmakers of an agricultural State, but it is a fact that all of us must depend upon the daily papers for our general information regarding current events; hence we quoted the dispatch, and called attention to the enormity of the proposed legislation. The public must not lose sight of the fact, however, that most of the means the daily papers have of getting news, if not actually controlled, are greatly influenced by the monopolistic or trust interests. A personal letter from Kentucky puts a very different face not only on legislative tendencies, but on the reported acts of lawlessness. We contend most earnestly that farmers have a right to sell or withhold their property as best suits them, and to make their own terms of sale as others do, but that gives no license to violate law, or to compel by force others to adopt the same methods. Hence we reiterate our opposition to all lawlessness.

We quote from the letter referred to:

No bill of the nature outlined in a dispatch recently quoted in UP-TO-DATE FARMING has ever been suggested by our legislators. We have kept close watch as to bills touching our interests, and think if any legislation is had along this line it will be favorable to farmers, as a majority of our legislators are for the people, and are friendly to the society in its fight against the trust. The truth of the business is, the big dailies of this section of the country are favorable to the trust, and through their reporters, magnify every act that is alleged to have been done by members of the society, and they falsify and misconstrue everything that may be turned to the disadvantage of the organized farmers. For instance, a man who lost five hogs was reported to have lost ten hogs, two cows and a horse poisoned by night riders. Another man who, contrary to a signed contract, was attempting to ship his pooled tobacco, was stopped by process of law, in a quick, business-like way, was reported as having been forced by a committee of the society to stop the shipment of unpooled tobacco. Masked men with coal oil were reported to have set on fire a tobacco warehouse, when, in the neighborhood where the fire occurred, there was not the least suspicion that anything of the kind had occurred. In the last instance, the paper was asked to correct the report, but it never did.

We have enemies of our organization right among us, self-styled independents, but actual agents of the trust and the tobacco warehouses, our neighbors socially and our friends personally, who are doing us greater wrong just now than anything else, or any other class of people. They are discouraging everybody they can, furnishing hogsheads and having men who have pooled haul their tobacco off by night to break their contracts and avoid legal process, and urging all not in the pool to ship immediately.

We were never so fully convinced that the city papers are so radically against us, until a bill was offered in the State Legislature to regulate the trust or drive it from the State. Then there came a remonstrance from the papers of our largest city urging the defeat of the bill on the false plea that it would destroy one of the largest enterprises of their city. Those papers offer no remedy for the condition of the growers, but urge that the Legislature must not disturb the monopoly of tobacco buying.

As members of the organization we are patiently biding our time, seeing day by day those who should be our friends in this movement, antagonizing our efforts, and, at the same time, taking advantage of the equitable price we have made, and prolonging the time we shall have to wait. Some who did not pool last year have come in with us on the last pool, saying they are willing to lend a helping hand to those who have helped them so much. One man struck the keynote of manhood when he said: "I would have thought myself a mean, selfish man if I had not pooled my last crop when the pool enabled me to get from four or five dollars more per hundred for my other crop."

We have not wholly given our enemies over to a "hardness of heart and a reprobacy of mind." Most of them will finally see their error and join hands with us in our fight for the general welfare—the good of our wives and children—against a monster trust that would beggar us all.

LIMITING PRODUCTION TO MAINTAIN PRICE

Since the financial panic of last fall, which has cost farmers, laborers and the smaller business men so many millions of dollars, the steel trust has taken advantage of its power to trim its sails to fit the cyclone Wall Street raised for it. W. G. Mather, president of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, a part of the trust, said after a recent confidence of the magnates: "We do not expect to ship in 1908 more than 60 per cent of the ore that our mines sent forward in 1907"; and other heavy ore producers made similar statements. This means that the output of the mines will be reduced from 41,288,775 tons in 1907, to not more than 25,000,000 tons this year. And President Corey of the steel trust said the product of the trust in December of last year was not more than 36 per cent of the usual output, and that it is not now more than 50 per cent.

Thus the trusts control the output to maintain prices, and it would be very unwise not to do so. But suppose farmers should do the same thing! Suppose they should say under present financial conditions, if a normal crop be produced this year the selling price will be much below the normal, therefore we shall only raise half as much wheat, corn, cotton, live stock, etc., as we usually raise. What a howl would go up from one end of the land to the other! Those who speculate in farm crops and take advantage of such financial conditions to put the prices lower to the producers and relatively higher to consumers, smile complacently as they look over the broad farms of the country and declare farmers cannot act with sufficient concert to do that.

Well, we are not discussing what farmers will or will not do, but we do hereby declare that they have a RIGHT to do in their interest what others do in theirs, and if they were organized as well as other classes are, they could do whatever is necessary to secure reasonably profitable prices for their labor and its products.

SEIZES CAR LOAD OF FLOUR

The following is taken from the Indianapolis Star of January 22:

United States Deputy Marshal Lon Boyd went to Richmond yesterday and seized a car load of flour which had been shipped from the Gardner mill at Hastings, Minn., to the Richmond Baking Company. The sacks bore the statement: "Flour manufactured from the finest selected hard spring wheat," but an inspector of the Agricultural Department found that it was not made from hard spring wheat, but contained as one of the ingredients flour manufactured from Durum wheat.

This constituted a plain violation of the Pure Food and Drug Act and rendered the goods liable to confiscation. This is the first seizure made under this law in Indiana and among the first few in the whole country. Two other cars shipped from the mill at the same time were seized, one in Chicago and one at a point in Ohio.

LAW AGAINST "FUTURES" HELD GOOD

Arkansas has a law against dealing in so-called "futures," or gambling in prices. A Chicago brokerage firm brough suit in the Federal Courts at Little Rock to declare the law unconstitutional on the alleged ground that it interfered with interstate commerce. Judge Trieber held that the State Legislature was clearly within its constitutional rights in enacting the law as a police regulation to protect the morals of the public, and that the law was, therefore, constitutional and must be observed.

Appeal To Local Unions And ALL Members

ARE YOU WAITING YET? If so, now is the time to decide. In March this paper will be discontinued to all members who have not paid 1908 dues to the Farmers Society of Equity or subscribed for the paper alone. Of course, if you pay dues to the new A. S. of E. you will not get UP-TO-DATE FARMING, but may occasionally get a sheet devoted to keeping you deceived. The December-January number of the Equity Farm Journal contained twenty-four libelously false statements and nearly every other statement in the paper was false. The publishers and editors are now under arrest for such libels. Is this the kind of a paper farmers need? If so, then the editors and publishers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING greatly misjudged them.

We want every member of the society to read and study the article in this number, "A Glance Backward and Then an Earnest Look Forward," and when he goes to his next local union meeting see to it that the course of the union is determined without further delay. If no regular meeting, see that a special meeting is called.

Remember, the Farmers Society of Equity has not come to destroy the original American Society of Equity, but to save it and put it on the right track again. This was clearly shown on pages 16 and 17 of February 15th number. If you cannot conscientiously support the F. S. of E., then it will be far better to keep the dues in the local union treasury until you have a headquarters you can conscientiously support.

March, 1908, is the crucial time for the Society of Equity. The future of American agriculture depends very much on the action that will be taken by the old members of the society during this month. Report blanks for the Farmers Society of Equity were sent out some time ago to all secretaries. If they are not at hand, send for others. For instructions read first column of "F. S. of E. Official Department" in this paper.

FARMER THE THINKING MAN

E. W. Wickey, of East Chicago, speaking before the Waterways Convention of the Indiana branch of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress meeting at Indianapolis, said: "The farmer is the thinking man of the country today." Certain it is that a great change has me over farmers in the respect of independent thought, and no paper can claim a greater share of credit for this than UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The greatest hope for future improved conditions in business and government in our country lies in the farmers' independent thought, directed by safe leaders and newspapers.

FEBRUARY 15TH THE GREATEST

Many compliments have been passed on the February 15th number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It was a good number from every viewpoint, and all agreed that it should satisfy all doubters on the points that have been in controversy since the annual convention. While all old readers wish the controversy ended and the unfortunate past buried, yet thoughtful people admit that better things cannot be expected until the conspiracy is completely exposed and the last conspirator is completely discredited with all loyal members and honest people.

Another fact that this number demonstrated is that a good thing cannot be downed. Perhaps no paper has ever before passed through a fiery ordeal as this one has, and it has come out unseathed and more than conqueror, as evidenced by the fine array of advertisers and the support of its old subscribers. The more desperate the enemies became and the more venomous the shafts they hurled, the greater the force with which they were hurled back and every one has proved a boomerang to them, thus injuring the aggressors multiple times.

Farmers and business men all admit the value of the great work UP-TO-DATE has done and they appreciate that its loss, before its mission is accomplished, would be irreparable. Therefore they have rallied to its support as they probably would not have done if it had not been so unjustly assailed. We are proud of the February 15th number and wish it could go into every farm home in the land so it might be known what a dastardly attempt has been made to carry away the only movement farmers had to gain their industrial freedom and independence and how it was saved.

Sample copies will be sent free on request while they last, and bundles at 1 cent per copy.

THE FIDDLER AND THE ASS

[Mr. Everitt: The writer has followed the controversy between you and your enemies (your would-be traducers) and it brings to my mind the poem I memorized when a boy. I have not since seen it in print, but copy it from memory. Use it, as it is applicable at this time, and play on, brother; I like your music best.—T. S. C., Spencer Co., Ky.]

Within the fields one summer day
A long-eared ass began to bray;
The uplands echoed back his voice,
To hear it made his heart rejoice.

"Oh, what a pity," cried the ass,
"That I should longer feed on grass;
My lungs are strong, my voice is loud,
At concerts I might draw a crowd.

"List to my music, how it fills
The valleys sleeping 'neath the hills;
Tis sweet, I know, for just look what
Great ears for music I have got."

An old musician heard the din
While passing with his violin;
He paused a while upon his way
And bade the old ass cease to bray.

"My long-eared friend," the fiddler said,
"This neighborhood must wish you dead,
For worse than any sounding brass
Is your coarse music, Mr. Ass;
If you wish music, cease your din
And listen to my violin."

He rubbed the rosin on his bow
And tuned the notes both high and low,
And on a stone fixed for a chair,
He played a grand, soul-stirring air.

Scarce had he ceased his tune to play
Than the ass again began to bray;
Nor violin, nor song of bird,
Could for a moment then be heard.

At last the old ass dropped his head
And to the old musician said:
"Music, my friend, is *sound*, you see,
Therefore all sound must music be.
Of mine the world must be the proudest
Because, my friend, it is the loudest."
. . . . . .
How many men we daily pass
Who reason like the braying ass;
They grow to men from braggart boys
And think that brains must make a noise,
They gain high seats in synagogues,
No mystery their vision fogs,
But wise men whisper as they pass,
"There goes a self-conceited ass."

CO-OPERATION BY FARMERS WITH THE CONSUMERS OF FARM PRODUCTS

[NOTE—The mission of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is to educate farmers in the only practical plan for marketing farm crops profitably and to put the plan in operation. In doing this it is necessary to set right the misguided, encourage the faltering and always lead in new fields and show the way. Perhaps in no direction have a greater number been misled than in following the promoters of the capital stock Equity Exchanges as a means of marketing farm crops profitably. It is surprising that any person would seriously consider the plan after four years of work along the right lines, without any capital stock, and it is almost past belief that the promoters of such an impractical, not to say unnecessary scheme, would be found in the head offices of the American Society of Equity itself. The only plausible explanation is in the theory of personal ambitions and private gain, as explained in another article in this number. We will again explain the correct way for producers of farm crops and the consumers of them to co-operate and we advise both the producers and consumers to co-operate to put the plan into effect. Additional copies of this paper will be supplied, upon request, to further this plan.]

Explanation

The Farmers Society of Equity has the most friendly interest in organized labor, necessary and honest merchants and middlemen, manufacturers of honest goods produced under fair conditions as regards labor, reputable professional men, etc. It has declared that its object is to secure equity in ALL THE BUSINESS RELATIONS OF LIFE, and it has no fight against anybody. It does not propose to elevate its class—the farmers—on the wreck of any other class, but by elevating the farmers and agriculture to a higher standard it will lift up and strengthen every other necessary and legitimate business.

In one of the early printed works dealing with the Equity Society, viz.: The Third Power book, published in 1902, there are many expressions of friendliness to organized labor, and all the useful institutions of the country; and numerous illustrations were made to show how the organized farmers could co-operate with them for the good of all.

Heretofore farmers were taught to believe that whatever they gained through organization and co-operation must be taken from some other class or classes. To this end they organized to buy cheaper and to ship direct, thus cutting out the middleman. But all such attempts failed to give the benefits necessary to perpetuate the organizations. Also on this plan farmers antagonized all other classes and made them their enemies.

But then came the American Society of Equity, which recognized the necessity of three classes in the economics of our country, viz.: the producer, the consumer and the distributor. To elucidate this let us ask: Is not the producer busy producing? And is not the consumer busy with his daily work or profession? If so, then how can they take charge of the distribution of all goods? Or if they were to do this, then they must abandon their regular business and become distributors just as truly as the present people are. Now we will ask: What will be gained by dispensing with one set of experienced distributors and putting in their places a set of inexperienced ones? No advantage can be gained and the business of the country would be disturbed in all departments of production, distribution and consumption. Who dares deny the soundness of this argument?

These things the American Society of Equity taught for four years. Then in the fifth year the controlling directors of the society got off of the track. And at the last annual convention they arranged to stay out of line with the true plan of co-operation between producers and consumers and for many other things also. This caused the Farmers Society of Equity to come into existence. (Read also first column of F. S. of E. Official Department in this paper.)

Declaration

The Farmers Society of Equity declares that it recognized the justice of every man receiving a fair price for the goods he produces, and the right of every laborer or NECESSARY middleman receiving a fair wage for service performed. And in granting this to others, the Farmers Society of Equity declares that it is only justice and the right of farmers to receive a fair and profitable price for their products.

No person will question their right. And since the plan of the Farmers Society of Equity has been tested, knowing people admit that farmers organized will have the ability to sell their produce at profitable prices.

To convince the reader of the farmers' power to sell at profitable prices, he is asked to grasp this thought: The farmers produce ALL the food to feed ALL of the people and ALL the domestic animals in the country as well as an immense quantity of some crops for export. They also produce all the wool and cotton from which clothing is made. The farmers, therefore, have first all these things that are necessary for the comfort of the people; indeed, the life of the people and the domestic animals depend on what the farmers produce.

No other goods are so much desired. The farmers' products are indispensable, while all the others can be done without part of the time or all of the time.

Having shown that the farmers have all the food and clothing supply first, and having shown that the people must have the farmers' produce, does it not follow that if the farmers will set a fair and equitable price, which will be a profitable price, on their produce and not sell for less, that the price will be paid?

This is the claim of the Farmers Society of Equity, and it is organizing the farmers for this object. The necessity of organization by farmers is now as apparent to them as it ever was to the manufacturers or laborers. In fact, as the organization of all the other classes was accomplished and they decide the prices the farmer must pay for what he buys, and they also decide the price that will be paid for what he sells, the farmer's position came to be intolerable.

The farmers are justified in their movement to organize from every viewpoint, and if any person doubts their ability to do so, we will say that they have organized in some sections already and by control in marketing their crops have compelled profitable prices. And they can do this for all crops. To illustrate: If the potato growers make up their minds that they will throw off the yoke of the potato kings, all they need to do is to organize in fifty-seven counties as follows: Colorado, 1; Maine, 2; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 3; New York, 30; Ohio, 2; Wisconsin, 15. These counties produce such a large proportion of the potatoes that if they were held off the market a short time a condition would be produced that would force the agreed price on ALL THE CROP. And it can be the same way with all farm crops, and will be in a short time.

But the farmers are not unmindful of the consumers. They are as much interested in LARGE MARKETS as in PROFITABLE PRICES, and to have large markets the prices must be fair. Nothing can prevent farmers from organizing and nothing can prevent them from putting prices on what is their own, and which the other people MUST have. But, under the present system of distribution, the middleman MAY CURTAIL THEIR MARKETS by charging too high prices for handling. To prevent this THE PRODUCERS CALL UPON THE CONSUMERS TO CO-OPERATE WITH THEM SO UNNECESSARY TOLL-GATES AND ABNORMAL PROFITS may be eliminated. There is no intention on the part of the producers to sell directly to the consumers, because we know this is impractical.

As we said, we recognize three classes as necessary — the producers, the distributors and the consumers. And these three classes, each being necessary to the other, it behooves each to consult the welfare of the others so none of the proprieties will be violated and so there may be true co-operation that will guarantee certainty of results and equity to all.

To the accomplishment of this end we, the farmers of America, do hereby present to organized bodies of laborers or other bodies of consumers our

Petition

To wit:

That you, residents of cities and towns, proceed to appoint a committee or committees to call upon the various receivers of farm produce in your respective cities and towns and select the fairest houses and arrange terms with them for handling produce. Having done this, notify the headquarters of the Farmers Society of Equity at Indianapolis, Ind., and all local unions of our society will ship only to such recognized houses.

By concentrating the business to such selected houses, favorable terms can be arranged for handling, and the selected houses will be obligated to not take any undue advantage by a temporary lack of supply on the market and will also be obligated to not conspire to produce a scarcity so prices can be forced abnormally high. By this plan the dishonest handler who gives short weights or measures, or adulterates goods and makes false reports, can be eliminated.

Consumers can also select the retailers who will give them a fair and square deal. In this way they can have much, if not all, to say about the cost of handling the necessaries of life. By this plan not a dollar of capital will be required and no necessary or legitimate business will be disturbed.

On this program farmers, merchants, honest commission men, professional men and laborers can join, because it is equitable to all and because the two greater classes, the farmers, the producers, and the consumers will at last have something to say about the price received for, and cost of, the necessaries of life. The distributors also will welcome this movement, as it will give them a certainty instead of an uncertainty as at present.

Truckers in the South, or anywhere, potato growers of the East and North, fruit growers and others should at once cast their eyes and centre their minds on their natural markets and send this petition to "organized bodies of consumers" and arrange for the handling of the next crops. At the same time organize in the F. S. of E.

This system in operation will remove the speculative features of business and will not leave the small dealer at the mercy of the large operators, who, under the present system, have power to make and unmake prices often to the injury of the smaller dealers.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. EVERITT.

An unsere deutschen Bürger.

Inmitten der fruchtbarsten Regionen unseres ausgedehnten landwirthschaftlichen Gebietes, wohnen Diejenigen, die noch mit Freude an das alte Vaterland zurückdenken. Sie sind im allgemeinen unsere erfolgreichsten Farmer, und ihre Nachkommen unsere unternehmendsten und fortschrittlichsten Bürger. Viele dieser guten Leute, besonders die älteren, lesen mit Vorliebe die Wahrheit der Gerechtigkeit in ihrer Muttersprache, und ist es eines unserer größten Betrübnisse, daß wir nicht mehr länger imstande sind, ihnen dieselbe noch fernerhin vorzulegen. Nachdem alle Vorbereitungen getroffen waren, dies zu thun, und nachdem unter großen Unkosten die Zeitung Up-to-Date Farming in deutscher Sprache herausgegeben wurde, gelang es einigen höchst selbstsüchtigen Männern es mit ihren außerordentlichen revolutionären Anschläge es so weit zu bringen, daß es finanziell unmöglich ist, die deutsche Ausgabe fernerhin zu veröffentlichen.

Wir können jedoch unseren deutschen Freunden versichern, daß wir trotzdem ihnen das größte Interesse entgegenbringen und daß wir ihnen ein gutes Fortkommen wünschen. Es ist unser innigster Wunsch, daß sie fortfahren werden, der Lehre des kontrollierten Handels treu zu bleiben; daß, indem sie Hand in Hand arbeiten, es ihnen noch gelingen wird das Vorrecht zu erlangen, wieviel ihre Arbeit werth ist, so daß sie mit dem Reste der Menschheit im gemeinen, für ihre Arbeit einen gerechten Lohn erhalten.

Dies wird zustande gebracht werden. Die Welt und die Zeit schreiten vorwärts, niemals rückwärts. Wichtige Wahrheiten, einmal eingegeben, werden nie wieder vergessen; und das Recht, welches einmal in den Vordergrund getreten ist, wird nie mehr zurücktreten. Auf diese Grundgesetze gesunder Philosophie bauen wir unsere Hoffnungen, und zur Förderung derselben erflehen wir uns die Hülfe unserer guten deutschen Mitbürger. Wir hoffen, daß diejenigen, welche nicht imstande sind englisch zu lesen, ihre Kinder dazu veranlassen ihnen vorzulesen.

1000 MEN WANTED

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY wants 1,000 capable men at once. To organize the farmers of the country so as to guarantee profitable and equitable prices and to keep them organized will require permanent representatives in every county, or group of two counties or more.

In the development of this farmers' society, which is different from the Grange or Alliance or any former farmers' society, it will require representatives like great life insurance companies have. But the inducements to represent such a great and good movement will be greater than can be offered by any other institution.

We call for representatives; we want them from every county in the country and in each community. If you are a man of ability, intelligence and integrity, and command the confidence of the people in your community, and want to engage, temporarily or permanently, in a pleasant, profitable and beneficial business at home or away from home, send your application on the below blank at once.

To applicants will be sent full particulars. You can give all or part of your time, the former preferred. Promotions for deserving people will be certain and rapid until the great society is completed. It has been successful for some, now we want it to apply to ALL crops.

If you live in the grain-growing sections of the West, Northwest, or Central States; the potato-growing sections of the Northern or Eastern States; the cotton-growing States of the South; in sections that grow fruit or vegetables to ship; or that are engaged in dairy pursuits, or any agricultural interest that produces a surplus for shipping, and if you want the producers to price their own crops AND GET THE PRICES, then write to us for particulars how you can help. Use below blank.

To the Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen—I want to help establish the Farmers Society of Equity for profitable prices for *all* products of the farm, therefore please send me full particulars how I can assist as per your call in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I am now

engaged at .....

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In the past I have also been engaged in

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If I am satisfied with what you have to

offer I will give.....

(*Write "all" or "part") of my time.*

R. R....P. O.....

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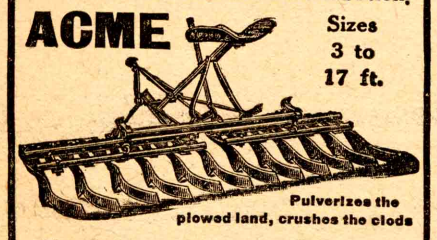
Try This
Harrow FREE

RETURN AT OUR EXPENSE IF IT DOESN'T PLEASE YOU

Here is a harrow that looks very different from the old spike or spring tooth harrow.

It *is* different. Every point of difference is a point of big improvement. It is as much better than the old fashioned harrow as a modern plow is better than the Indian's crooked stick.

ACME Sizes 3 to 17 ft.



Pulverizes the plowed land, crushes the clods

The coulters or teeth of the "Acme" work as a gang plow. They turn over and pulverize the ground and give the crop all the soil's benefit. Farmers will tell you that bigger crops grow after harrowing with an "Acme."

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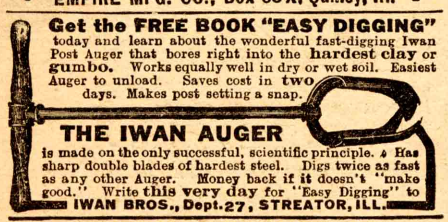
Get the FREE BOOK "EASY DIGGING" today and learn about the wonderful fast-digging Iwan Post Auger that bores right into the **hardest clay** or **gumbo.** Works equally well in dry or wet soil. Easiest Auger to unload. Saves cost in two days. Makes post setting a snap.



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is made on the only successful, scientific principle. Has sharp double blades of hardest steel. Digs twice as fast as any other Auger. Money back if it doesn't "make good." Write **this very day** for "Easy Digging" to

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STEEL MONARCH

Pulls stumps 7 feet diameter. The lightest and strongest machine made and guaranteed. Catalogue and discounts address,

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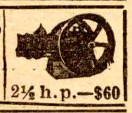

2½ h.p.—$60

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MINERAL SURFACED
Ask Your Dealer For Booklet

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Advertisements in Up-to-Date Farming are safe to answer
Have no fear in writing to advertisers—they are **Guaranteed**
See Guarantee of Advertisers in this issue

Up-to-Date Farming should always include the marketing end. This is more than half of **successful** farming. False teachers are the farmers' greatest stumbling block.

The sun crawls back toward the North,
And Nature smiles up in his face;
Old white-clad Winter disappears,
And green-robed Spring steps in his place.

AS THE SPRING OPENS

Those who have passed the meridian of life realize how rapidly time is passing. The busy part of the initial work of another season is upon us, and all over the country the foundation for another crop is being laid.

This period may well be called the mental side of farming—laying plans for the coming season's work. The farmer is no longer a machine; he is a being of intelligence, of thought, and of reason. There is less of lost motion on the farm than there used to be, and more of work to a purpose. Farmers know now why they do things, and they confidently look for definite results to follow every effort.

In only one line are the men of the farm behind their fellowmen of other callings, and in that line they are slow to learn and slower to act. It is the selling side of farming. Amid all the great improvements on the farm—in cultivation, fertilization, rotation of crops and seed improvement—the products are hurled upon the market at the most unprofitable times, at prices made they know not how or why. Nobody else does that way either with their labor or its products.

But, while we urge farmers to do more thinking along these lines, the production side must not be neglected. How is it with the winter work? There are certain jobs that belong peculiarly to the winter, and unless these jobs are done in their logical season, there is loss of values, or, if it is attempted to bring them up later, there is likely to be congestion in the spring work, and the whole crop may suffer.

During the winter is when the most manure accumulates within the barn and about the barn lot. It is a loss not to take care of this great source of fertility. As it is made is when it should be attended to. Farmers can scarcely bring themselves to cleaning out the horses' stalls and the cattle sheds every day, as is done in the great dairies and the livery stables, but manure should never be allowed to accumulate in these places, and it will pile up very rapidly where well-fed stock is kept.

There is some doubt whether it is best to take the fresh manure to the fields in the winter time, but there can be no question as to the propriety of having a convenient sheltered place in which to store it as it accumulates in the barns and stalls. If this has been done, just before plowing is the time to get it to the fields so that as the ground is turned preparatory to the planting, the manure may be turned with it. Then is saved the nitrogen and other volatile elements that are so prone to escape in the air.

In this work the farmer who has a modern manure spreader is a happy man. He is in a position with his team to do the work of two men and teams, and he can do it better than ten men could do it in the old way with forks.

Some farmers do not clean up about the barn and lots oftener than once a year; some not that often. We could mention barn lots that now, on this first of March, have spread over them three or four inches—several tons—of richer fertilizer than could be bought for from fifteen to twenty dollars per ton. A modern manure spreader would be a source of wealth to such farmers as these, and the manure that now lies where it is of no value at all, but in the way, could be placed where it would be worth more to the farm than the spreader cost.

Watch the farm drains this time of year. Whether tile or open, they must not become clogged. The superabundance of water that comes in the spring season must have some outlet, or land that ought not to be will be overflown and crops and soil damaged. This is particularly true of small creeks that flow through most farms. Never permit drifts to accumulate in these streams — they are sure trouble makers.

And the washouts must have attention too. At the breaking up of winter the soil is specially tender. The freezing and the thawing have thoroughly pulverized it, and the water of the heavy spring rains takes advantage of every little drain it can find to rush to a lower level, and it carries the finely pulverized soil with it. Before it is suspected, a ditch may be formed that may ruin valuable acres, or that will take days of labor to fill up. Mole runs are great starters of such ditches, and it requires careful watching and prompt action to stop them sometimes.

What do you think?
The earth takes a drink,
And a thief runs away with the soil;
But trust not to fate,
Still read UP-TO-DATE,
And be sure of reward for your toil.

THE MANURE SPREADER

There is an implement not yet in as general use on the farms as its merits deserve. Men of good financial judgment never make an investment until they are confident it will yield a profit—that is, that it will return the money invested in it and something besides. We believe the manure spreader will do that. When the modern reaper crowded out the old cradle, and the mower the scythe, no tears were shed over the departure of the old implements of torture, and few hesitated to invest in the new.

The same and more may be said of the modern manure spreader. The former implements were time and labor savers; this is a money saver—a utilizer of a by-product. Farmers have long tried to save the barnyard manure, and get out of it, in increased yields, the money there is in it, but the method of doing so has been tedious, laborious and very imperfect. The manure spreader removes the tediousness, lightens the labor, and puts the manure exactly where it is desired, and where it will do the most good.

We shall say more about these implements in our future issues, knowing that the subject is one that our readers are greatly interested in and are desirous of full information pertaining to the subject. Write to any firm that manufactures them, and you will be given full information regarding them. It will be for advertising purposes, of course, but from it you will get the information desired.

HIGH AUTHORITY ON "FUTURES"

That markets are controlled and prices made by those who gamble on what future prices will be, is no longer disputed in well-informed circles; and the method of doing it is worse in its effect upon humanity, both producers and consumers, than is the spirit of gambling it invokes upon the morals of the country.

As in all games of chance, there are two sides to it and two parties engaged in it. One party proposes to bet that the price of a certain com-

125,000 Complete Vehicles
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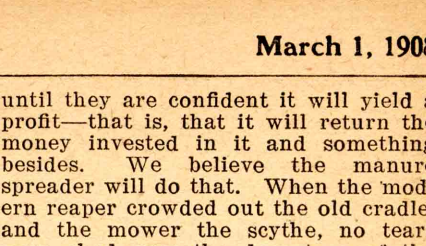
There's a reason why so many Studebaker wagons, carriages and buggies are sold every year. Farmers everywhere realize the superior workmanship and material put into Studebaker vehicles. They know that every Studebaker is made by experts and the skill and judgment used in their manufacture comes from over 50 years' experience. They know that

Point by Point They Are the Best

Better material—better construction—greater convenience—handsomer designs—more **real value** for the money. Ask the Studebaker dealer to show you the wagon shown in cut.



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Saw Your Own Lumber
For lumber is lumber nowadays, and you can do it better than the other fellow, with our help.

We Set the Pace —Others do the Best They Can

A 15-year-old boy can operate successfully. Two hands cut 5,000 feet per day. 15,000 mills in use the world over. Variable Feed, Friction Set Works, Automatic Steel Triplex Dogs and Diamond Track produce results impossible with other mills. Send for catalog of Saw Mills up to 200 H. P., Steam Engines and Boilers, Gasoline Engines, Portable Corn and Feed Mills, Planers, Shingle Mills, Wood Saws and Water Wheels. Prompt shipment and we pay the freight.

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12-16 Harrow only $16.95

Steel Frame, Oscillating Scrapers 50c. Dust Proof Boxes and High Standards with Oil Holes on top.

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No neck or side draft—no jerking or pounding of tongue. Pivoted truck adjustable up or down. Wheels turn under tongue. Turns square corners—uniform depth. Can be attached to any of our Disk Harrows and many other makes. Send for full description and Big Free Catalogue, and tell us what you want when you write.

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The only plow factory in the world selling direct to the farmer at wholesale prices.

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HERCULES STEEL STUMP PULLER

King among stump machines. Absolutely the only line made of steel, all others cast iron. Hercules is 400% stronger than any other. Catalog Free. Address

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nodity at a certain time will be a esignated sum; the other party as-erts that it will not, and takes the et. If that was all there is to it, would only be a simple hazard like n ordinary game of chance, and ould affect only the parties con-erned except as it would tend to cul-ivate the spirit of gambling in those vho knew of the wager.

But instead of making the bet in he ordinary terms of gambling, one arty proposes to buy the commodity n question to be delivered at a future late named at a designated price. The ther party assumes to believe that t the given date the price of the ommodity will be less than the price amed, and forthwith sells to the ther party whatever quantity the uying party will contract for at the rice. This sets the pace for all who vish to take part in the game, and mmense quantities of the commodity re thus bought and sold ostensibly to e delivered at the same time and at he same price. It may be that the ellers do not own a particle of the ommodity sold, and that the buyer oes not desire a particle of it, and hat neither expects any of it delivered t the time named, the stake played or being the difference at the speci-ied time of delivery between the price hen prevalent and the price agreed pon. If the prevalent price at the stensible time of delivery is less than he contract price, the purchaser pays o the seller the difference; if it is bove the contract price, the seller ays to the purchaser the difference.

To illustrate: If wheat be the com-nodity and a million bushels be the uantity sold, if, at the time of deliv-ery, the prevalent price, fixed by an-ther gambling deal running farther nto the future, is two cents, for in-stance, below the prevalent price, the uyer must pay to the seller $20,000; nd if it should be two cents above he contract price, the seller pays to he buyer $20,000. This is the sum t would cost either in that case to make good the contract, and that is he stake played for. It is not neces-sary that either should have or expect a grain of wheat, but it is evident that, after the deal is made, every energy of one party, good or bad, is exerted to force the price of wheat above that of the contract, while that of the other is as assidiously devoted to bringing the price below that of the contract.

And thus is made the price of every grain of wheat sold on the market by the producer and every bite of bread eaten by the consumer. It defies the law of supply and demand, ignores the labor of the farmer, and mocks the needs of the hungry. And we have used wheat only as an example. Every commercial commodity from the farm must be sold on a market controlled in the same ruinous way.

It is no wonder that our greatest men, since the agitation has been begun, are taking the matter up and condemning it in the most emphatic terms. In a recent special message to Congress, President Roosevelt said:

. . . There should be measures taken to prevent at least the grosser forms of gambling in securities and commodities [farm products], such as making large sales of what men do not possess and "cornering" the market. Legitimate purchases of commodities and of stocks and securities for investment have no connection whatever with purchases of stocks or other securities or commodities on a margin for speculative and gambling purposes. There is no moral difference between gambling at cards or in lotteries or on the race track and gambling in the stock market. One method is just as pernicious to the body politic as the other in kind, and in degree the evil worked is far greater.

A few days later, Hon. W. J. Bryan, in an address in New York, referring to the same subject, used the following emphatic language:

Gambling is one of the worst of vices, and gambling in stocks and in farm products is the most destructive form in which the vice appears. Measured by the number of suicides caused by the New York Stock Exchange, Monte Carlo is an innocent pleasure resort by comparison. Measured by the amount of money changing hands, the contrast is still greater in favor of Monte Carlo; and measured by the influences upon those who do not gamble, the evils of Monte Carlo are insignificant when compared with the evils of New York commercial gambling houses. The New York Stock Exchange has graduated more embezzlers than Fagin's school did thieves. The natural laws of supply and demand ought to regulate prices, but these laws are entirely suspended when a few men can by their bets add millions of dollars to the market value of one product or take millions of dollars from the value of another product.

Then men in charge of the "Louisiana lottery" never did a tithe of the harm that the grain gamblers and the stock gamblers of New York do every day, nor did they ever exercise anything like the corrupting influences over politics. It has been asserted without denial that 99 per cent of the New York purchases and sales of stock and produce are merely bets upon the market value, with no intention on the part of the vendor to deliver or on the part of the purchaser to receive. This is not business; it is not commerce; it is not speculation. It is common, vulgar gambling, and when to the ordinary chances that the gambler takes are added the extraordinary chances due to the secret manipulation of the market by those who are on the inside, the stock market becomes worse than an honestly conducted gambling resort.

Here we have the most unequivocal condemnation of the system by two of the nation's greatest men, the acknowledged leaders of the two sides of American political thought, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING feels proud that for several years it has been the center of the agitation of this question. We cannot conceive how farmers can longer remain indifferent. It is a question of the very greatest moment to them. Their welfare, their living, their income, the education of their children—everything to them in a financial way depends upon the prices paid for their products. Can they permit interests so great to hang upon the result of a bet whose issue depends upon the relative strength of two powerful and utterly unscrupulous speculative forces? If there is no help for it, as some claim, then as an independent vocation agriculture is doomed. But there is a remedy, a sure and an easy one, requiring only a little pluck to apply it. It is for the farmers to co-operate and control their own marketing. Why are they so slow to act?

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

The thing machinists seek most to avoid is lost motion. Farmers scarcely realize that in their work there is such a thing. But when they have to leave their work for an unnecessary trip to town, there is lost motion. When they must stop to repair an implement there is lost motion; and when, to save such a trip or such lost time, they try to work with a dull tool, or an implement out of repair, there is the worst kind of lost motion.

Before the tools and implements are called upon for steady use, is the time to see that they are all in good condition. Take advantage of the hours (as such hours yet will come) when you cannot be doing anything else, and overhaul the tools. Uncle Threadbare will first have to gather them up from the four corners of the farm, but constant readers of UP-TO-DATE know where they are and in what condition they were left last fall. At all events, get everything ready before you harness up the team.

Secure a good incubator on forty days' absolutely free trial. If you like the machine, remit, and if you don't, send it back; no questions asked. Write to the Burr Incubator Co., Box H, Omaha, Neb., for their big free book, and learn about this splendid liberal offer.

The Great Western Endless Apron Spreader

Write Us and Let Us Tell You How

Will Increase Your Crops Next Year $4.00 to $8.00 Per Acre

There Are Several Kinds of Spreaders—All the Best? No Spreader is Best or Even Good Unless it has:

An Oak Pole—not pine
Oak Sills—not pine or maple
Wrought Iron Truss and Stay-rods to keep the frame square
Hickory Double-trees—not rock elm
Malleable Fifth Wheel—not cast iron
Double Oak Bolsters
Wide Front Axle so wheels will track
Front Axle set under the front end of the body so the load is equally balanced on front and rear axles
Gear Wheels and Sprockets keyed on—not pinned on or fastened with set-screw only
Heavy Wheels with big spokes—not light wheels with 1¾ or 2-in. spokes
An Endless Apron—not a half apron
A Hood and End Gate to keep the manure away from the beater while loading
The Great Western Endless Apron Spreader has **all** of these good features.

There is No Other "Just As Good" or Nearly As Good Ask Your Dealer About The Great Western

Don't let the dealer sell you a substitute, that he says is "just as good."

The GREAT WESTERN will cost you just a little more than any other, but for every dollar extra that it costs, you will get $5.00 more in value. The difference in cost will be more than made up in repairs alone, in a short time. Besides this, you will always have a machine that will be ready for business. It won't be laid up for repairs just at the time that you want to use it.

The Man who offers you a machine with pine pole and frame is doing it for a purpose. What is the reason? It is not because he thinks pine better than oak.

He may tell you it's as good but you know different. Then it must be that he buys it for less and expects to make a bigger profit.

Why are some spreaders made with *pine pole and pine frame* instead of oak?—"Because pine is cheaper." *Why* are they made with *cast iron* fifth wheel instead of *malleable?* "Same reason." *Why* are they made with *half apron* instead of endless apron? "Same answer." *Why* are they made with narrow front axle? "Costs less." *Why* are they made light in weight?—"Because every pound of weight that goes into a spreader adds to the cost." *Why* does a light machine pull harder with a heavy load than a big heavy machine? "Because it is soon strained in every part which causes binding and friction in every working part."

We want you to know all about the **GREAT WESTERN SPREADER.** Write us just these words on a postal card or in a letter: "Send me your catalog No. 5A4

We will mail it at once, free, also a book telling you how to handle your manure so as to increase your crops next season $4.00 to $8.00 per acre.

SMITH MANUFACTURING CO., 158 Harrison St., Chicago, Illinois

STEVENS

RIFLES

are so quick-firing, straight-shooting and hard-hitting, that a frog on the jump is an easy mark for the boy who has had a **Stevens** only a little while. Mechanism is simple—nothing to get **out** of order—unapproached for accuracy.

HERE ARE OUR LEADERS	
Little Scout, . .	$2.25
Stevens-Maynard, Jr.,	$3
Crack-Shot, ...	$4
Little Krag, ...	$5
Favorite, ...	$6

For 5c. in stamps to cover postage, we will **send free, our complete catalogue** of Shotguns, Rifles, Pistols, showing all sorts and styles, and describing the arms in detail. Gives interesting information about Cartridges, Ammunition, Sights, Targets, Care of Firearms, etc.

Most good dealers have Stevens Firearms. Insist on getting the genuine. If you find it difficult, let us know and we will ship direct, express prepaid, on receipt of catalogue price.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO., 225 Front Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass, U. S. A.

I'll Give You Plenty of Time to Prove that the CHATHAM Fanning Mill Will Pay for Itself in a Year **Clean your grain**—before you **sell** it—or before you **sow** it. **$1,000,000** lost by Farmers in Ohio and Michigan alone each season by selling and sowing **dirty grain** is a low estimate. You are "docked" on the price because of **dirt** in every bushel. Pay me on time for a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill** and save its price easily by using it on your place. Cleans all kinds of Grain—Separates Oats from Wheat. Cleans Red Clover—Takes out Buckhorn Plantain. Cleans Alsike Clover and Alfalfa—Cleans Beans, Oats, Barley—Grades Corn, Cleans Timothy Seed.

Chatham Free Book tells 100 ways you'll profit by having a Chatham. Illustrated—gives terms and low factory prices—full particulars. 30 Days' Trial to prove it will do what we say it will. 250,000 sold already in U. S and Canada. Experiment Stations indrse them and Agricultural Papers recommend them. **Write nearest office** for New Catalog.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY,
5 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
1308 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.
82 E. 3d St., St. Paul, Minn. Dept. 1, Portland, Ore.,
We have 24 Branch Warehouses, and make prompt shipments.

"Columbus" THE BUGGY OF QUALITY — COLUMBUS QUALITY ONLY $52.50

Columbus Vehicle Catalog FREE

We sell direct from our Factory to the consumer. We give **One Full Month Approval Trial** and a written **two year Guarantee.** We manufacture Runabouts, Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, Carriages and Harness. Write for our Columbus Style Book of Vehicles at once, and **save** 40 to 60% dealers' profits on a Vehicle or set of Harness you buy of us.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE & HARNESS CO.
2030 South High Street, - COLUMBUS, OHIO

"Columbus" THE BUGGY OF QUALITY — COLUMBUS STYLE ONLY $50.00

Wagon Wheels

turn easily—loads seem lighter and teams work with less effort when axles are coated with

MICA Axle Grease

Best lubricant for the purpose ever used. Powdered Mica in the grease forms a glass-like coating on axle which practically destroys friction. Ask the dealer and don't be without Mica Axle Grease for a day.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

Know "Great Western" Separators—First

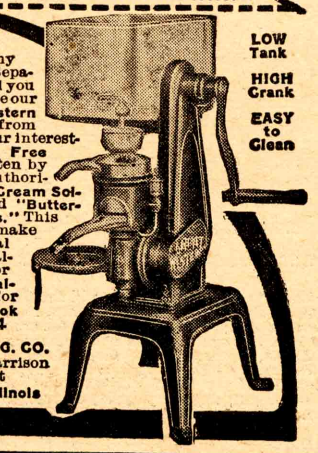
Sign this—tear it out—mail to us below—Good for our new 1908 "Cream Science" No. 5B94

FREE BOOK

Investigate before you buy ours or any machine.

Name.....

P. O.....



Don't think of buying any Cream Separator until you investigate our **Great Western** Separator from reading our interesting New **Free Book** written by highest authorities on **"Cream Science"** and **"Butter-Fat Profits."** This book will make you a real judge of values. For **Dollar's Value** ask for **Free Book No. 5B94**

LOW Tank

HIGH Crank

EASY to Clean

SMITH MFG. CO.
156-64 E. Harrison Street
Chicago, Illinois

PILLING CATTLE INSTRUMENTS

Pilling Milk Fever Outfit for air treatment recommended by U. S. Agricultural Dept., price $3.00. Silver Milk Tubes 50c; Teat Bistoury $1.50; Teat Opener 75c; Cattle Trocar for Bloat $1.50; Capon Tools, Poultry Instruments, Horse and Cattle Syringes. All Pilling instruments are of fine quality—none better. Full directions. Write today for free book, "Cow Troubles."

EASY TO USE.

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VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

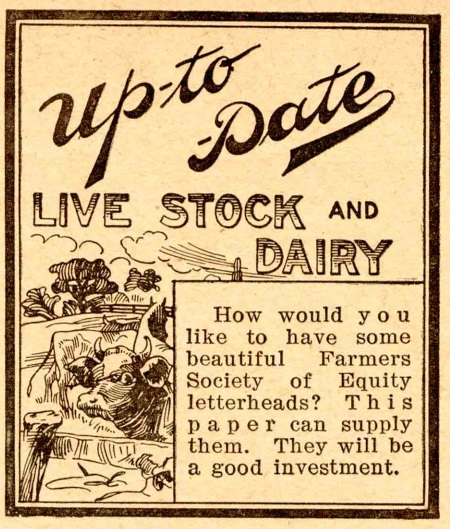
$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted. positions obtained successful students; cost in reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.**

Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls

The Ideal Dairy and Cattle Feed
Write for delivered prices

Wm. A. Burnett, Bourbon St'k Y'ds, Louisville, Ky

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK. Booklet Free. J. W. BARWELL, Waukegan, Ill



How would you like to have some beautiful Farmers Society of Equity letterheads? This paper can supply them. They will be a good investment.

More true to man than he to them,
Are patient kine and faithful horse;
And when the master cruel proves,
A Christian heart must feel remorse.

WITH OUR FRIENDS

The farmer has few more faithful friends than are well-trained and well-cared-for domestic animals.

Invention has crowded the horse out of many of his jobs; and it has done the same for the working man. But both man and horse still have a place on earth, and find plenty to do.

"Points" apply to almost anything now. The horse has his points; so has the beef steer, the milch cow, the pig, the sheep, and even that universal rural bird, the chicken. Study the "points," and learn to know the best, then devote yourself only to the best.

Is your barn a boarding house? Sure, but do the boarders all pay? Don't keep an animal that don't pay its board, unless it is one that long ago paid its board in advance. The thrifty farmer keeps at least a mental account with his stock, and disposes of those that don't pay.

The State Veterinarian of Missouri is of the opinion that hog cholera is a contagious disease, that the most thrifty specimens and the best kept herds are liable to be infected with it, and that it does not depend upon their feed, quarters, or surroundings, except that filthy quarters or unwholesome feed may aggravate the malady, and perhaps make it more fatal.

The quantity of milk produced by a cow is no longer the only question asked by the productive buyer. The quality is inquired after also; and the quality goes farther toward determining the sale and the price than does quantity. Buyers are getting very particular. Increased intelligence is making them so, and breeders of live stock should take notice.

A friend last fall bought a very thin but healthy grade short horn cow. She was a "stripper," and his purpose was to determine whether a cow of that kind and condition could be made to pay for feed that would increase her flesh. The feed used was oats hay (oats mowed when the grain was in the "dough," and cured like hay), corn and wheat bran. The cow did not increase much in quantity of milk, but it was of excellent quality, and she is now almost fat enough for moderate beef. And the milk has just about paid for her feed. But the feeding was in the country, where feeds were not costly.

The constituent elements of feed are now receiving almost as much attention as is breed and variety of stock. Such words as gluten, protein and carbo-hydrates are becoming almost as familiar as microbe and bacteria. So soon as one begins to feel that he is quite familiar with it all, here comes another string of words that send him to the dictionary and the chemistry division of the encyclopedia.

All right. Let us know the value of our feeds — know what our stock requires for a special purpose, and what feed will best enable them to accomplish that purpose. But while so much time is devoted to finding out all these intricate things, is it not wonderful that so little time is given to finding out what the stock is worth to those who produce it? Both grower and scientist leave the price to be settled by the professional gatherer of profits. But there is an awakening, even on this subject.

Men are running to and fro,
And knowledge is increased,
As the Prophets many years ago
Declared would be the case.
And UP-TO-DATE always at hand,
You're marching with the foremost band.

JAPAN AND AMERICAN STOCK

It is said that the Wisconsin College of Agriculture has sold a Brown Swiss yearling bull to be exported to Japan, and that a large number of Wisconsin bred stock was taken to Japan last year. The people of that little island kingdom are wonderful for rapid development, and it will not be long until the most advanced nations will go there to find the best.

Thoughtful Ben spoke wisely when his Pa proposed to get, for him to read what he would heed, said "UP-TO-DATE is IT."

Seldom See

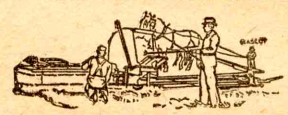
a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 8-C free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays Pain. Mfd. only by

W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 102 Monmouth St. Springfield, Mass

3 STROKE SELF FEED HAY PRESS



2 Men can run it
3 tons in one hour
Easy draft
Smooth bales
Will save its cost
Shipped on trial
Satisfaction Guaranteed

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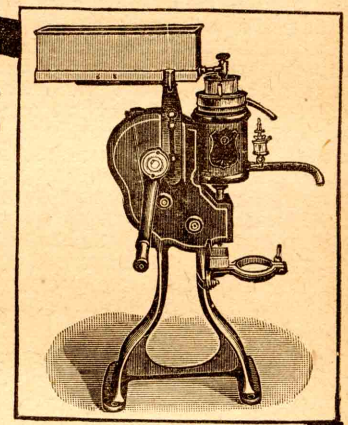
NEWTON'S HEAVE AND COUGH CURE
A VETERINARY SPECIFIC.
15 years sale. *One to two cans will cure Heaves.* $1.00 per can. Of dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet.
The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

U S U S U S

UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATORS FOR 1908



Have all the qualities that have made the U. S. the standard for many years past, for efficiency, durability and reliability, and have in addition

New and Important Improvements

both in construction and efficiency—increasing their already unequaled ability to handle milk **most** easily, quickly, profitably. Remember: you are buying a cream separator first of all to get **all** the cream—all the money—out of your milk and the U. S. Cream Separator continues to

Hold World's Record for Clean Skimming

for fifty consecutive runs, in competition with the leading makes of separators of the world. This record has **never** been equaled.

Furthermore: the past sixteen years have conclusively demonstrated the durability and the **unequaled** reliability of the U. S. Dairymen to-day buy the U. S. because they **know** it will do for them the **best** work for the **longest** time. Competing separators "claim" anything and everything, truthful and **otherwise,** but the **real superiority** of the United States Cream Separator has been so thoroughly established in **every** way, that no one can successfully dispute it. This is so widely known and **acknowledged** nowadays that dairymen in all parts of the country are rapidly exchanging their old style, unsatisfactory, "cheap" and unreliable separators for the clean-skimming, **STANDARD** and **reliable U. S.**

Write to-day for "Catalogue No. 187" and any desired particulars

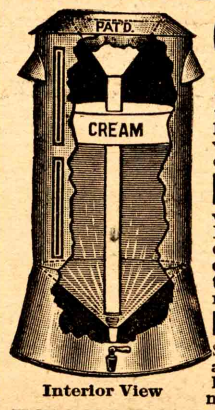
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Distributing warehouses at: Auburn, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., Toledo, O., Chicago, Ill., La Crosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Portland, Ore., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Salt Lake City, Utah, Denver, Colo., San Francisco, Cal., Spokane, Wash., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Quebec, Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont., Calgary, Alta.

489

U S U S U S

SAMPLE CREAM SEPARATORS FREE



Interior View

Owners of Cows

We offer you a Sample Cream Separator that actually separates the cream from the milk by an automatic process that requires no ice, no chemicals, and no extra labor or machinery. All thrifty housewives realize the waste of butter fat unavoidably lost in the skimmed milk under a pan or crock method. Besides this money loss there is the back-breaking drudgery of washing pans and milk vessels, and the loss of valuable time that can be profitably devoted to other important duties. Now a

PEOPLES AUTOMATIC CREAM SEPARATOR

will stop this extravagant waste of money, cream and valuable time. It will increase your present yield of cream from 15 per cent to 20 per cent. It will give you the cream cool, sweet and fresh, directly after it comes from the cow, unaffected by chemical action. It will improve the quantity and quality of your butter all through the year. **It means more cream, more butter, less time. Result: More profit.**

REMEMBER It won't cost you a cent to take advantage of our free advertising offer as we will send one Sample Cream Separator into each community where we have no agent. **Write today as only one person in each locality where we have no agent may have the benefit of this free offer.** Send us your name, and the name of your nearest freight office. Address—

PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., Dept. F, Kansas City, Mo.

THREE QUESTIONS WELL DISCUSSED

Charles Arthur Carlisle, of the Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., of South Bend, Ind., recently made a vigorous appeal to the farmers of the St. Joseph Valley in Northern Indiana. He divided his address into several questions, embracing the following:

First. Does it pay the farmer to keep blooded stock? Under this head an effort was made to cover the entire field of cattle, including the beef and dairy type; also sheep, hogs, poultry, etc. The intrinsic as well as the artistic value of high-bred stock and the practical influence in developing the highest efficiency of the animal was clearly brought out in the effort to interest the farmer in systematically undertaking to bring up to the highest possible standard all that he undertakes to develop. Records of recent sales of cattle, sheep and hogs, such as that at Disko, Ind., on last New Year's day, when 115 head of Poland China pigs sold for $29,222.50, an average of $254.10; and recent sales of Berkshires, Chester Whites, Duroc Jerseys and other pure breeds of pigs; the records of sales of fat stock at the recent live stock show in Chicago, the fine sales of pure-bred Guernseys ta Madison, N. J., and of registered Jerseys at Lowell, Mass., and elsewhere, all of equal interest, were presented in evidence of what others are doing and what others can do. Mr. Carlisle maintains that pure-bred stock has a wonderful stimulating influence in developing a keener interest for the boy and the man on the farm, and develops better care, more careful handling, judicious mating, and results in greater profits, pleasure and pride.

Second. Does it pay the farmer to study modern farm science? Under this head, the selecting of seed, planting, cultivating and harvesting of crops; the care of the soil and the feeding of stock on a balanced ration; care of buildings and sanitary methods, were part of the arguments covered in arriving at the conclusion that it "assuredly does pay the farmer to study and apply modern farm science." Mr. Carlisle placed before his large and interested audience the opinions of President Roosevelt, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, and the editorial and personal views of a majority of the most able and advanced writers of the day.

Third. Does it pay the farmer to unite the force of his influence with that of his neighbor in the country and in the town? This subject was divided into several parts. In the first the speaker developed the force of co-operation, social intercourse, improvement in community interest, and benefits of good literature. He then took up the question of modernizing the curriculum of the district, the ward and the town school, so as to include modern farm science, and made an urgent appeal for teachers who had a training in this direction.

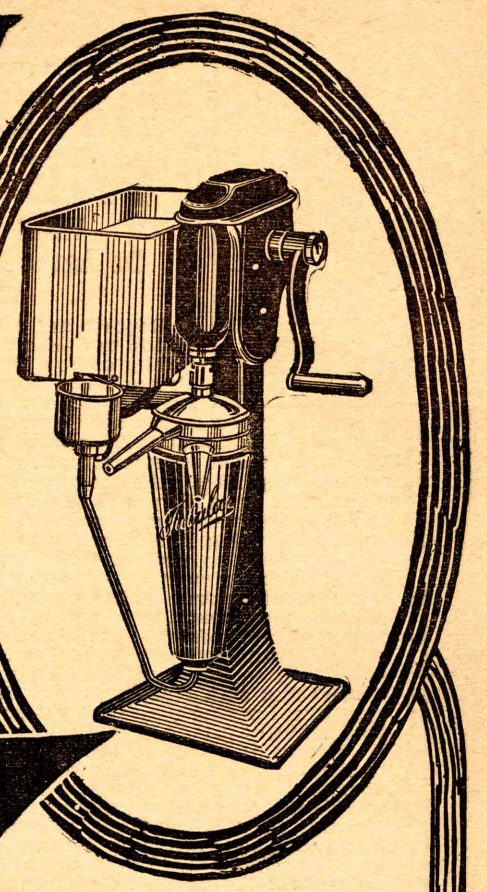
In concluding, Mr. Carlisle often quoted from the address of President Roosevelt at Lansing, Mich., on May 31, 1907, bringing before his audience the President's thoughts upon these great questions and upon the greatest development of American manhood and American womanhood. Mr. Carlisle is an enthusiast in the development of country pure-bred stock, scientific as well as sanitary methods, and devotes his leisure time to this work upon his country place near the city, but above all he takes a keen delight and great interest in every effort to improve the opportunity of the American boy and girl both in country and town.

LIVE STOCK WANTED

Got some good stock you don't want to feed any longer? You can easily sell it through an advertisement in the Business Exchange.

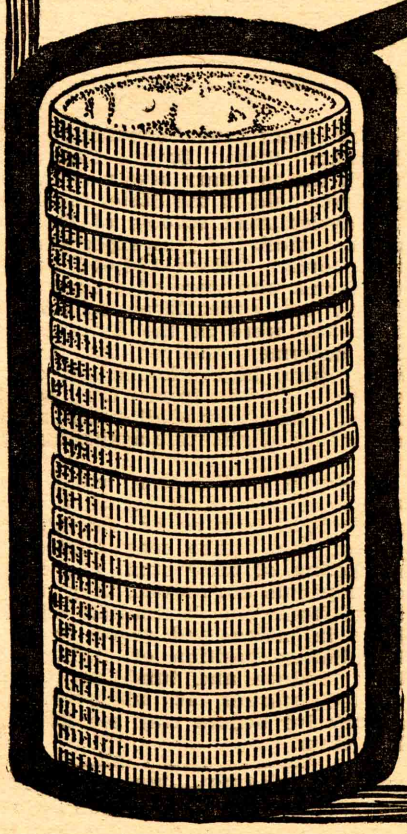
One of the largest and up-to-the-minute fence factories in the country is now being built by the Ward Fence Co. Their rapidly increasing business has made this necessary. Before buying fencing of any kind get their prices. Address The Ward Fence Co., Box 821, Decatur, Ind.

CREAM PROFITS



If you are selling your whole milk to the Creamery you are not getting as much profit from your cows as you should. In fact you are losing 50 per cent. Without increasing your feed bills one penny or milking another cow you can double your cream profits. This is demonstrated by thousands of dairymen and farmers every day in the year.

The Sharples Tubular Separator



gets all the cream in the milk—it skims out every cent of profit, so that you can turn it into cash. Here's one letter that tells the story of how to double your cream profits:

Union Mills, Ind.

GENTLEMEN:—We have a Sharples Tubular. Before we bought it, we had been selling our milk to a creamery at Union Mills, getting not more than $8.00 a month, but **since we have the Tubular, we have been getting twice more,** and are so satisified with the Tubular.

MRS. JOHN C. MILLER.

Such proof as this ought to convince you that a **"Tubular"** will be a money-maker for you. The extra profit will soon pay for the separator while it will keep right on earning these big profits for years. Write today for our new catalog and **free** copy of that valuable book **"Business Dairying."** Ask for book No. 136.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
West Chester, Pa. Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

H. C. Phelps

Let Me Pay the Postage on My Big Free Buggy Book to You

Although these books cost me 8 cents each to mail, for postage alone, yet I'll gladly send you one, FREE, because I want you to know about SPLIT HICKORY BUGGIES—Made to Order—Sold Direct From My Factories to you on **30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**—Guaranteed Two Years.

This Book Means a Saving of $25.00 to $40.00 to You

on just the Vehicle you want—because of the DIRECT Factory Prices it quotes you. Get this Book—sit down of an evening and look it over. It contains actual photographs of more Vehicles and Harness of every description than could be shown in ten dealers' salesrooms—over 125 different styles of Vehicles and Full Line of Harness.

This is my latest 1908 Book—and it is truly a Buyer's Guide. It not only gives descriptions and prices—but it also tells how good Vehicles are made—why they are **better** made **my** way—all running parts made of Second Growth Shellbark Hickory—**split with the grain**—not sawed **across** it—thus giving extra strength and long wearing qualities.

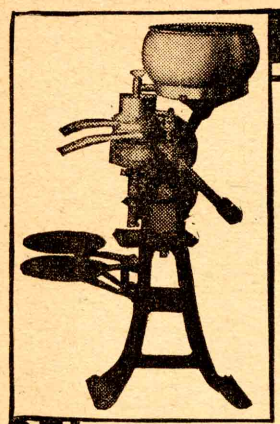
SPLIT HICKORY Vehicles are **trade mark** Vehicles—known in every state in the Union for highest qualities and lowest prices, and my celebrated **30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL PLAN** proves all my claims.

Making Vehicles to order, I give you any option as to finish, style, etc.,—that you get from no **other** manufacturer. Buying direct from my factories brings you in touch with the people who **make** your Vehicle.

My Two-Year Guarantee is to you—direct. My Free Trial Plan is to you—direct. My prices are to you—direct. No roundabout transactions as when buying through dealers. No dealers' profits added in the price of your Vehicle—all meaning a big saving and more satisfaction to YOU. Over 125,000 Split Hickory Vehicles now in use. LET ME SEND YOU THIS BOOK AT ONCE. Address

H. C. Phelps, President, THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., Sta. 99 Columbus, Ohio

H. C. PHELPS President. *Write For Split Hickory Buggy Book Today Free*



SWEEPING THE FIELD

What The New 1908 De Laval Cream Separators Are Doing.

Reports are arriving in every mail from Maine to California and Canada to Florida, telling of how the New Improved De Laval Cream Separators are sweeping all would-be competition aside. Cow owners and separator users everywhere cannot say enough in praise of the new De Laval. Even competitors are admitting its vastly increased superiority and marvelling at its many conveniences, perfect skimming qualities, ease of running, great simplicity, durability and beauty of design. The new De Laval is ten years in advance of any other separator made today. Nothing like it has ever been produced before and to have done so now is only possible after three years of constant experimenting by the world's best engineers and mechanical experts backed up by our thirty years of experience in the manufacture and sale of nearly a million separators. Improvements have been made in every feature and several brand new styles and capacities introduced. There is a machine for every size dairy from the smallest to the largest and at a price that will fit every pocket, while you may buy for cash or on terms so liberal that the machine will actually pay for itself.

If you own one or more cows, you can make no more profitable investment than to purchase a De Laval machine at once. It will save its cost in less than a year and after a week's use you will prize it as the most valuable implement on your farm. Ask for a free demonstration at your own home and send for our handsome new catalog illustrating and describing De Laval machines in detail. Your only regret will be that you didn't do so sooner. Write today.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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For Spavin Curb or Splint Sloan's Liniment

is unsurpassed

It penetrates and relieves pain very quickly - needs very little rubbing - and does not leave a scar or blemish.

An antiseptic remedy for thrush, fistula and any abscess.

PRICE 25¢. 50¢ & $1.00

Sloan's "Treatise on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry" Sent Free

Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR CATTLE FEEDERS

The Missouri Experiment Station at Columbia has just issued a very elaborate and handsomely illustrated bulletin on the most successful methods of fattening cattle, by Dean H. J. Waters.

This bulletin summarizes the experience and conclusions of about 1,000 of the most experienced and successful cattle feeders of Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, and contains also a summary of the results of a large number of tests with different kinds of feed, different ages of cattle, etc., conducted by the experiment station at Columbia.

It considers such practical questions as the most profitable age to fatten cattle, the proper weight, the best season of the year, the best method of preparing feed, the best sort of shelter, the market demands, the best sort of roughness, etc. It is illustrated with cuts of the different types of beef cattle, including excellent illustrations of the fat steer herd exhibited by the college this season at the Inter-State Fair, Kansas City; the Missouri State Fair, Sedalia; the American Royal, Kansas City, and the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago. These steers won nine championship prizes, seventeen first prizes, sixteen second prizes, seven third prizes and two fourth prizes. Every steer won at every show, excepting one steer at one show.

The bulletin is for free distribution and may be had for the asking by any farmer or citizen. The station has other bulletins for free distribution on such subjects as cowpeas, alfalfa growing, the most profitable way to winter cattle, etc.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES SHORT ON RESULTS

The recent annual convention of the Missouri State Dairy Association, which the secretary says was the best one ever held in the State, found that the agricultural schools of the State did not meet the just expectations of the people. Out of 100,000 boys on the farms who were of proper age to attend an agricultural school, less than 300 were in the State college. The dairymen resolved in favor of agricultural high schools that can be entered direct from the country schools, and that shall teach all the rudiments of scientific agriculture and home economy.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING would urge that such schools also teach the business side of farming, so that the farmers of the future may control the marketing of their stuff, and sell as other people do, so that they may be freed from the domination of gamblers in prices, and saved from the humiliating position of taking what they produce and tumbling it on a glutted market at whatever price speculative buyers may see fit to allow them.

THRIFT TALKS — BY A FARMER
1908 — Leap Year — 366 Days

Are you thinking of milking your cows 122 days out of this year "just for fun?" If you have several cows, it is just what you are doing if you have no Great Western Cream Separator.

You are milking some of them, at least, 732 times each. Now, most people think milking is hard work, and since it is rather an unpleasant job, taking time and costing money, what is the use of wasting one-fourth of your milk, time and work? That is what Uncle Sam's expert says you are doing unless you have a Great Western Cream Separator.

They say that each cow should pay you $44.00 per year where you have a Great Western Cream Separator; if you follow the old wasteful method of doing all your work by hand, you really get only $33.00 a year. Unless you get this $11.00 extra profit from each cow, and which you might just as well put into your pocket, you are practically not only wasting one-fourth of your cream from each cow, but you are throwing away labor which might profitably be spent in some other way.

Of course, if you think it is "just fun" to milk 122 days this year and throw it away, we suppose that is nobody's business but your own, but say! it will pay you to look over facts like these and think about it—there, that is what we want you to do—think, and we are ready to help you.

Sit right down now and write a letter or postal card for our new free book on "Cream Science" and butter profits at the expense of the famous Great Western Cream Separator makers. These are the most valuable and interesting books, carefully written by experts, and they are free to you. All you have to do to get a copy of each one of these interesting books is to ask for free books No. 5E4. Address the makers of the Great Western Cream Separators—The Smith Mfg. Co., 158 E. Harrison St., Chicago, and they will send you right away, promptly, postpaid, these books and much other valuable information. Give the number of the book and state that you are one of our readers.

THE GALLOWAY SPREADER

When Mr. Galloway a few years ago perfected his spreader, and put it on the market at something like $55, there were numerous prophecies that his enterprise would be short lived. Even farmers had been led to believe that a high-class spreader could not be sold at such a price. The answer to these prophecies is to be found in the monumental Galloway spreader business of this day. Mr. Galloway's spreader, as is well known to most of our readers, is of the wagon box type. That is, he manufacturers and furnishes the spreader box with all the operating machinery, and allows the farmers to use it on their own wagon running-gears. We believe it is original with him. It enabled him to put the price of a high-class spreader where every farmer could afford to own one. The Galloway Spreader has borne the test. He knows he is justified in his fearless and broad offer of a free trial of thirty days to all responsible farmers. The machine is making good. The price is extremely low. The spreaders at work are helping Mr. Galloway to sell more spreaders. Another thing that has been a great help to Mr. Galloway in the revolution he is working in the manure spreader business is the liking farmers have for the direct from the factory to the farm plan. Being as much a farmer as a manufacturer, Mr. Galloway could not be induced to do business any other way. Write William Galloway Co., 509 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa.

SCHOOL FOR THRESHERMEN

The Huber Mfg. Co., Box M, Marion, O., makers of the famous "New Huber" Traction Engines and Threshers, have just published a new book called "The School for Threshermen."

This book tells all about Threshing Machines and Traction Engines. You can learn from this book how to thresh easily, quickly and at least cost. You find out how to save power—how to always get good, clean grain—and how to take care of your straw so it will keep in good shape and be worth full value. Such a book as this is not only interesting, but very valuable to threshers and farmers.

The Huber Mfg. Co. offers to send a copy of this book free, and postpaid, to any one who asks for it. You do not have to send stamps for the book, as it is mailed to you free. Send a postal card.

THE OLD WOODEN PUMP

The old-fashioned sweep with its "old oaken bucket" is a thing of the past, but on many farms one still finds wooden pumps—squeaking, wheezing, "cranky" affairs that are out of order half the time. No up-to-date farmer should be satisfied with wooden pumps.

A high-grade iron pump practically never wears out and may almost be said to improve with age. The best pump to buy is one with a glass valve. Well pumps, power pumps, spray pumps and tank pumps thus equipped can be purchased of any hardware or implement dealer. Wooden pumps soon rot and become unsanitary. Get the best iron pump you can find and it will prove a source of satisfaction as well as pure water. Ask your dealer for a *Myers Pump.*

Now is the time to buy fence. When you get it, you want something that will last. The Brown Fence and Wire Co., Cleveland, Ohio, tell us that they manufacture the heaviest fence made, weighing one-half more than other fencing, and consequently lasting longer. Prices are very moderate indeed, considering quality. Readers might think that as it weighs so much more it will cost a lot more freight, but here you are wrong. Brown pays the freight, and you don't have to bother about anything else but getting the fence out of the car. They publish a fine book on fencing, giving valuable information to prospective purchasers, and in it are listed 133 different styles of fencing. The book is free if you mention UP-TO-DATE.

ABSORBINE FOR SHOE BOILS

S. Farnsworth, Lunenburg, Mass., writes April 4, 1907: "Last fall I sent to you for a can of Absorbine. My horse had a large shoe gall, I should say as large as a quart measure, and Absorbine took it all down and I have used only half of the can. I should not be afraid to recommend it to anyone." Absorbine is a mild and pleasant remedy to use. It is prompt and positive in its action and will remove blemishes, cure lameness and pain without blistering or removing the hair. Horse can be used. Send to address below for free book "How to Remove Blemishes." Absorbine is $2.00 per bottle at dealers, or express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 102 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

Everybody plants potatoes on Good Friday—that is, they commence then, but if it's a big crop they spend oftentimes a week or more cutting, planting, covering and fertilizing. Why not shorten the time and save money by getting a machine that will do it all? The Aspinwall Mfg. Co., 313 Salem St., Jackson, Mich., make such machines and sell them very reasonable. Write to them for their price book.

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So constructed that it's absolutely impossible to pull the woven fabric to pieces or spread the horizontal bars apart. Horizontal Bars are high carbon, double strength, coiled spring steel wire. Page Fence is an economical fence—requires no bottom boards, few posts and few staples. Write for folder and catalog, which tell more about Page Fence.

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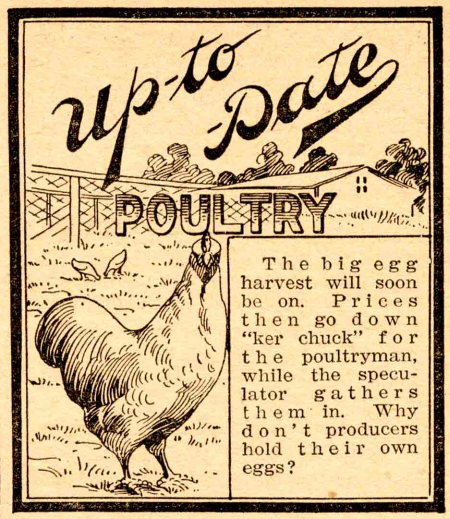

MARKET POULTRY

The first six weeks of a broiler's life must be devoted to growth.

Dressed poultry, except ducks and geese, is best packed in barrels.

All birds should be plucked clean, except capons and a few other classes. classes.

Drawn fowls usually have the head removed, and this should be done at first.

Ducks, geese and squabs should have white skin; broilers, roasters, etc., are preferred with yellow skin and shanks.

No shipment should be made to reach the market later than Friday morning, except by special arrangement with the dealer.

A successful broiler raiser says the value of cottonseed meal is not fully understood. It does not fatten, but puts the flesh on, and the breast of the broiler at ten weeks will be as plump as a partridge, if a small amount of the cottonseed meal is given daily.

Capons are usually kept till they are about ten months old. At this time the market is at its best and the birds have made their most profitable gains.

A chicken from six weeks to two months is about the right age to caponize; the early maturing birds at six weeks, and the smaller ones at two months.

To dry-pick properly, the work should be begun immediately after the bird is killed, and while the blood is still flowing, as after the body gets cold it is almost impossible to avoid tearing the skin.

Never let the dressed stock freeze, unless it is to be retained for some time and sold as frozen stuff. Thawing injures the quality, and decay soon follows. Birds shipped without ice should be entirely dry before packing.

When birds are to be drawn, the operation should be performed immediately after the pinfeathering is finished, or after they have become slightly cooled, as it is more difficult after they are thoroughly chilled.

The food for fattening employed chiefly in England consists of ground oats. Not oatmeal or partially ground oats—the oats, hull and all are ground to the fineness of flour. In Belgium the feed consists of ground buckwheat, and in France it is ground barley.

In packing, the head may be placed under the wing, but the body and legs should be straightened out. Packages holding from 100 to 200 pounds sell most readily. The birds should be packed tightly to avoid any slipping in the package.

FOOD AND FEEDING

The crate-fed bird has a better appearance than a pen-fed one, and it is not a flabby fat, but has nice, solid flesh.

A. F. Hunter says that soft roasters fed in houses show more average gain than when fed in crates. Forty birds are put in a house 7 by 20 feet, with a yard 10 by 15 feet.

It is claimed that pumpkins or squash in the mash causes growth of young stock, the combs redden, and the plumage assumes that brilliancy and gloss which denotes perfect health.

For the purpose of producing white flesh, the Canadian Experiment Station feeds oats, buckwheat and skim milk, and to produce yellow flesh they feed boiled pumpkins, turnips and yellow corn.

Some poultrymen believe in feeding small squashes to give body or bulk to the mashes. They say this resulting mixture is found very satisfactory, and seems to be particularly palatable not only for fowls, but also for dogs and cats.

In crate feeding, if a bird will not accumulate fat during the first ten days it is shut up in the crate, it is very much wiser to take it out. When you put them in the crate you should starve them for the first day or so.

The color of the shell of an egg is a question of individuality of the fowl, but the proper color of the yolk is a question of food.

EGGS AND EGG FARMING

Food is very important, and has everything to do with the making of the shell and the flavor of the eggs.

Hens laying too fast will not always be able to make shells fast enough to protect the eggs.

Unfertile eggs will keep longer and sweeter than fertile ones when hens are given the proper food.

Eggs will stay up full longer in an air-tight package than in a loosely made crate.

Don't leave eggs in the light as a "floater" starts quicker than in the dark.

Don't put eggs in oats or bran, as that draws the moisture from an egg like a poultice.

Eggs that are not over a week old and have not been properly taken care of will look older than some three weeks old that have been well taken care of.

Egg dealers judge an egg by its freshness, not always by its appearance. An expert tester will soon tell whether they are fresh or not.

Eggs sometimes have blood spots large enough to render them unfit for use. The cause is generally some injury to the hens, a strain of some kind usually.

Don't wash eggs with water, as it removes that natural covering of the pores of the shell and allows the egg to evaporate and become stale quickly.

Don't leave your eggs in a draught or where the wind will blow on them, as that seems to dry them up very fast.

To detect a new laid egg from a stale one, hold the egg before a strong light, shading the big end with the hand, and with little difficulty the air space, or vacant spot, will be detected.

Dirty eggs may be cleaned good enough by taking a greasy cloth, lard or butter, and wiping them that way. It will remove the dirt and at the same time close the pores in the shell and keep it air-tight.

Eggs, like all perishable goods, will keep better in cool weather (not freezing) than in warm weather. Warm weather starts what is called a small floater or reddish cloud in the egg. This is the first stage of decomposition, and the longer it is kept in a warm temperature the darker grows the cloud, until it will fasten itself to the edge of the shell and become black and when broken the yolk will break with the white and run together, and will be immediately condemned.

EGGS WANTED

How about those eggs? Nice eggs, good stock and all, aren't they? Are you selling them at market prices? You are foolish if such is the case. Run a twenty-word ad in the Business Exchange and sell them to our readers.

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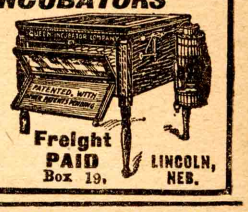

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Let me quote you my 1908 low price for a Chatham which will start you making extra chicken profits when you read my valuable new free book.

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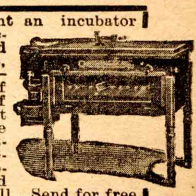

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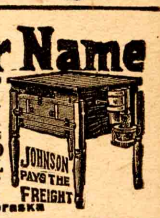

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Our new 128-page Poultry Book teaches the inexperienced and gives the expert many valuable hints. Tells why "SUCCESSFUL" INCUBATORS AND BROODERS are best. Offers 14 varieties of fine birds and eggs at low prices. Catalogue free. Booklet on "Proper Care of Chicks, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys," 10 cents. Poultry paper 1 year 10 cents.

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Big Potato Crop at Least Expense

Write now for **Free Book** that tells how to increase your Potato Crop 40 to 75% and how to cut out **labor** and **expense** by using

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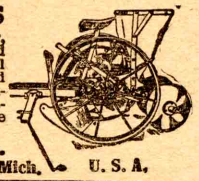

which cut, plant, cover, fertilize, spray, dig and sort potatoes. Practical Success guaranteed and proven by our 25 years' experience in potato machine building. Write this day to the

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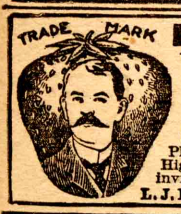

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Did you read the draft of constitution and by-laws and working rules for a farmers' warehouse in Feb. 15 issue? Is your local preparing to build one? We would like to know.

First of March

A thrill of life all nature feels,
And bud and blade look up for light;
Death's somber shade but ill conceals
The green it hid through winter's night.
STELLE.

OUT IN THE ORCHARD

If the orchard has been neglected, as so many throughout the country are, turn in the hogs if you want to see animals get busy. They'll get much that is good for themselves, and they'll pay for it in profitable work in the orchard.

A neglected orchard needs a great deal of brush taken from it. It is no little job to profitably prune an old apple true that has been allowed to grow like a wild crab tree. It is better to do such heavy pruning earlier in the season, but if it has not been done, better do it yet than not at all. Go clear to the top, and thin out wherever the branches are tangled and choked. It pays to paint where large branches have been removed.

A great deal of wood ashes go to waste on most farms. Put them around the orchard trees. They are specially valuable to peach trees. The most effective way to apply ashes to peach trees is to remove the sod so apt to form around neglected trees, or break it up in some way, and then apply the ashes just above the roots.

Watch for the nests of the caterpillars. They are easily seen as soon as they begin to form, and should be destroyed at once. An old broom may be effectively used for that purpose. If the place from which the nest was removed be washed with a soap solution, the destruction will be all the more certain.

We are speaking more of the neglected orchards than of those well cared for, because the neglected ones need most attention. If the pruning suggested above has been done, and the brush all cleared away, as, of course, it should be, break the ground this spring and seed it. As far north as the apple belt extends, we know of no better preliminary crop for this purpose than the field or cow pea. Follow this with clover and pasture with calves, sheep or hogs, or all three at once, except when it is desirable to save the dropped apples. Of course the hogs must be prevented from rooting in an orchard thus treated.

Pear blight seems to be about as destructive as ever it was. In fact, during the last half dozen years it seems to have been more general and more fatal. We are unwilling to say there is no remedy for it, but it is a fact that its ravages make pear orchards unprofitable, and that apple trees seem to suffer more and more each year.

Almost all the old orchard trees are hungry—starving. They have fed so long from the same storehouse, and have had to support so large a family, if they have not been kept properly pruned, that the supply has been exhausted. That is why they get rough and mossy, and bear imperfect fruit. Besides, as they become weakened themselves their enemies marshal their forces and make more successful attacks upon them. Treat an animal that way and the result will be the same. It will become thin, bony, long haired and shaggy, and its enemies, inside and out, will be doubly active. Feed the tree as you would the horse, each on its appropriate food and in an accessable way. Remove from the tree all unnecessary burdens, stir up the soil about its feeders and apply manure. Some say barnyard manure is not good, but we have found it very helpful, especially if pretty well rotted. Fresh barn manure makes an excellent mulch in the fall, and any kind of mulch seems to conserve the tree food and make it more available.

A hungry tree can't bear good fruit,
Nor can a hungry mind;
The first must have fertility,
The next in UP-TO-DATE will find
A mental pabulum complete,
As rich as butter, bread and meat.

SEED CORN WANTED

Have you some good grade of seed corn to sell? Several of our readers want to buy it. Place an ad in our Business Exchange and sell it to the best offer.

GROWING ONIONS

The United States ought to produce its own supply of onions, but it does not. We grow no more wholesome vegetable, nor one that is in much more general use. No doubt it would be used more generally than it is if the supply were more general. The soil and climate of a great portion of this country are well adapted to growing onions, and, when properly handled, the crop is a decidedly profitable one.

The soil for growing onions should be deep, mellow and rich. It should be free from acid and rich in potash, hence a heavy dressing of hard wood ashes or of lime (the latter not so good as ashes), well worked in, is very valuable. Onions are grown from sets, buttons or seeds. Sets are small onions grown from seed the previous year, or divisions of the bulb as in the case of the potato onion and some others. Such onions are called multiplying onions, and are different from shallots, though they multiply much as shallots do. Buttons are small, oval formations grown at the top of the seed stock, as wild onions and garlic perpetuate themselves. These buttons planted in the spring make large, red onions.

Sets and buttons should be planted as early in the spring as the soil can be made in good condition. Plant in rows a foot apart, the sets four or five inches apart in the rows. Planted in this way, the onions when of sufficient size, say from six to eight weeks from planting, may be sold in bunches for use as green onions. When planted for this purpose the sets need not be more than from two to three inches apart in the row, and each alternate onion may be taken out for use as green onions, and that leaves the bed all right for growing mature onions. The sale of green onions may add very much to the value of the crop, as all that is obtained from the sale of the bunches is clear profit, except for the cost of the seed and the labor of preparing and selling; and this profit may be greatly added to if you have sufficient market for green onions by planting the rows six inches instead of a foot apart, and then taking out each alternate row as well as each alternate onion in the rows that are to stand. We would not recommend this plan, however, except where land is scarce, as it adds somewhat to the difficulty of cultivation and of holding the early weeds in check.

To grow onions from seed, make the rows a foot apart, drilling the seeds lightly in the rows so as to insure a stand, and later thinning to the required number in the row. It is safer to go over the patch a time or two in thinning; the more vigorous plants may thus be selected to remain.

Of course, we are writing rather for small growers; field growers must suit their methods to the size of their fields.

Vick's Garden & Floral Guide and 4 packets Flower or Vegetable **Seeds** retailing at 25cts. **10c**
Or we'll send the Guide free if interested in seeds
James Vick's Sons, 368 Main St. Rochester, N. Y.

SIX HARDY BLIZZARD BELT EVERGREENS FREE

To prove that our EVERGREENS are HEALTHY, HARDY and Vigorous, we offer to send SIX fine two-year-old trees, entirely FREE OF CHARGE, to every property owner who will answer this advertisement. Mailing expense 5 cts., which send or not, as you please. A postal will bring them and our catalogue which contains many COLORED PLATES of our BLIZZARD BELT FRUITS; SPECIAL BARGAINS and a mine of valuable information for fruit growers. We want to become acquainted with you, and it will pay you to get into touch with our HARDY "BLIZZARD BELT" stock and our liberal manner of doing business. THIRTY-EIGHT years' experience in growing HARDY "BLIZZARD BELT" trees. Write to-day.
THE GARDNER NURSERY COMPANY,
19 Nursery Ave. Osage, Iowa.

Trees. SHEERIN'S Trees are fruitful Trees. They are propigated on honor. Sold on their merits. Guaranteed absolutely free from all disease and Fresh Dug. Why not plant clean, healthy Trees when they cost no more than those infested with Scale? Our 80 page catalog will tell you more about it. It is full of good information. Free to everybody
SHEERIN'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

TREES $5 PER 100, FREIGHT PAID Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Carolina poplars, healthy, true to name and fumigated. All kinds o trees and plants at low wholesale prices. Remember we beat all other reliable Nurseries in quality and price. Catalogue free. Reliance Nursery, Box D, Geneva, New York.

SEED CORN NEW PROSPERITY and all the best varieties of choice, selected, thoroughly tested seed corn, which have yielded 75 to 215 bushels per acre. Costs Only 25 cents Per Acre for Seed. Large, descriptive catalog of Seed Corn and all kinds of Farm and Garden Seed mailed free if you mention this paper.
IOWA SEED CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.

SEED OATS New Kherson, Sensation; Texas Red Rustproof; Early Champion and all the best varieties grown, at farmer prices. Big illustrated Catalog of Seed Corn and all farm and garden Seeds mailed FREE if you mention this paper.
Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Ia.

SEED CORN We have originated some of the leading varieties of corn. Our corn all grown under strict conditions for seed. Following varieties are recommended to corn growers as big and sure yielders.

Pride of Indiana Vigorous, medium-sized stock. Ears are large with 16 to 20 rows. The corn is dent and beautiful white color. Great yielder and sure to please. PRICE: one-fourth bushel, 60c; bushel, $2.00; bag, (2½ bu.), $4.50; five bushels or more, $1.75 per bushel.

Central States Dispatch Yellow dent and greatest yielder of any yellow corn we have found. Withstands drought and storms to a great degree. Ears 8 to 12 inches long, very shapely and extremely deep grain. A splendid feeding corn. About 20 rows to ear. Plant a field or more of this great yielder.

Yard Long This is the longest eared corn in the country. Remarkable for its long ears. Frequently 18 inches long with 12 to 14 rows each. Large yellow dent grains. Good to feed and for market. Quite a novelty and interesting at Fairs. Get some of this.

Price On Central States Dispatch and Yard Long Corn: One peck, 50c; bushel, $2.00; 1 bag (2½ bushels), $4.50; 5 bushels or more at $1.50 per bushel. All sorted and cleaned for seed. Order from this advertisement. Catalog free. Write for it.
O. K. SEED STORE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

ONE OF THE BEST AGENT'S ARTICLES ON EARTH!

Best because they please your customers and are needed on every set of work harness. Big demand—quick sale. Do away with strap hame fasteners. They are out of date, troublesome in summer and an abomination in winter, when you wear gloves. No bother if you use our patent fasteners. "Fastened in a twinkle." One pair will outwear the harness and can be removed to new ones. Adjustable to dif-

ferent sizes. If you once use FERRY'S HANDY HAME FASTENERS, you will never try to get along without them. Mr. H. A. Carter, Franklin, Ky., writes: *"I bought a Handy Hame Fastener four years ago and have used it ever since. It is the thing."* Sample pair for one collar mailed for 25c. Two pairs required for a team. Dozen pairs, $2.25 by express not prepaid. Money refunded promptly if not entirely satisfactory. Write for agents' prices. One agent sells 24 dozen a week easily. You can do better. Order a sample.

Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis.

25c FERRY'S HANDY HAME FASTENERS 25c

All these you saw the "ad" in Up-to-Date Farming

200 Styles of Vehicles
65 Styles of Harness

Sold Direct from our Factory to User

No. 669½. Fancy Car Plush Trimmed Buggy with auto seat, fancy padded wing dash, bike gear and rubber tire. Price complete, **$78.00.** As good as sells for $25 more.

Buy Direct From Our Factory

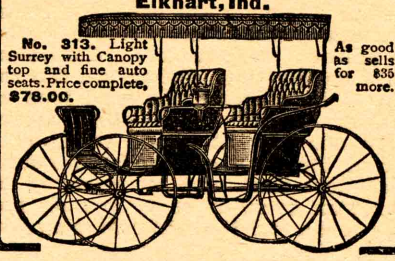
Saving all expenses and profits of the dealer. **Elkhart Buggies and Harness** have been sold direct from our factory to the user for 35 years. We are

The Largest Manufacturers in the World

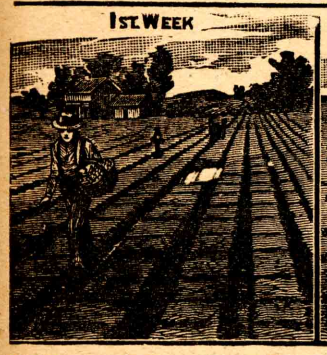
selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Send for new free catalog.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Elkhart, Ind.

No. 313. Light Surrey with Canopy top and fine auto seats. Price complete, **$76.00.**



As good as sells for $35 more.



The Best Potato on Earth
For Home Use and Market

Market gardeners, truckers and all others who grow potatoes for home or market will prize this potato ahead of all others on account of its *extreme earliness, good table qualities, fine size and shape, great productiveness and splendid keeping properties.* Just think of one variety of potatoes combining all of these qualities *in high degrees.* We positively assert and have abundant and undoubted proofs that EARLY SIX WEEKS MARKET POTATOES do make good-size, merchantable tubers *in six weeks from planting.*

We don't refer to a solitary instance. This potato can be *depended* upon for such results every time *if planted when the growing season has arrived, and the weather is favorable.* With unfavorable weather they will, of course, require longer. The potatoes cook fine and dry from the time they are large enough until late spring. Size is medium, skin light flesh color, shape like in illustration. They are perfect beauties, heavy and sure yielders.

One pound Early Six-Weeks Market Potato yielded 147 pounds of fine, sound, smooth tubers. Ripened in 75 days, and produced marketable potatoes in six weeks as you claimed. This is the most valuable variety of potatoes ever introduced. R. TAYLOR.
Ashland Co., Wis.

I like the Six-Weeks Potato very much. I divided with my neighbors. One of them says they are the best he ever saw. They are excellent keepers. They are first-class in every respect.
E. HARTMAN.
Sutton Co., W. Va.

We have had much experience with this potato and are prepared to state that owing to their quick growth, escaping the drought, bugs, blight, etc., and extra yielding propensities, they make larger average yields for the ordinary potato grower than late varieties that often times are left to take their chances against unfavorable influences. This potato, *strange to relate, keeps sound, solid and fresh late into the spring, equal to any late potato that we ever saw.*

Size for use in six weeks. Ripen in ten weeks. 1 year yielded 420 bushels per acre next year, 380 bushels per acre; 2 years later, 600 bushels per acre. Get the genuine seed from us. We introduced and named this potato.

We have the genuine seed. Price very low, considering how fine this potato is *By mail postpaid:* 1 pound, 30c; 4 pounds, 75c. *By freight or express:* 1 pk., 60c; bu. $2; bbl. $4.50.
Catalog free.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Indiana

Cloud," "Frost Moonlight" and "Boundless Sea."

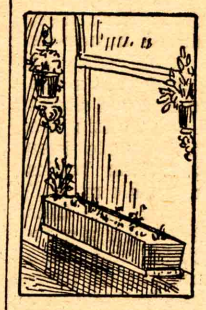
There is but one Syrian variety. This is the fragrant, early "Iris Reticulata." It is very hardy and is very bright in color.

The German iris blooms in May. There are many beautifully colored ones in this class, among them being the Florentine, white with blue streakings; the Queen of May, a delicate old rose; the Kharput, a royal purple and the Hector, a soft yellow tinged with a rich violet red.

Next to bloom is the Spanish variety. They come early in June and are smaller than the German kind, but are very hardy. This variety is good for winter forcing.

THE RAISING OF SEEDLINGS

Everyone of us feels a thrill of pleasure over something which we ourselves have done especially well,



and there is nothing which will create a more pleasant feeling of satisfaction than the raising of seedlings of house-plants, such as geraniums, etc., watching them from seed-leaf stage to the plant in full bloom. This is not so difficult a matter as one might think. Only give them care, the proper soil and drainage and they will do the rest for you.

The best time for starting the seeds is in late February or early March, the early start giving the seedling a good chance before summer comes. They must have a season's growth before blooming and the early start means early blooms for the following winter.

The soil for these baby-plants should be as rich and delicate as possible, made of equal parts of loam, leaf mould and sand, thoroughly mixed and sifted.

The smallest seeds should be sown in pots; others may be put in boxes. These boxes should be three or four inches deep and should be filled within an inch or so of the top. Holes for drainage must be put in the bottom and then a layer of pebbles or pieces of broken crockery, over which it is a good plan to put a layer of moss such as bulbs come wrapped in.

Across the box make tiny furrows, an inch and a half apart; then drop the seeds one by one at least half an inch apart in these furrows. Do not cover too closely; vary according to the size of the seeds, some need to be scarcely covered at all.

Be very careful in watering. One good way to water them at the very first, is to cut a piece of blotting paper so that it fits down inside the box and pour the water on that. They will not need watering very often before the little plants appear.

If you wish to make sure of their sprouting, dip old cloths in warm water and pack them down over the surface of the soil. This acts much as an incubator does to eggs.

The room where your seedlings are should be kept as warm as seventy degrees Fahrenheit during the day and never below sixty degrees at night. If your seeds do not germinate as rapidly as they should, it will more than likely be because they need a little more warmth. The boxes should be examined frequently and when the little sprouts appear, take off the cloths from the top.

Transplant when the sprouts begin to touch each other. This should be done for the first time when the plants have from two to four leaves. For the second transplanting use pots from two to three inches in diameter. From this time on, the growth is rapid and transplanting must be done frequently.

When warm days come, these pots should be sunk in the ground, resting on an inch-deep bed of ashes to prevent earth worms creeping into the pots. One must lift the pots occasionally, for if the roots are protruding, the plant should be repotted at once.

Some of the finer seeds should be sown in pots on the surface of the soil and a piece of glass placed over the top. These should be watered by setting in a saucer of warm water for a few minutes.

"PATCHES"

Line your ironholders with a piece of asbestos cloth. It is a good plan to put a strip of this under the ironing sheet to protect it. This cloth may be purchased at the hardware dealers.

If you wish to absorb the odors of turpentine in a freshly painted room, slice an onion and leave it for some hours. The smell of the turpentine will be gone and that of the onion scarcely noticeable.

Put a cupful of salt with parings that you burn in the stove. This will prevent the unpleasant odors which sometimes arise.

Shake your rugs from the sides, as shaking from the end is likely to loosen the woof.

To save your dress skirts from many a spot of grease there is nothing like a deep ruffle with a heading.

A good polish for floors, oilcloth and linoleum is made from melted candle grease and turpentine in equal quantities.

UP-TO-DATE FOR US

It always seems so strange to me,
To papa, too, I guess,
Why so many farm papers
Come from the public press.

I guess it's 'cause some people
Never heard about the one
We take, down here at our house.
As good as it there's none.

Pa used to take a lot of them,
Like others I could state;
But now he only takes just one,
And that is UP-TO-DATE.

Yes, UP-TO-DATE's the best of all;
It teaches young and old,
The simple little lessons
How crops we always ought to hold.

Until, with all our neighbors,
We form a little ring,
And play a fine accomp'niment
To make the gamblers sing

A song they do not like a bit,
And never sang before
But one my paper says to me
They'll sing forever more.

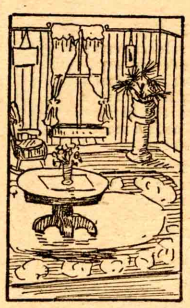
So everybody get in line
To get all that is coming;
Subscribe right now to UP-TO-DATE,
And keep the wheels a-humming.

Then in the year of nineteen eight,
Our crops will be worth selling;
And the gambler sure will get his dues
In a place that don't need telling.

R. C. C.

HOW TO MAKE A NORTH ROOM CHEERFUL

If your sitting or living-room faces the north, don't despair over the fact that no sunshine can enter there. Go to work and manufacture some.



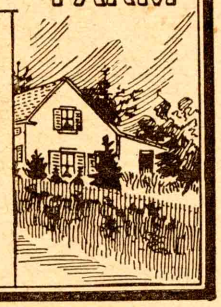
Don't put dark or medium dark colored paper on the walls, but choose instead a rich, warm yellow that can not help but make you recall pleasant days and mellow sunshine. At the windows have yellow sash curtains, preferably of silk, that can be pulled back so as to allow all the light possible to enter.

The pictures in this room should be colored ones, bright little landscapes and pretty tinted heads, and all these should be in gilded frames.

For your large plant, purchase a brass jardiniere. Place this in the darkest corner and see how far the sunlight has penetrated. Of course this kind of jardiniere costs more at first, but it will last a lifetime, and one need not constantly fear lest it be knocked over and broken.

Do you want a piano? If so, of course you want the best, and yet don't want to have to pay any more than you have to. There was an advertisement in our February 1 number that should appeal to you; it is of the D. S. Andrus Co., 125 Baldwin St., Elmira, N. Y.; M. Doyle Marks, vice-president and manager. They make a special offer of allowing their instruments to go out on one year's free trial. Write to Mr. Marks for complete information.

Up-to-Date HOME ON THE FARM



We often hate for one little reason when there are a thousand why we should love.
—Anon.

THE MOTHERLOOK

You take th' finest woman with th' roses in her cheeks,
An' all th' birds a-singin' in her voice each time she speaks;
Her hair all black an' gleamin' or a glowin' mass o' gold—
An' still th' tale o' beauty isn't more th'n halfway told.
There ain't a word that tells it; all description it defies—
Th' motherlook that lingers in a happy woman's eyes.

A woman's eyes will sparkle in her innocence and fun,
Or snap a warnin' message to th' ones she wants to shun.
In pleasure or in anger there is always han'someness,
But still there is beauty that was surely made to bless—
A beauty that grows sweeter, an' that all but glorifies—
Th' motherlook that sometimes comes into a woman's eyes.

It ain't a smile exactly—yet it's brimmin' full o' joy,
An' meltin' into sunshine when she bends above her boy
Or girl when it's a-sleepin', with its dreams told in its face;
She smoothes its hair an' pets it as she lif's it to its place.
It leads all th' expressions, whether grave, or gay, or wise—
Th' motherlook that glimmers in a lovin' woman's eyes.

There ain't a picture of it. If there was they'd have to paint
A picture of a woman mostly angel an' some saint,
An' make it still be human—an' they'd have to blend the whole.
There ain't no picture of it, for no one can paint a soul,
No one can paint the glory comin' straight from paradise—
The motherlook that lingers in a happy woman's eyes.
—*Chicago Daily Tribune.*

WHAT MARK TWAIN SAYS ABOUT BIRDS

"The moment Tom begun to talk about birds I judged he was a goner, because Jim knowed more about birds than both of us put together. You see, he'd killed hundreds and hundreds of them, and that's the way to find out about birds. That's the way that people does that writes books about them and loves them so that they'll go hungry and tired and take any amount of trouble to find a new bird and kill it. Their name is ornithologers, and I could a been an ornithologer myself, because I always loved birds and creatures—and I started out to learn how to be one, and I see a bird sitting on a dead limb of a tree singing with his head tilted back and his mouth open, and before I thought, I fired, and his song stopped, and he fell straight down from the limb, all limp like a rag, and I run and picked him up, and he was dead, and his body was warm in my hand, and his head rolled about, this way and that, like his neck was broken, and there was a white skin over his eyes, and one little drop of blood on the side of his head, and laws! I couldn't see nothin' more for the tears, and I hain't ever murdered no creature since that warn't doing me no harm, and I ain't going to."

KEEPING HOUSE BY SYSTEM

Some one has said that keeping house without system is like sailing a boat without a rudder. No business man would expect success if his affairs were not conducted in a systematic way. System in our housekeeping lightens a great many labors. Don't start to do one task, suddenly begin on another, and before either of these are finished, go to a third. Confusion and a doubly tired feeling are the result. I have found it a good idea to plan my meals for a whole week. When one gets at it and really gets started they can accomplish wonders in a short time, and by referring to your plan every morning you do not have that awful thought harassing you all morning of "what are we to have for dinner today?"

Of course farmers' wives are subject to many interruptions, but if the work is planned for the week it will only be the easier done even though the interruptions do come.

THE BEAUTIFUL IRIS

Iris was the beautiful Grecian goddess of the rainbow and from her this flower of many hues obtained its name. The iris is a royal plant. The Court of France from the time of the pious Louis VII to Napoleon used it as their emblem. From the name of Louis came the French title fleur de lis, which means the flower of Louis. This flower was probably a white lily, but a later king, Francis I, preferred a golden lily upon a purple field as his emblem. Ruskin called this "Our flower of chivalry, with a flower for its leaf and a lily for its heart."

The common American variety of iris is known as the blue flag lily. These are beautiful in coloring, texture and form. Three of the six velvet-like petals droop downward, while the other three stand proudly erect. Here we find the whole scale of purple and lavender tones, while delicately shading into them are rich golds and yellows set off effectively by tiny streakings of black.

Bulbs of the iris may be set out in the spring, although autumn is the better time. All varieties multiply rapidly under good conditions. According to blooming time, they should be planted in this order, Syrian, German, Spanish, English and Japanese.

The Syrian and German iris like the sun, the English and Spanish wish to be sheltered a bit, while the Japanese variety takes a great deal of everything necessary to plants—heat, moisture and rich soil. They are all hardy plants and require but little attention.

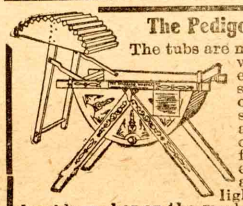
If you have a lily-pond, plant some Japanese iris along its margin, for this variety loves the water and thrives best there, although it will grow beautifully in the garden, when plentifully watered. This variety comes into blossom some time late in June and blooms all through July. The names of the Japanese iris are significant of the country in which they originated; for instance, "Waves on Moonlight," "Sky," "Amidst the

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

$30 WATCH CASH OR CREDIT ONLY $22.00
GUARANTEED 25 YRS. 17 JEWEL ELGIN
WRITE TODAY FOR
OUR FREE WATCH CATALOG
It tells how we sell ELGIN and WALTHAM High Grade Watches in 14k. 25-year gold filled cases everywhere for cash or on credit terms of
$2.00 TO $5.00 A MONTH
and you wear the goods while paying for them. Confidential; no security asked. Prices $5 to $45. THIS MONTH—a fine 17 jewel Elgin. 16 size thin model in 14k 25-year gold filled name engraved case, worth $30, only $22, on terms of $3 a month, sent without a cent down, subject to your approval. Largest Watch House in the West.
HARRIS-GOAR CO.
1293 GRAND AVENUE, KANSAS CITY, MO.
NO MONEY DOWN
SENT TO YOU PREPAID

3 STICK PINS 10c
WE have the 3 latest novelty stick pins which we want to introduce in every locality and in order to do so we are offering one each of the following:
LEMON Stick Pin (True to Life)
TEDDY BEAR Stick Pin (The Cutest One Yet)
FIG LEAF Stick Pin (The Real Novelty)
All three postpaid for 10 cents. These pins are well made, each mounted on a separate card and will give you satisfaction. We sell them at this price just to introduce them. Now is your chance before we are out, so send today. Circular of novelties free with each order.
PEOPLES WHOLESALE STORE
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



The Pedigo Perfection Washer
The tubs are made of best quality galvanized steel, put together with bolts, rivets and solder. The rub is made of hard maple, and the side pieces, wringer bar and legs are of oak or other hard wood, nicely finished and firmly united by malleable castings and bolts, making the lightest, strongest and most durable washer on the market. Write for catalogue and prices. The Potter Mfg. Co., Bloomington, Ind.

Gold Watch AND RING FREE
We positively give both a Solid Gold Laid STEM WIND American movement Watch highly engraved and fully warranted timekeeper equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch; also a Solid Gold Laid Ring, set with a Famous Congo Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, for selling 20 pieces of handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch and ring; also a chain, Ladies or Gents style. ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 77 Chicago.

CORNS—Don't risk blood poisoning or death by cutting corns with a razor. A-Corn Salve is absolutely safe, and painless. Brings instant relief to itching corns.
15c at your druggists or by mail.
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25 NEW HIGH-GRADE POST CARDS 10c
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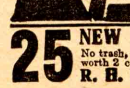

991 Silk Fringe, Envelope, Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name Cards, etc. 200 Love Verses. 125 Rich & Racy Jokes. 1 Pack Acquaintance & 1 Pack Escort Cards. New Beau Catcher & Big Sample Book, all for 2cts. Columbus Card Co., 148F St., Columbus, Ohio

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F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is a holding society, we might say, WITHIN THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY. It is not intended TO SUPPLANT THAT SOCIETY permanently, but only so long as it is diverted from the true and original plans and against accomplishing the original objects, also while that society is in the hands of unwise counsellors and is not a real equity society.

The officers and members of the F. S. of E. believe in one farmers' society for the entire country and for all the crops, as proclaimed by the founder of the A. S. of E. But we believe that society cannot safely abandon its principles, change its plans and set up new objects as readily as the wind veers from one point of the compass to another. We believe that the original plan of the society was sound and the objects were the most desirable. We have seen the chief object largely accomplished, hence the plan is practical.

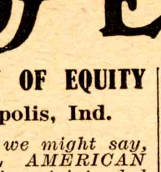
Some of the reasons that impelled the friends of the A. S. of E. to provide the Farmers Society of Equity as a holding society are as follows:

The present counsellors and some of the directors in the A. S. of E. have departed from the true principles of the society, have largely discarded its plans, have disregarded its traditions and teachings, have abandoned some of its important objects and added others, in violation of its charter, have dissipated the headquarters by setting up the departments in a distant city, have denied the members the right to continue the legal official paper, have substituted an alleged official paper that is published at irregular intervals and is devoted to malicious abuse, insults, slanders and libels against the founder of the society to the enormous damage of the organization and the farmers' business, and last the conduct of the headquarters has been such that the chief officers, and the publishers and editor of the alleged official paper are under arrest for violations of the law, while several officers and employees have fled to escape arrest.

As the name indicates, it is a farmers' society. Its organized forms are local unions and a national union; a county union may be organized where three (3) or more local unions in the county will join to organize one. Also a State union may be organized where five (5) or more county unions will join in organizing it. Full instructions for organizing county and State unions, and their duties, will be sent on application to headquarters.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall consist of farmers. By farmers we mean people who are engaged in the vocation of farming or who own land on which crops are produced. (To be *also* engaged in merchantile business, manufacturing or the professions does not disqualify a farmer, or one who owns land on which crops are produced, from joining the F. S. of E.)

SPECIAL MEMBERS. First, an exception to the rule regarding eligibility for membership may be made by any local union by a majority vote of its members at any regular meeting. It can in this way elect any one of good character, not a farmer, to *special* membership in the local union on payment of the regular fee, but such special members must never be elected or appointed as delegates to conventions of higher unions. The object of this is to always keep the management of the Society in the control of farmers themselves.



Second, wives of members and daughters of the same may be admitted to *special* membership without the payment of any fee, also male children between 14 and 21 years may become *special* members in the same way. These *special* members may retain membership without the payment of any dues, but on reaching his majority the male members can only retain membership by paying the regular fee.

MEMBERSHIP FEE. The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00. This is divided as follows: The local union retains 25 cents. The balance is sent to headquarters and 50 cents is paid for the official paper one year to the member; $1.00 goes into the organization fund and 25 cents, or as much of it as is necessary, will go to pay the general expenses.

ANNUAL DUES. Each member must pay Annual Dues of $1.20. This is payable when a year has elapsed after first joining, and annually thereafter. It is apportioned as follows: The local union may retain 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. This will be used, 50 cents for the official paper and 35 cents, or as much as necessary of it, to meeting general expenses and extending the Society.

AFFILIATION. Local, county and State unions, now organized, of the original A. S. of E., and which refuse to continue with the *new* A. S. of E., will be accepted into the Farmers Society of Equity on resolutions passed by a majority of members or delegates. In such cases provisions will be made for the support of the county and State unions and their activities defined. Unions thus affiliating will be chartered by the F. S. of E. and supplies and seal sent on receipt of report and 50 cents additional. Any ten or more members of an old local that does not affiliate with the F. S. of E. are recommended to elect officers and report as a *new* local, but are not required to pay the *fee* but the *dues*. Where less than ten, the members going with the F. S. of E. will be considered as members at large.

REMARKS. Ten (10) or more eligible people may organize a local union by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and reporting it to headquarters. Blanks will be furnished on request. Members will receive the official paper (UP-TO-DATE FARMING) one year from the time the report of their membership is received, or one year from the time their annual dues were payable. They are advised to watch the date on their subscription label and if there is any delay in receiving paper, or changing date in the case of paying dues, please report to headquarters. Promptness in reporting will be required from all secretaries and organizers. ¶ *Write Plainly.* If you cannot, then print names and addresses or get some person to write who can write plainly. We must *guard against errors* if every person is to be satisfactorily served and our Society is to quickly accomplish its great and good objects.

OBJECTS. The FIRST and chief object of the Farmers' Society of Equity is to *obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.*

The SECOND great object is *to have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principle market cities and in all localities where surplus crops are raised, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for profitable prices, instead of being dumped to pass into the hands of middlemen and trusts.*

OTHER OBJECTS. The F. S. of E. also has many other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first. Also all farmers may as well understand that the *first* object depends largely upon the accomplishment of the *second*, because crops must be controlled before equitable, and always profitable prices can be secured. To control the crops, the facilities to control—store—must be provided. Therefore it is important that *a granary be provided on every farm that produces a surplus of grain and an elevator or warehouse be built at every shipping point.*

OFFICERS

President—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.
Vice President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Secretary—I. C. Rous, Indianapolis.

Send all reports, and address all communications to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

33

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also send for report blanks, etc.

ADDRESSING. Always address communications and make all remittances payable to the *Farmers' Society of Equity* and not to individuals.

If your business is with the Society, always make money orders or drafts *"to the order of Farmers' Society of Equity,"* and not to any individual. If with the publisher of this paper, make them *"to the order of Up-to-Date Farming"* and not to any individual.

Members' buttons for F. S. of E. cost secretaries and organizers 1 cent each. A supply should always be kept on hand for delivery to new members. The same way with members' cards and fee and dues stamps, which will be sent on request without advance payment.

Prosperity on the farms is what farmers make it. No class of our people have it more in their power to make and maintain prosperity if they want it.

The planting, growing and harvesting of a crop does not necessarily mean prosperity to farmers. Prosperity can only come through profitable marketing.

Nothing makes a shallow, narrow, selfish man speak ill of another so quickly as to see the man succeed.

He is a real man who can see another man succeed and will buckle on his armor and pitch in to make the one effort a greater success. Even though he may not lead the procession he knows, and the world knows, he is necessary.

The third power is the farmers' power.

We must make this power a real power, when it will be the greatest and best power on earth.

Farmers are making history.

Will they be defeated, or victorious?

Pardon the question; they will be, must be, victorious.

Every effort by farmers to better their conditon that fails leaves them worse off than before. The present effort, the best of all, must not fail.

Farmers are all right if left to follow good plans. The trouble has been with leaders who would lead them by false paths to wrong conclusions.

The man who now says, "I told you farmers won't stick together," libels the class. They are sticking to the true principles and plan of equitable co-operation and woe be to he who has deceived one of them into a delusion, when the delusion is dispelled.

We are proud of what UP-TO-DATE FARMING has accomplished in educating farmers and teaching them to think independently. We are proud of its stand to SAVE the principles of co-operation that it taught for five years. We are proud to have had the power to expose wrongdoers, and it will be a special pride to see that the traitors to our society are punished as warnings to all people in the future who may think they must promote selfish ambitions and exploit wild theories to the jeopardy of millions of honest, hard-working and poorly rewarded toilers on the farms.

Special Notice

In March 15th number we will give some formerly unwritten history of the October convention and show that all chartered local unions of the American Society of Equity of North America are associated with the society as represented by the second convention and headed by President Mitchell.

RESOLUTIONS

[*NOTE—It is impracticable to print the many resolutions received as much as we would like to. The following are selected as expressing about the average sentiment and may be taken as models by other unions. We are always pleased to receive the resolutions, even though it is not possible to print them.*]

Glenwood Local No. 1

Whereas, the fifth annual convention of the American Society of Equity was held at Indianapolis, Ind., beginning October 22, 1908; and

Whereas, there was in that convention an element discordant with the past traditions of the society, and the official paper, known as UP-TO-DATE FARMING, was dropped as the official paper and a new paper — the Equity Farm Journal — was adopted by part of the said convention as the official paper; and

Whereas, this local union does not believe the action taken was just for the following reasons:

First. Equal representation was not accorded all the States in proportion to membership.

Second. That the society had a contract with Mr. Everitt and UP-TO-DATE FARMING and it had no right to abrogate it without some previous notice.

Third. And as the said action was taken in a spirit of jealousy and spite against our president, J. A. Everitt, and against the best interests of the society, in the judgment of this local union. Therefore be it

Resolved, that we repudiate the action as above set forth and refuse our support to the Equity Farm Journal and pledge our active support to UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Resolved further, that we express our confidence in Mr. Everitt and his devotion to our cause as expressed in the Society of Equity.

Be it further resolved, that the secretary shall send a copy of these resolutions to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and to the Equity Farm Journal.

D. H. Latta, John Bogle and A. V. Stark, committee; A. N. Beyer, secretary, Glenwood, Ellis Co., Okla.

Hall of Clay Hill Local Union No. 1602

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at our meeting January 20, 1908:

Whereas, the national officers and directors in 1907 departed from the original principles and objects as incorporated in our society; and

Whereas, they did deprive our president of all the power vested in him by the constitution; and

Whereas, they did then plot, conspire and scheme to organize a million-dollar Exchange detrimental to the true cause of Equity; therefore be it

Resolved, by Clay Hill Local Union No. 1602, that we condemn such actions as revolutionary and unconstitutional, hence void.

Resolved, that we repudiate the acts of the late national convention in that it attempted to annul a contract of its own society and did alter the constitution to the damage of all local union members.

Resolved further, that we demand UP-TO-DATE FARMING as our official paper, and we consider James A. Everitt our logical leader; and be it further

Resolved, that inasmuch as the late convention has departed from the true principles of Equity, we are compelled to recognize the Farmers Society of Equity and the officers elected at the second convention as the true head of our organization, and to them we pledge our hearty co-operation and support.

R. F. Garrett, president; B. F. Boultinghous, assistant secretary, Rockport, Ind.

Read the matter in italics at top of first column on this page.

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BEST EVER HAPPENED! CAUSING GREAT EXCITEMENT

MILLIONS MADE HAPPY. Wonderful but true, **no more farm, town or city homes without a bathroom and something more. THE ALLEN PORTABLE BATH APPARATUS** operates with **one gallon of water,** yet does more than a tub full. **Used everywhere that water exists.** Everybody has water, hence everybody can now have their own bathroom. **Cost but $3.75** ready to use—**cost nothing to operate.** Makes a bathroom of any room at home, or when traveling—even better, **does more than bathrooms costing $100.00.** Sounds strange, even impossible, yet its being done.

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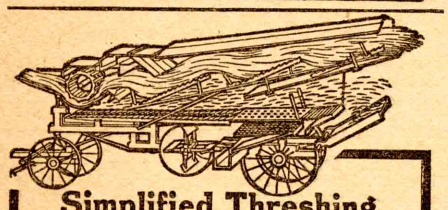

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A. S. OF E. HEADQUARTERS

Must Agriculture Resort to Deception?

A circular letter sent out from the "Equity Co-Operative Exchange" at Minneapolis, begins like this:

To Equity Members:
We wish to call your attention to the fact that the Equity Co-Operative Exchange is in a position to handle your business in this market, to just as good advantage as the other fellow.

And in another letter of same date, viz.: February 5, and same enclosure, is this advice:

A peculiar thing about prices, is the regular up and down periods in every week or ten days. Therefore we would advise shipments during the time that the market is on the decline, and by the time your car arrives here it will invariably strike an advancing market. . . . We advise everyone, whether our shippers or not, to hold back information as to the available supplies that you have on hand, and recommend that in giving out information, where it is necessary to give any at all, that it would appear that there is practically no grain left in the country, and on crop conditions make them as poor as possible.

Comment on above should not be necessary, except to say they are very wide from true Society of Equity teachings. Before Theo. G. Nelson got control of a part of the society, farmers were not comforted with the fact that one commission house could do as well as any other fellow, but were taught controlled marketing. Also the problem of marketing, if we dare believe the advice, has at last been solved in the astounding advice to "ship during the time the market is on the decline . . . and INVARIABLY strike an advancing market." This reminds us again of the editor of a farm paper in West Virginia who objected to the Equity plan of controlling supply to compel the price. His advice was: "Always market at the highest price." But no less astounding is the advice given about reporting supply. Any person who will advise deception will practice it, and our advice to Equity members and everybody is to have nothing to do with them. Any business that cannot stand on truth and the light of correct knowledge deserves to fail. The business of agriculture does not need to depend on fraud and deception to live and prosper.

Charles U. Pierson, State organizer of North Dakota, is making an extraordinary effort to surpass the editor of the Equity Farm Journal as the champion liar. He is also aspiring to be a candidate for attention from the State or Government officials.

He says in a letter to G. S. Bugbee, Maxbass, N. D., with reference to the session of the convention Friday evening:

He [Mr. Everitt] was seen to come upstairs in the elevator on the fourth floor in the Hotel where the Hall was located and where the convention was held, but instead of coming into the meeting he sneaked off into the Bed-room adjoining the Hall, where he sat and listened to everything going on and what was said about him by the other National Officers, and was not man enough to come in and present his charges. What do you think of that? Have you got confidence in him under these conditions?

We have reproduced from his letter verbatim et literatim. Now let us see: The convention hall was on the second floor, yet this great wizard, Pierson, transports it to the fourth floor to suit his purpose, and he sets it down beside the room (adjoining) where Everitt sat and listened. Wonderful! How does he know that Mr. Everitt was not in bed sleeping the sleep of the righteous while the traitors to the society were delivering themselves of their vile excretions? But the transportation of the hall was surely imaginary in Pierson's mind, because it was on the second floor when the convention was held and to the writer's personal knowledge it is there yet. Perhaps the drinks in Indianapolis (a change of water affects some people) made Pierson see things in distorted forms, but the convention

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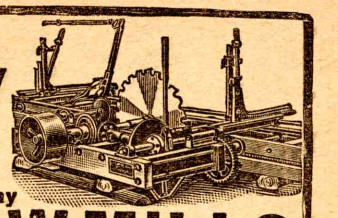

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O. L. Chase, The Paintman, Dept. D40, St. Louis, Mo.

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Direct from Factory to You.

Over 12 years successful use everywhere and an Iron Clad guarantee protect buyers of "Central" phones. Not in the Trust. Makers of reliable goods at correct prices. Write for FREE 60 Page Instruction Book.

CENTRAL TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC CO.
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Clip Your Horses this Spring

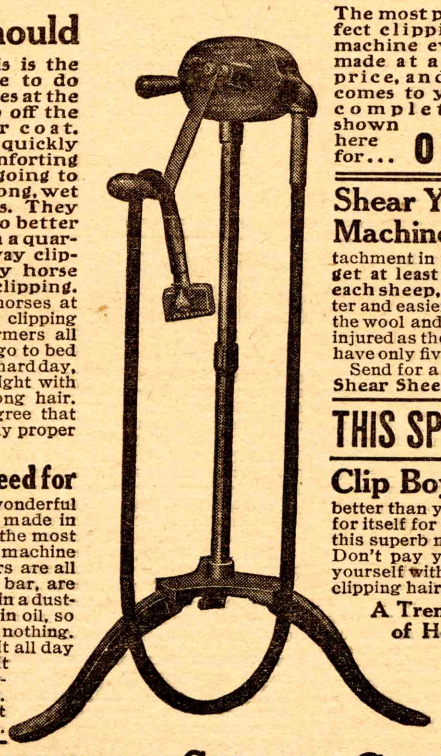
AND EVERY SPRING with the Great Enclosed Gear Machine

The Stewart No. 1 Horse Clipping Machine

Every Horse Should be Clipped and this is the machine to do it with. Don't put your horses at the spring work until you clip off the long, thick, heavy winter coat. When clipped they dry out quickly at night and get good, comforting rest; their food instead of going to furnish heat to dry out the long, wet hair, nourishes their bodies. They rest better, feel better and do better work. You can clean them in a quarter of the time. In every way clipping is beneficial, and every horse worth the keeping is worth clipping.

It's a positive shame to put horses at hard work in the spring without clipping them first, and progressive farmers all realize it. Just as no man will go to bed in his wet, sweaty clothes after a hard day, so no horse should stand at night with a thick, wet, sweaty coat of long hair. All great horse authorities agree that clipping in the spring is the only proper thing to do.

The Machine is Guaranteed for 25 Years Every part of this wonderful clipping machine is made in the most perfect manner and in the most modern and complete clipping machine factory in the world. The gears are all cut right out of the solid steel bar, are hardened file hard, are enclosed in a dust-proof gear case and run always in oil, so that friction and wear are almost nothing. It runs so easy a child can turn it all day and not tire, and so perfect is it made that we unreservedly guarantee it for 25 years. There is 6 ft. of steel flexible shaft, making it easy to reach all parts of the horse.



The most perfect clipping machine ever made at any price, and it comes to you all complete as shown here for... **ONLY $6.75**

Shear Your Sheep with this Machine, Too Using our special shearing shaft and knife attachment in place of the old hand shears and **get at least 20c worth more wool from each sheep,** and the shearing will be done better and easier. There will be no second cuts in the wool and the sheep will not be maimed or injured as they are from the hand shear. If you have only five sheep it will pay you to have it.

Send for a copy of our *free book* **"How to Shear Sheep."**

THIS SPLENDID MACHINE SHOULD BE IN EVERY FARM STABLE IN AMERICA

Clip Boys' and Men's Hair with It This machine clips human hair to perfection. A couple of minutes completes the job on anyone, and it can be done better than you ever dreamed of doing it with the shears or the old hand clippers. The machine will more than pay for itself for this use alone the first year. Why pay out $1.50 to $3.00 for a pair of hand clippers when you can buy this superb machine for so little more and you can do so much more with it and it lasts so many years longer? Don't pay your good money to the barber for doing this work either—do it yourself with this machine and save your money. You can make money, too, clipping hair for others with this outfit.

A Tremendously Liberal Offer to Every Farmer and Owner of Horses Get one from your dealer or fill out the attached coupon and mail it to us for one of these splendid machines. When you get it try it out thoroughly in every way, compare it with every other machine you have ever seen, clip your horses with it and clip the hair of all the boys and men about your place, and if you don't find it better in every single respect than any other machine you have ever seen or heard of, send it back at our expense and **we will refund every cent you paid for it.**

Don't Put it Off—Get one from your dealer or send your order direct to us or write for our BIG NEW CATALOG of Clipping Machines.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
224 ONTARIO ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Chicago

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed find $6.75 (send only $2.00, if the machine is to go C. O. D. for the balance) for a Stewart No. 1 Clipping Machine at once. If it is not satisfactory in every way I may return it and you will send me all I paid.

Name .....
Town .....
County ..... State .....
Ex. Office ..... Date .....

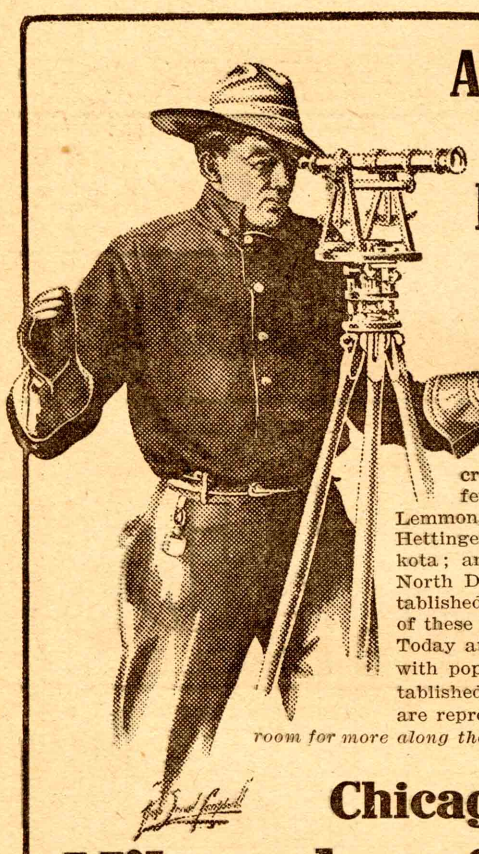
U D F

hall was on the second floor all right. (P. S. Mr. Pierson, please write it down.) And the second convention which was in progress Friday night was held in a room on the fourth floor in a remote part of the building. Now if the proceedings in the convention hall could be heard in that room, then the Denison Hotel has the most remarkable acoustic properties of any building we ever heard of. We have known of sound requiring a half hour to travel up one flight of stairs and then not have force enough left to penetrate through one door, when a person was called to get up in the morning, but this phenomenon that Pierson would have the honest farmers of North Dakota believe skins that stunt and lays it in the shade at 110 above. He asks you to believe that the sound from the convention hall traveled up two flights of stairs and far along the coridors and through a door where "he sat and listened to everything going on."

Mr. Everitt is writing this and he will say that the conspirators managed that I would be notified that the hearing would not be that night. When I reached our convention room I learned of it and arose to go to the hall. I was pulled down and told to not go near them. If I had gone, the program would have been changed, and it was only because of my absence that the fiends unburdened themselves. Every charge made against me there has been refuted, six people are under arrest for publishing them and three have fled. And this arch deceiver Pierson says: "What do you think of that?" and "Have you got confidence in him under these conditions?" We will say: Can you have a particle of confidence in such a clumsy liar as Chas. U. Pierson? If he does other things as clumsily as he lies, he is a bungler indeed.

About a year ago the Canadian branch of the A. S. of E. seceded from the parent society and embarked in the capital stock schemes and ownership of official paper. At the next annual meeting the popular newspaper heading giving the account was "Another Dream Shattered." The opinion of the majority of members present at the meeting was, that they had enough and desired to close up its affairs with as little loss as possible. Do present indications point to a different fate for the American Society?

Chas. U. Pierson says "the Producers and Consumers Equity Exchange is incorporated by the American Federation of Labor." Let's see. The president is Geo. W. Wickline, of Illinois, who has attached himself to every farm organization that came along and that offered an opportunity to farm the farmers. The secretary is of St. Louis, a Catholic priest, and the treasurer is Thos. Emmerton, farmer, of Wisconsin. Does the bunch look like A. F. of L. people? Pierson ought to be a hatter, as, by talking through his hat so much he certainly punctures a lot of them. If Pierson would have been at the Briggs House in Chicago, as the writer was for two days wrestling with the hydra-headed monster when it was trying to be born last July, he would know better what gave it birth. But laying aside the matter of its incorporators, it is clear enough that it suckled at the teat of the A. S. of E. for months before it assumed to have an independent existence.



Along the New Line to the Pacific Coast

Through the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho and Washington, the building of this railway opens up a country full of *money-making possibilities.* Rich farm lands are now selling at $10 per acre and upwards. They are bound to increase in value within the next few years. Three new towns—Lemmon, Butte County, South Dakota; Hettinger, Adams County, North Dakota; and Bowman, Bowman County, North Dakota—have recently been established. Three months ago the sites of these towns were open prairie lands. Today at each place a well-built town, with population of close to 500, is established; many trades and professions are represented. *But there is plenty of room for more along the Pacific Coast extension of the*

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

In the Dakotas, and in Montana, along the new line, the soil is a dark loam with a clay subsoil; good water is plentiful; rainfall is ample to raise the crops; the climate is healthful; the air is dry and invigorating; winters are mild; growing seasons are long. The deeded lands sell at $10 per acre, and upwards. *Last season many farmers made enough money from their first year's crops to pay for their land.* The Judith Basin, in central Montana, offers exceptional opportunities in farming, particularly in wheat and alfalfa raising.

The fruit-grower will find a good field along the new line in Washington. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots and small fruits grow well there. Last year hundreds of acres of bearing orchards produced crops which brought from $500 to $600 per acre.

Pamphlets describing these openings are free for the asking

F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO

F. N. Hicks, Traveling Passenger Agent, 313-314 Lemke Bldg., INDIANAPOLIS

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 5 Cents a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues will not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say; "I saw it advertised in Up-to-Date Farming."

Agents Wanted

Agents Dollar an hour or sample returnable. Automatic Curry Comb. Sample postpaid, 40c. Particulars free. Clean Comb Co., Dept, B. Racine, Wis.

Grippe preventative. A pleasant, harmless snuff. Will also cure catarrh. Two dimes worth will last a year. Agents wanted. White Eagle Remedy Co., Pine River, Minn.

Lady agents make big money selling CYCLONE one minute DISH WASHERS. FREE sample to workers. C. L. Randleman, Mfr., Des Moines, Iowa.

Special to agents. A golden opportunity. Anyone desiring to make money in a farming community write me quick for agency and county right. Its a chance of a lifetime. Write me asking for particulars. W. F. Smith, Box 81, McMillan, Luce County, Mich.

Badges & Banners

A. S. of E. Badges, Banners etc. for conventions, Parades, Celebrations and local use. Prices right. Show your colors. Illustrated catalogue free. E. G. Staats & Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Business Opportunities

Wanted Good man to join me in buying long established, profitable, and educative business. Address K, 113 N. Penn. St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dogs and Pet Stock

Collie Pups. Nelson's, Box B, Grove City, Pa.

Ferrets Raised in small lots; healthy stock; prices the lowest. C. Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

Farm Lands

Buy from the owner 400 acres, all level. tillable land, 4 miles from Souris, N. D. 10 elevators within five miles from land; $25.00 per acre. Have other farms for rent or sale. Easy payments. Address L. O. Tollefson, Souris, N. D.

Cheap Farm. Central Minnesota. Write Ed. Landwer, Gardena, N. Dak.

For Sale Improved 800-acre wheat farm, elevators 4 miles, up-to-date town. J. Frith, Moosomin, Sask, Can.

For Sale At Reasonable Prices. FARMS from $10.00 to $32.00 per acre. STONE building in good repair, rents $40 00 per month. DEMOCRATIC newspaper, good thing for right party. 1-2 or all of Grocery and Men's Furnishings, invoice $3,500. 3 dwelling houses, rent well, good income property. DRUG STORE in rural town, splendid business, good reason for selling. C. A. Fisher, Custer, Okla.

For Sale Good location, sightly 92 acres; fair buildings, fences, timber, tile, water, etc. Write C. Jewell, Spencer, O.

Sunny Tennessee presents poor man's as well as rich man's opportunities. $10 an acre land yields $100 and more an acre. Address Doak Aydelott Mayor, Tullahoma, Tenn.

Texas STATE LAND. Texas has passed new School Land Laws. Millions of acres to be sold by the State, $1.00 to $5.00 per acre; only one-fortieth cash and no more to pay for 40 years unless desired, and only 3 per cent interest. Only $12.00 cash to pay to the State on 160 acres at $3.00 per acre. Greatest opportunity. Land better than Oklahoma. Send 50 cents for Book of Instructions and New State Law. J. J. Snyder, School Land Locator. 133 9th St., Austin, Texas. Reference, Austin National Bank, also this paper.

Texas Panhandle; black land $8 to $16 per acre. Moody Lands Co., 125 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

WE can sell your property; send description and price. If you want to buy, state your wants. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Farm Products for Sale

Honey Finest quality clover honey in 30-pound cans. One can 11½c per pound; 2 or more cans 11c per pound. Send for price list. M. V. Facey, Preston, Filmore County, Minn.

Furs and Tanning

Fur Robes, Coats and Mittens. We want your cow or horse hide, and we will tan and make you a beautiful coat, robe or mittens to order. Samples and price list free. Galloway coats and robes for sale at wholesale prices. All work guaranteed. Milford Robe & Tanning Co., Milford, Ind.

Muskrat Mink and other furs wanted. Best assortment, top prices. Write today. Andrew Mest, Successor to Hoch & Mest, Reading, Pa.

We Tan and make ROBES and COATS from horse and cattle hides. Write for prices. Foote & Coddington, Traverse City, Mich.

Gates and Fencing

If You are looking for something CHEAP and useful in the fencing line, write MAD RIVER FENCE CO., West Liberty Ohio.

Special offer on first order in any county for our new style automatic gate. Address with stamp. Manlove Gate Co., 272 Htron St., Chicago, Ill.

Help Wanted

Farm hands wanted; married and single men on large fruit farm. Good wages. Work all year. Address C. M. Davidson, Supt. Rockwood, Ohio.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Angus CATTLE for sale or exchange for mules and horses. Myer & Son, Bridgeville, Del.

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Jacks and Jennetts; 30 head for sale. J. M. Outhouse, Patoka, Ill.

Machinery

Why not buy a gasoline engine to do your hard work? It is the cheapest help you can hire. An air-cooled engine is the best and cheapest. Built in four sizes, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10 H. P. Write for prices. The Air-Cooled Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 Baltic Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Advice and book free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer. Washington. D. C.

Poultry and Supplies

Burket's White Rocks will please you. Bred white, bred right, bred to lay. Eggs $1.00 per 15. White Rock Poultry Yards, Box X, Findlay, Ohio.

EGGS, Cockerels, Buff Rock. S. C. B. Leghorn, White Wyandotte. Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese, Buff Turkeys, Duroc Hogs, best families, farmers prices. Stock guaranteed as represented. Geo. W. Crim, Uhrichsville, Ohio.

Eggs for hatching; 25 varieties; poultry supplies; incubator chicks. Also pedigree strawberry plants. Write for catalog. Oakland Poultry Farm, Albert Lea, Minnesota.

Eggs: Narragansett and Bourbon Red, $3 per 11. Mammoth Bronze and White Holland, $2 per 11; Rowen and Pekin Ducks, $1 per 15. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

EGGS $1.00 per 13, $2.00 30. "Rhode Island Reds," "Buff," "Orpingtons." "Rose Comb Buff Leghorns." Stock for sale cheap. Catalog Free. Link Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

Eggs for hatching from 11 breeds pure-bred geese, turkeys, ducks and chickens. Stamp for circular. Mrs. Emma Timmerman, Janesville, Minn.

For Sale, Toulouse Geese for breeding. Melford King, Mechanicville, N. Y.

Poultry 20 leading varieties: Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Leghorns, etc. Eggs, $1.00. Albert Bagwell, Paducah, Ky.

Rhode Island Reds rose or single comb. Farmers, the Rhode Island Reds are the best all-around, general purpose fowl. Let us start you with prize winning stock, Eggs $1.50 per 15. Morning Glory Farm, Sellersburg, Ind.

Rhode Island Reds. Best all-round poultry for farmers and fanciers. Good layers. "I. P. Y." strain is best of the best. No stock for sale. Rose comb Reds—eggs $1.50 for 15; $2.50 for 30. Irvington Poultry Yards, Irvington, Ind.

Silver Wyandottes from Prize Winners, $2.00, Eggs in season. $1.50 per 15. Circular free. C.W. Browning, Box S, Portland, Mich.

64 Varieties Poultry, pigeons, hares. 20 eggs $1.00. Catalog and show record free. H. D. Roth, Box 14, Franconia, Pa.

The Highest standard of perfection in Golden Laced Wyandottes; eggs, guaranteed, $1.50 per sitting of 15. Warren K. Clouser, New Bloomfield, Pa.

30 varieties geese, ducks, chickens. Catalog free. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

20 Eggs, $1. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes. 30 other varieties. Also pigeons, hares, etc. List free. A. L. Bergey, Telford, Pa.

26 full blood S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs for $1.00; 100, $3.50. Circular free. Mark Harrison. White Pigeon, Mich.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Myer STRAWBERRY—the greatest market variety in Delaware. D. S. Myer & Son, Bridgeville, Delaware.

Seed Corn Pure bred Reid's Yellow Dent, and other varieties, tested and guaranteed. Premiums offered. Send for catalog. J. C. Harvey, Red Oak, Iowa.

Tobacco For Sale

For Sale 20.000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin. R. R. 5, Franklin, Ky.

Miscellaneous

$200 to $300 per month in the real estate business. $10 capital will start you. Experience unnecessary, as I prepare you and appoint you my special representative. Write for my free book. C. H. Gray. Pres., 873 Century Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted—Farmers to send address with 2 ct. stamp and learn how to keep cattle, poultry, all kinds of vegetables, fruit trees and plants free from vermin, insects, lice. Sanitary Remedies Co., Sonth Bend, Ind.

Business Exchange Advertising Pays a Land Man

Anything and everything farmers and their families buy and use can be profitably advertised in the Business Exchange. Among a great many other letters of recommendation we have one from J. J. Snyder, Austin, Texas, saying in part:

"The results from your paper have been quite satisfactory and I expect to continue. The order will come thru my advertising agents."

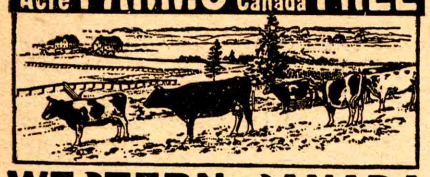
THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE

is primarily for the use of our subscribers. Sell your surplus grain, hay, pure bred live stock, poultry, etc., direct to consumers.

The cost is little—less than some papers charge for half our circulation. Only 5 cents a word each insertion. About 1,000,000 readers. Come in; sell to our UP-TO-DATE people.

Advertising Dept.
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

160 Acre FARMS IN Western Canada FREE



WESTERN CANADA

Some of the choicest lands for grain growing, stock raising and mixed farming in the new districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been Opened for Settlement under the

REVISED HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Entry may now be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader. Thousands of homesteads of 160 acres each are thus now easily available in these great grain-growing, stock-raising and mixed farming sections.

There you will find healthful climate, good neighbors, churches for family worship, schools for your children, good laws, sp ndid crops and railroads convenient to market.

Entry fee in each case $10.00. For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

W. H. ROGERS
3rd floor Term. Traction Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Canadian Government Agent

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
RAISIN VINEYARDS
Yielding 25 to 50% Annual Income

We are planting Vineyards of raisins and other grapes and selling them at half their matured value. Bring them to bearing FREE and continue their care, if desired. 5, 10 and 20-acre tracts SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS, as low as $25.00 down per acre.

After four years will net 25 to 50 per cent. on investment, bearing forever, increasing with age, and insuring perpetual income. A splendid annuity, much better than life insurance. Raisins are a sure crop and staple. No waste or loss. No cold storage or hurried shipments; you can hold crop for best price. Write today for illustrated booklet of "cold facts." As offer is limited a small remittance will reserve tract. Reference, any Pasadena Bank.

ARROWHEAD REALTY CORPORATION
Dept. E. Pasadena, Cal.

I Will Make You Prosperous

If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once. Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Full particulars free. Write today. Address Harry W. Cross, Pres.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.
139 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.
139 Athenaeum Building, Chicago, Ill.

For information as to lands in
THE NATION'S GARDEN SPOT
along the
ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD
in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to
WILBUR McCOY
Agricultural and Immigration Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

$50 CASH and $10 Per Month buys a $500 25 acre poultry, fruit and vegetable farm. New 3 room cottage like cut. Best climate, water and markets in Sunny Virginia. Other lands $10 acre up. Send for beautiful pamphlet, maps and rates.

F. H. LA BAUME, A. & I. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., Box N, Roanoke, Va.

Farm Opportunities Near
SALEM, OREGON
"THE CHERRY CITY"

on the beautiful Willamette River. Hop, walnut and fruit farms pay $200 to $500 per acre net; dairy farms pay $200; improved farms $25 to $200 per acre; unimproved, $5 to $25. Excursion rates to Salem in March and April. For information and hard facts address
BOARD OF TRADE, ROOM 34, SALEM, OREGON

$10.00 CASH and $10.00 per month will buy a beautiful California Vineyard, the income from which will be sufficient to make you independent for life. Handsome pamphlet, valuable information and contract FREE.
SACRAMENTO VALLEY IMPROVEMENT CO., St. Louis, Mo

$5 A DAY MADE BY VETERINARY DENTISTS

We teach you the work at home in three months of your spare time by Illustrated Lectures, and grant Diploma with Degree. Small cost. Easy to learn. Satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated book FREE. Write at once.
Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Dept. 9 Detroit, Mich.

ORDER A BUNDLE

Special price to those who want bundles of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for educational purposes. Ten or more of any issue sent postpaid to one address or several addresses at 1 cent each. Every number is good for this purpose. Get a supply and hand them out at the next meeting of farmers in your locality.

UP-TO-DATES *in bundles, 1 cent each.*

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

The Whole Sheet False

There were twenty-four criminally libelous, false statements in the December-January number of the bastard sheet, alleged official paper — Equity Farm Journal — and many other false statements of a milder type. If there was one unadulterated, true statement in it, we have not been able to discover it.

Farmers have been deceived all their lives and have been following false leaders most of the time, but there never was a time in the history of American agriculture when they were expected to be such sorry dupes as at the present time. Do the farmers of this country want such a paper as the official paper of a movement founded on the principles of equity and justice? If they do, or if a single farmer does, then they deserve all the ills that have attended farming in the past, to be perpetuated in the future. We will not believe they will allow such a sheet to represent "the noblest occupation of man," as proclaimed by the first President of our country.

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION. *I attended a meeting at Minot, N. D. The State organizer, Mr. Pierson, was there and he said a lot of things about you. After the meeting I got a copy of the Equity Farm Journal, in which they say you tell untruths. (1) That you deny the idea that the new press should be the society's property; (2) and the seed corn story; (3) and the three names you did business under; (4) and that the second convention had less than one dozen delegates. Cannot you clear these matters up to the satisfaction of all minds?—A reader of Up-to-Date Farming for ten years and one who gives you credit for launching the A. S. of E., S. S. Petry, Berthold, N. D.*

ANSWER. (1) Pierson, Bowne, Nelson, Pauley and that gang would take the clothes from my body, the roof from over my head, the food from my mouth, if they could, just as they think, because the members of the society contributed $387.81 toward buying an $18,000 press and I paid the balance the press should belong to them. I know Nelson, Gentner, and Bowne would have taken the press away from me, as Nelson and Gentner took a copy of my subscription list "by strategy," as C. U. Pierson said, if they could have schemed to do it. Who ever heard before of people going over the country and printing in a paper such preposterous claims? They do it to deceive the members. How long will the members submit? (2) A pure invention. I never sold any corn under such a name except a sweet corn that is listed in nearly all seed catalogs. Never represented any corn as found with Egyptian mummies. The story is absolutely false. (3) Also the names J. A. Everitt Seed Co., O. K. Seed Co., and United States Seed Co., "three names to catch more suckers," as they said. Pure invention also. The only name we were doing business under was J. A. Everitt, Seedsman, a corporation of which I was president. Any person can easily verify my statement and prove theirs false. (4) Whether there were a dozen, or more or less, matters not. There were enough true and loyal delegates to hold a legal convention, and there would have been many more if the true and loyal ones had not returned to their homes in disgust before the second convention was called. How long will farmers stand to be deceived by these liars?

Q. *We received an application for an organizer's commission from Winchester, Tenn., but he failed to sign his name. Whose is it?*

Q. *What does "R. R." stand for in F. S. of E. blanks?—Sumner S. Beam, Black Creek, Ont.*

A. "Rural Route."

Q. (1) *When a local union as a body refuses to go with the F. S. of E., can ten or more of the members assemble and pay their dues and form a new local of the F. S. of E.?* (2) *Can a member send his dues to headquarters, $1.20, and become a member at large?—Ernest A. Beach, Hanks, Ky.*

A. (1) Yes. (2) Yes. See also F. S. of E. official page.

Q. *In your issue of December 1, 1905, you state that there had been donated $1,605.10 toward the Equity press, and in your issue of February 1, 1908, you state the amount as only $381.81. What explanation have you to make?* (2) *Why did you change the name of the A. S. of E. to the F. S. of E.?* (3) *If you still publish the official paper, why did you not publish the proceedings of the last national convention?* (4) *Why is it you now only want farmers to join the F. S. of E.?—Tom McGrath, Donnybrook, N. D.*

A. (1) Refer to page 9, December 1, 1905, issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING under "Press Fund" and you will find the item "A Friend, $1.000. The friend was the writer, J. A. Everitt. The thousand dollars was paid as I have paid all the balance except $381.81 contributed and $80 for shares. Any difference is accounted for by the shrinkage between amount subscribed and the amount paid, I suppose. Mr. Tubbs kept all the records and money until he turned the money over to me to apply on the press with his statement, which I have. (2) See pages 16 and 17 of February 15th number. (3) Because they were not delivered to me and I could not get them. (4) It was thought wise by the second convention to do this in view of the conduct of the first convention.

Q. *I have a few questions to ask, which I beg of you to answer for me and give me the true facts, as I must have them true, right and corrcet.* (1) *Is it a fact that President Barnett has not resigned? and did you know it to be so when you printed it in your paper?* (2) *How did it happen*

EQUITY GRAIN BIN

Storage question has been solved. I have thoroughly examined it. It is absolutely water proof, fire proof, rot proof, wevil proof, and is dryer of damp grain. Will last a lifetime, and costs much less than a timber granary. For particulars write to Geo. M. Boll, Mt. Hope, Kan. In my judgment this bin will solve the grain storage problem on the farm.

H. B. SHERMAN.

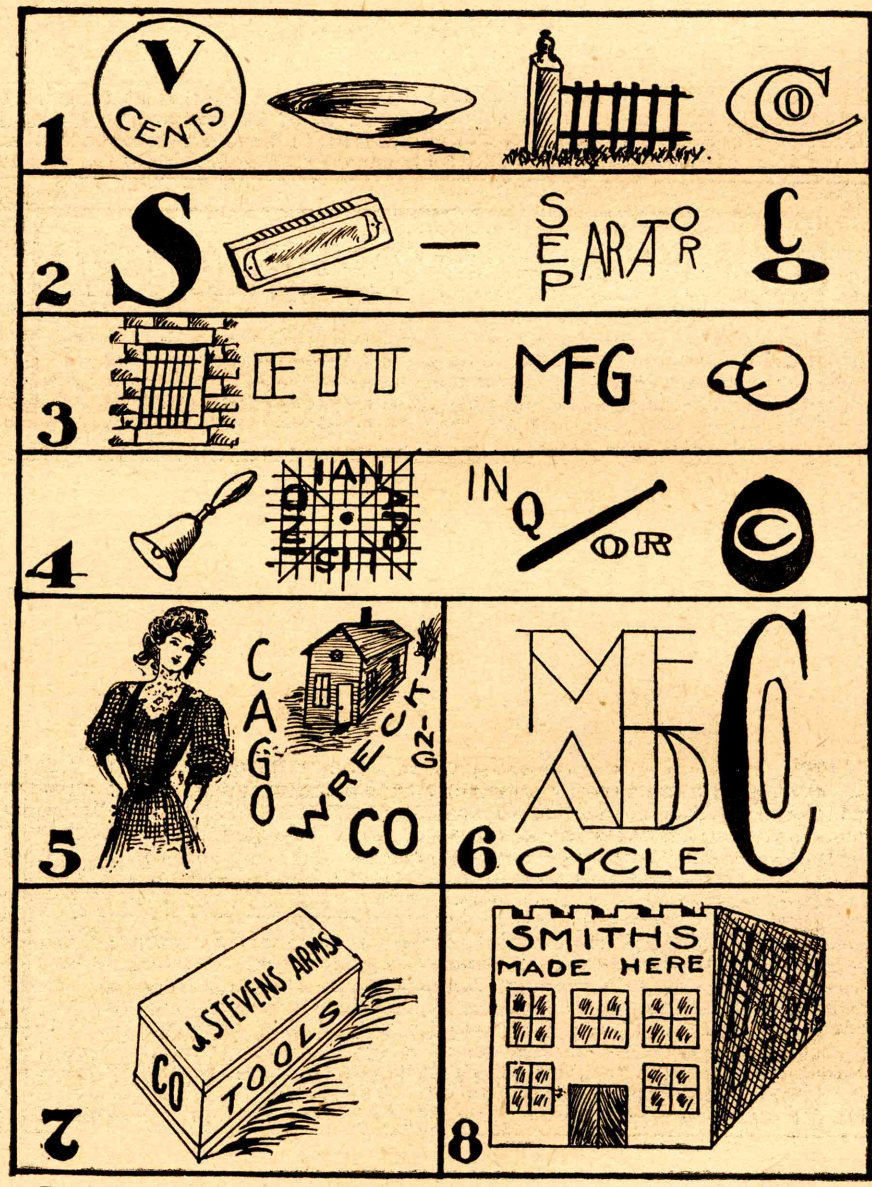
THE NEVER FLINCH HOG CATCHER

One man can catch and hold the largest and most vicious hog for the purpose of ringing, altering, taming or removing tushes. Always ready, unbreakable, pays for itself first time used. Price $1.00 delivered. Write for full description. Agents wanted.

The Never Flinch Hog Catcher Company
Wapakaneto, Ohio, Dpt. I

Another Puzzle for You

The returns from the Rebus in the February 15 number have been so gratifying taht we are going to try our readers' skill again. This time we have eight different Rebuses to offer. Each one represents the name of a firm whose advertisement appears **in this issue of the paper.** These are not hard, and by looking through the advertisements you will be able to make each one out. Try for yourself and see and send us the result. It may be we will get no correct answer **(and in that case the prices go to the one nearest correct)**, so send the best solution you can.



Read the following conditions:

Arrange your answers neatly and number each consecutively, allowing an entire line to each.

When you answer tell us in not over fifty words which advertisement in this issue appeals to you most. This advertisement must be one not included in the Rebus nor relate to Up-to-Date Farming or The Third Power book.

For the best solution and article we receive on or before March 15, we will give a prize of $1.50 in cash. The next best will receive $1.00 and the two next best 50 cents each.

No money required to compete for, or to get a prize if you are entitled to it. This is a bona-fide offer made by the publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and there is no "catch" in it.

Try your skill, as you stand an equal chance with any of our readers.

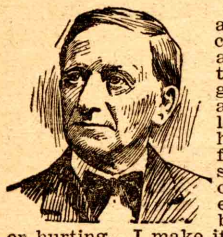
Winners will be announced in the issue of April 1, and prize money forwarded immediately. Address all answers to

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, (Rebus Dept.) INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

SEED CORN

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE. Earliest Maturing Big Eared Corn in the world. Made 146 bushels per acre. It costs but 25 cents per acre for seed. Big illustrated catalog of seed corn and all kinds of Farm and Garden Seeds mailed FREE if you mention this paper
RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, SHENENDOAH, IOWA
(LARGEST SEED CORN GROWERS IN THE WORLD)

Don't Wear A Truss



Brooks' Appliance is a new scientific discovery with automatic air cushions that draws the broken parts together and binds them as you would a broken limb. It absolutely holds firmly and comfortably and never slips; always light and cool and conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting. I make it to your measure and send it to you on a strict guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded and I have put my price so low that anybody, rich or poor, can buy it. Remember, I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it—and if it doesn't satisfy you, you send it back to me and I will refund your money. The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square and I have sold to thousands of people this way for the past five years. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies, no fakes. I just give you a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

C. E. BROOKS, 7197 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

FAT PEOPLE

I Will Send You a Trial Treatment Free

I can reduce your weight Three to Five Pounds a Week and turn ill health into robust health, mental sluggishness into activity, and relieve that feeling of fullness and oppression by producing healthy digestion and assimilation. No distasteful dieting or starvation, no exercising, no nauseating drugs or sickening pills that ruin the stomach. I am a regular practising physician and a specialist in the successful reduction of superfluous fat. My new and scientifically perfected method strengthens the heart and enables you to breathe easily, and quickly removes double-chin, large stomach and fat hips. Prominent physicians advise their patients to take my treatment and leading doctors themselves are my patients. I absolutely guarantee satisfaction in every case. Write to-day for free trial treatment. I will also send you free my new book on Obesity. It will give you detailed outline of my treatment; it will be sent you free. Address

HENRY C. BRADFORD, M. D.,
826 Bradford Building, 20 East 22d Street, New York City.

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers

that Speer was appointed to the position that he held, and by whom recommended? (3) Tell me about the Kentucky State meeting and what success you had there; have been told that you attended same. Please give me the facts of these questions and oblige.—Henry V. Liebig, Mascoutah, Ill.

A. (1) President Barnett did resign. (2) Speer was recommended to the Board of Directors by Tubbs and myself. Understand now that while an office of director of organization was created by the 1906 convention the officer was not elected and Speer was appointed by the board. Therefore they had a perfect right to remove him for incompetency or any other good cause. There was nothing wrong in recommending Mr. Speer, neither in appointing him to the position, but the wrong was in the Board of Directors continuing him after I had recommended his removal and after the result of his work showed clearly that he was incompetent for the position. Please read on page 26 of February 15th number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for some more light on how things were done in 1907. I refer to the affidavit covering the Garrett M. Walrod letter. (3) You asked me to tell you about the Kentucky State meeting. I don't know what your object is, but I will say that on the urgent invitation of many members in Kentucky to attend the meeting, I went down. As I expected, the convention was in control of delegates who were at the national convention. Perhaps you know that Kentucky had nineteen delegates to the convention, and the convention was largely dominated or influenced by one Mr. Borland, the same man who was very prominent in the national convention, and who has the power to sway the ordinary delegates with his oratory and figures of speech. I went to the convention hoping that I could be of some assistance to them. On invitation I spoke to the delegates and told them of some of the things that had transpired at headquarters during 1907 and made some reference to the convention, and again claimed that the delegates were deceived and gave them some reasons for my claim.

Lawyer Borland followed me and delivered an address that was a mass of evasions and misrepresentations. His ability as a speaker and to make apt illustrations that had no bearing on the subject whatever and the fact that he followed me, I could see rather left the convention in his favor, and as they were deploring that so much time was consumed and so much business to be done, an opportunity did not present for me to make any reply to his address, but I did at various times refute statements made and set them right. Particularly was this the case when Secretary Robertson placed the blame for failure to get official papers on the publisher. I obliged him to admit that he did not make his report to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, but that he made them to the headquarters of the American Society of Equity. By his own showing there were over 1,000 more members in Kentucky than were on the subscription list of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

I stayed till noon of the second day, when I was obliged to leave. I left with the committee on resolutions the following recommendations:

First. "The most important matters before this convention, as it appears to me, is to take such action as will maintain the organization of the society already accomplished in the State, by the payment by members of the 1908 dues and produce conditions that will cause the organization to increase.

Second. "In view of the conduct of the present active headquarters of the A. S. of E. a great many members in Kentucky will not support it. I may safely say, a great majority of them will ont.

Third. "For this convention to declare in favor of supporting the headquarters as now conducted will alienate a large number of members and will operate against the development of the society in the State.

Fourth. "I cannot support the headquarters, nor can UP-TO-DATE FARMING consistently support it.

Fifth. "Therefore I believe, for the good of the organization in your State, this convention should resolve to keep all funds from fees and dues in the State except the portion that should go to the official paper, UP-TO-DATE FARMING. This to continue until a headquarters is established that will properly represent the society and maintain the true principles and the original plan, and will assure the wise expenditure of the funds for the accomplishment of the objects of the society.

Sixth. "If this recommendation is rejected, and if the convention concludes to support the national headquarters as now conducted, in my judgment it should also indorse the alleged official paper."

Q. *The Green Lake local union have decided to not pay dues to the A. S. of E. headquarters, and as we understand the F. S. of E. advocates the original principles and plan of the society, we want to know if the Farmers Society of Equity is legally incorporated under that name. I was selected to write to you for this information.—A. E. Westling, Princeton, Minn.*

A. The F. S. of E. does advocate the original principles and will accomplish the original objects by the simple, tried and proven plan that gave many benefits to farmers already. The F. S. of E. is not incorporated, but is at present considered a holding society. This was deemed the proper way by many of the best informed members of the old society. The object sought is to be in a position for both factions to come together as soon as the principles of Equity again prevail with the old headquarters. The F. S. of E. is qualified to charter local unions, which it does free on report of new ones or old ones on payment of 50 cents. Each local organized, or affiliating, is also supplied with seal, supplies, etc. Read first column on F. S. of E. official page and pages 16 and 17 February 15th issue.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS

$100,000 for one invention; another $8,500. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense.

Patent Obtained or Fee Returned.
CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Att'ys,
(Established 15 years)
1010 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

MEN WANTED RELIABLE men in every locality throughout United States and Canada to advertise our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $90 a month and expenses $3.50 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed. Write for particulars. Salus Medicina l Co., London, Ontario, Can.

Agents $103.50 per month selling these wonderful Scissors. V. C. Giebner, Columbus, O. sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it, we show how. Fass Outfit. U Thomas Mfg. Co., 200 H St., Dayton, O.

Agents, Don't Hesitate write at once; we will positively show you how to make $25 every day in the week; new invention, everybody wants one; just hand them out and collect your money; free sample. Rapid Automatic Co., 510, Cincinnati, O.

Wanted Lubricating oil agents, good reliable men to sell our high grade lubricating oils, greases, etc. Also Barn, Roof, and House paints on commission, either side line or full time. Goods sold direct to consumer. Address The Reliable Oil & Paint Co., Cleveland, O.

Sell Tobacco and Cigars locally or traveling. Salary or Commission. Full time or sidiline. Good pay; promotion; experience unnecessary. Address Morotock Tobacco Works, Box C53, Danville, virginia.

20 GOOD COLORED POST CARDS All Different. Pretty Girls, Landscapes, Flowers, Comics, Etc. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. **10c**
U. S. LEE, 15 W. Madison St., Chicago

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract.
IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 79 PARSONS, KANS.

$21 a week to put out Merchandise and Grocery Catalogs. Home territory. American Home Supply Co., Dept. M 144, Chicago.

FREE TRIAL OF TREATMENT **RUPTURE CURED** BY **Stuart's Plaster-Pads**

means a permanent cure, absolutely guaranteed and you do away with the painful irritating unsatisfactory truss altogether. No buckles—no straps—no springs. Adheres closely to body, holds rupture in place and cures the most obstinate cases. Easily applied—soft as velvet—will not blister or irritate most delicate skin. Only short time required for permanent cure. Treatment is private, costs very little and does not interfere with your work. Has cured thousands, on our guarantee. If you wish to be cured, write at once for FREE "Trial of Treatment" and illustrated booklet.

Address
Stuart Plaster-Pad Co., 59 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo

Try Mine With the Money in Your Own Pocket
Nothing to Pay Down To Try My Wagon Box Spreader

Bill Galloway Says

For You To Get Your Pencil Now and Write Him a Postal or Send Him This Free Coupon For His New, Big, 1908 Free Book About Fertilizing—and The Red Hottest Spreader in The World.

Get your **name** and **address** down to me now and **I'll prove** to you that you **can't afford** to be without one of my Galloway Wagon Box Manure Spreaders. I'll prove it and make you bound you won't have any other kind. That's the idea. Get your name down to me once and then **it's "up to me"** to **interest** and **prove** to you the claim made by me and the users of my **Galloway Spreaders** that it's **"the Champion of the World."** In fact, it's the **only practical** wagon box manure spreader made today. Worth $25.00 to $50.00 more than any other. Is the **only endless apron force feed** spreader made and is 5 times as durable as any other spreader made. Is the **lightest draft** spreader made, and will save your horses—save half your **time** or your men's time—get you larger and better crops. Pay for itself **quickly** in so many ways that you'll be bound to get one when you read my valuable and interesting Free Book for 1908. Hand labor is high—every foot of soil pays better if **properly** spread with Manure that costs you **nothing** except for help and time to **spread** it right. Now look here. This is **your chance.** Decide to write me and **get** my **Free Fertilizer Profits** and **Galloway Manure Spreader Book** for 1908, and let me make **you** the first one in your district—my **Special Money Making Proposition.** My letter and Free Spreader Catalog will tell you all the superior points—splendid Construction and about the practical **exclusive value** parts of my **Galloway Wagon Box Spreader** and about my **Complete Spreader.** I'll make you a **personal proposition** that you'll be sure to take me up on when you read my new, Free Book for 1908 about my

GALLOWAY

Endless Apron Force Feed Wagon Box Attachment Manure Spreader—Fits Any Wagon Truck

What do you know about spreaders? I can hear you say **"Just about the average."** That's it. That's why I want **to talk** to you. There are about **15 Red Hot Facts** I'll send you **proof** of in my **Free Book** with 100 or 200 other points that will **"put you wise"** to "average" spreader **weak spots.** I've had **all** the spreaders made **tested** to work besides mine. I tell you how in my Free Book. I'll tell you about their gears and the simplicity of my spreader. I'll tell you why wheels front and back should tread. Tell you why the reach on your truck saves strain on the box and repair bills of other spreaders. Tell you why Galloway Malleable Parts are simple and guaranteed for 25 years. Tell you about my exclusive **force feed.** About my **seven distinct patents** that are **exclusive** and make my **Galloway** the **only Spreader perfectly adjustable to your wagon gears.** Send you scores of letters from practical farmers whose experience with my **Galloway Spreader** will interest you, be of **greatest value** to you, and prove claims that I know will convince you.

Now **I** want **you** to **investigate first**—try my Galloway **30 Days Free next**—and **buy last.** That's my way. **Buy** when **you** are **satisfied.** My **special proposition** to you comes in my letter to you with my **Big, Free** 1908 **Book.**

Spend one cent now to save $50.00 by writing me a **postal**—or enclose the free coupon above in an envelope, and **get your name** and **address** down here to me, now—today so I can send you a thousand **Red Hot Facts** about Fertilizing—Money Saving—Money Making—and the **practical** "horse sense" proof on the manure spreading proposition.

William Galloway, President
The William Galloway Co.
509 Jefferson Street, Waterloo, Iowa

Write Your Name to Me Below, Fold, or Tear This Out and Mail Today

William Galloway,
509 Jefferson Street, Waterloo, Iowa.
I want to know how "Brain, Sweat and Energy" make your **Galloway Spreader** and **judge** for **myself** what I think of it. Send me your **Big, Free Book** for 1908 —postpaid.

Name.....
P.O.....
State.....

Spend 1 Cent To Save $50.00

30 Days Free Trial

Gold Bond $25,000.00 Guarantee

Get My Special Proposition Price

Read What This Man Says:

Claremont, Minn., Dec. 29, '07.
Mr. Wm. Galloway, Waterloo, Ia.
Dear Sir:—I must say that the spreader I bought of you last spring is a Grand Spreader. I have spread all kinds of manure—even hard, frozen chunks and it scatters everything. You can't break it. My neighbors all have large ones and always breaking down, but the Galloway is the one you can't break. My pair of 3-year-old colts weigh 950 lbs. each and they handle it easy. The big ones take 4 horses every time. Wishing you a happy and a prosperous new year, I remain, Yours truly,
D. HISSAM.

Merchandise From Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales

30 to 50 per cent Saved on Staple Merchandise.

OUR WONDERFUL 1908 OFFER.

Wrecking prices are known as bargain prices. The most wonderful bargain offering ever advertised. Such an opportunity seldom occurs. The very best manufactured articles are being offered at less than original cost of production. We do not buy our goods in the regular way, but take advantage of various sales to secure bargains. Our mammoth plant is the largest in the world devoted to the sale of general stocks. Over 35 acres literally covered with merchandise.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

You Must Buy At These Astonishing Low Prices. Don't Wait Until It is Too Late. Send Us Your Order Today.

9x12 ft. Brusseles Rugs, $8.95

Special bargain lot; beautiful designs; richly blended color combinations; Send us your idea as to color and pattern and we will send you a rug that will meet with entire approvel. Matting 9c up. Send for our free catalog today. Velvet Rugs, 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft 6. in. $18.45

Furniture! MAMMOTH BARGAIN SALE Furniture!

The Chicago House Wrecking Co. announces its most wonderful, mammoth Bargain Sale of high grade Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Household Goods, Office Fixtures, Desks, School House Furniture and Furniture used in furnishing homes, offices or buildings of any kind. The material we are offering in this advertisement was bought by us at ***Sheriffs' Sales, Receivers' Sales; Assignees' Sales, Manufactures' Sales, Etc.***

WE ARE ORIGINATORS AND THE ONLY HOUSE OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.

We do not resort to any ordinary methods in securing the bargains we place upon the markets of the world. No Forced Sales of any kind occur without the presence of our representative. Thus you see millions of dollars worth of products are annually placed in our hands and disposed of by us at prices that seldom represent the original cost of production.

Our wonderful Furniture Exhibition Room located at our main plant in Chicago is the marvel of visitors.

We devote an entire building 160x600 ft. to our display of Handsome and Ornamental Furniture and Household Goods Bargains. Visitors from every part of the globe have gazed with astonishment and wonder at our enormous collections of useful merchandise.

We offer you an opportunity of purchasing by mail, direct from the advertisement, selections made with greatest care from our enormous bargain stock. Here you have an opportunity to make selections quickly and correctly. You are backed by our binding guarantee. So you buy with entire confidence. You know positively you will get what you purchase. That's why we are successful. That's why our business has reached its extensive proportions, until today it is one of

Chicago's Leading Enterprises.

We advise you to purchase quickly. Our stock is an ever moving one. It may be here today and gone to-morrow. Take advantage of this chance while it presents itself to you Our customers who have dealt with us in the past recognize the virtue of quick action. Bargains wait for no one.

There are thousands of other bargains in our catalog. Be sure and have a copy handy.

Satisfaction guaranteed or Money Refunded. That was our motto when we opened our doors for business and it shall ever continue to be our motto. We need the confidence of every customer.

See the bottom of this advertisement in regard to our catalog and take advantage of the suggestion offered. No matter what you need in the furniture line, we can supply it. By that we mean we will save you from 30 to 60 per cent. If you find you are mistaken and have not secured a bargain as represented by us, we are ready to protect you by taking back the merchandise and refunding your purchase price.

Should your needs not be represented by the articles shown in this advertisement, please explain them to us. We have everything in the furniture line from the cheapest kitchen chair to the most expensive Oriental Rug. From this mammoth stock you can surely satisfy your every want at the lowest bargain prices.

The World's Bargain Center

Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have learned to recognize the virtue of our business. We stand between you and high prices. The greater part of our stock consists of absolutely brand new, first-class merchandise that we have secured in connection with our purchase of stocks at SHERIFFS' and RECEIVERS' SALES. Our enormous warehouses are overflowing with merchandise secured from such sources. Our wonderful growth and expansion is the best evidence of our ability to serve you. Merchandise of the highest quality is sold at sacrifice prices. Each day some new addition to our stock compels us to dispose of what we have on hand. The time to buy is when these bargains, shown you in this advertisement, are calling on you for action. Send us your order today and be convinced.

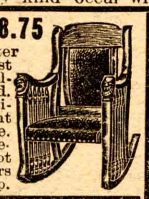
Our Guarantee We guarantee absolute satisfaction. A satisfied customer means more to us than a large sale. Every article you purchase from us is guaranteed absolutely as represented. If you find it to the contrary, we hold ourselves in readiness to make good our representations. If the goods received are not as represented, we will take them back and refund your purchase price at once. There will be no argument about the return of your money. All you need to say is that "goods are not satisfactory." That's enough for us. Money will be promptly refunded to you. Send us your order today.

We cheerfully invite investigation as to our responsibility. Our capital stock and surplus is over $1,000,000.00. We refer you to any commercial institution in Chicago or anywhere else. Look us up in Dun's or Bradstreet's; ask any Express Company; write to the editor of this or any other paper; if you want more positive proof, write to our depository, the Drovers' Deposit National Bank, Chicago.

Morris Chairs, $2.95

Just received from Manufactures' sale. Height 40 ins., depth 29 ins., width 27 ins. Golden Oak or Mahogany finish. Back adjustable to five positions. Best Imported Velour upholstered seat and back. Spring construction. Wonderful bargain. Others up to $30.

$20.00 Rocker $8.75



Lot No. 1918. Quarter Sawed Oak frame. Best Sterling Leather upholstery, beautifully carved. A stylish piece of furniture. Secured at recent Manufacturers' sale. Only 40 left. Also secured at recent bankrupt sale 4 carloads odd chairs and divans. From 60c up.

ROLL TOP DESK, $12.50

From recent Sheriffs' sale; golden oak; 48 in. long, 30 ins. deep and 45 ins. high; ideal business man's desk; others up to $250.00. Flat top desks $4.00 up; office fixtures and supplies of all kinds

High Grade Linoleum 38c sq. yd.

3 carload extra good quality Linoleum secured at recent Sheriffs' sale; rich colors; floral and tile patterns; 2 yds. wide; worth 60c. Write for samples. Genuine Imported German Granite Inlaid Linoleum 78c per sq. yd,

MissionRocker $2.75

Beautifully finished in Weathered Oak; "Fleur de Lis" carving on top panel; upholstered with a fine grade of specially prepared leather. Worth $6.00 Be sure and buy one of these handsome rockers for your home. Just 60 left. Send us your order today, now, before they go.

Boston Leather Couch only $12.00 each.

From Manufacturers' sales; beautiful design; full continuous roll; Diamond Tufted top; best quality filling; beautiful hand carved claw feet. Worth . . . $25.00 Write for our special couch circular.

VERTICAL FILES, $13

Solid Oak finished golden; 4 large drawers; 20,000 letter filing capacity; furnished with set of alphabetical guides; has every improved feature; absolutely brand new. Be sure and write for our special circular of Office Furniture and Supplies, just off the press. Folders, Record Guides, Guide Cards, Etc., furnished at cost.

STYLISH LACE CURTAINS, 90c

Best quality Nottingham Lace Curtains at less than cost of manufacture; 3 yd. lengths, has beautifully figured center and dainty, lacey border; a remarkable bargain. Order at once before the stock on hand is sold out. Other curtains up to $8.00 pair.

ROCKERS, $1.65

An elegant and elaborately carved rocker at a marvelously low price; Mahogany, Golden or Weathered Oak finish; exceedingly comfortable, Worth $5.00. Write for our special list of Parlor Furniture. We can save you 30 to 60 per cent on anything you select.

PARLOR DAVENPORTS, $21.00

From Manufacturers' sales; Quarter sawed oak frame best imported velour upholstery; Oil spring construction very stylish and ornamental. Also full line of Bed Davenports from $10.00 up.

COMBINATION BOOK CASES $8.50

Solid Golden Oak; elegantly carved; beautifully finished; sumptuously appointed desk section; adjustable shelves; strongly constructed. Others up to $27. Library cases $4.50, up. Library tables $4.00 up. Sectional book cases Mahogany and Oak $10.25 up.

CHENILLE COVERS, 53c

One bargain lot of magnificent covers. Strikingly brilliant colors and designs. Astonishing value at the great reduction below cost at which we offer them. Write for special portier circulars.

Sleepy Hollow Rockers, $11.45

Quarter Sawed Oak frame. Genuine Leather upholstery. Diamond tufted continuous seat and back. Elegantly carved. Worth $25.00. Be sure and write for our special bargain catalog. We save you from 30 to 60 per cent on furniture.

3-Piece Parlor Suite, $9.95

A highly ornamental and stylish parlor suite; mahoganyfinish; best grade Imported velour upholstery; oil tempered spring construction. Actual value, $22.00, Others up to $70.

White Frost Refrig'rs, $11.75.

Two carloads secured at recent Manufacturer's sale. Made entirely of galvanized sheet steel with solid brass trimings. Enameled pure white. Owing to scientific circulation as well as thorough insulation are great ice savers. Worth $28.00. While they last we offer them at a fraction of real value $11.75

OAK SIDEBOARDS, $10.00 up.

Solid Oak finished Golden; large linen drawers; plush lined silver drawer serpentine top drawer; large french Beveled Plate Mirror. An astonishing bargain. New style Buffets, $12.00 up. Write for our special buffet circulars.

Turkish Rockers $22.40

Genuine leather upholstering; oil tempered spring construction; best grade filling; exceedingly comfortable and handsome. Worth $50. Complete line of Turkish chairs, all grades of leather from $17.00 to $55.00.

HEAVY IRON BEDS, $1.35

Lot No. 73. 50 like illustration. All sizes. Beautifully enameled in white, blue, pink, green and black. Others up to $20. Pillows 27c each, Mattresses $1.35 up, Springs $1.35 up.

PARLOR STANDS, $1.35

From recent Bankrupt sale; elegantly carved; Golden Oak and Mahogany finish; neatly carved; beautiful designs; wonderful bargain at our extremely low price.

Others as low as 74c and up to $18.00. Be sure and write for our special parlor furniture circular.

Elastic Felt Mattress, $5.95

Best grade; sanitary, absolutely vermin proof and non-absorbent never requires remaking; satin finished ticking; soft downy and comfortable; doubled stitched; all sizes.

Colonial Brass Beds $16.45

From recent manufacturers' sale. Positively the most wonderful brass bed value ever offered; best workmanship and material; value easily $32.00. Others up to $60.00.

STYLISH IRON BEDS, $5.95

Worth $12.50; absolutely brand new and of perfect workmanship; all sizes; variety of popular colors; handsomely decorated in beautiful gold dipped ornamentations; we also have 200 iron frame springs, fitted with strong support at $1.35. Handsome, Artistic, Genuine Brass Beds latest styles $16.50 up.

Pillar Extension Tables, $8.40.

34 beautiful solid Golden Oak Tables like cut, worth $22.00; 6 ft. extension; also 5 leg, 6 ft. extension tables, $4.45. Solid Oak dining chairs, finely finished $1.25 up Leather upholstered box seat diners $2.65 up.

Write for our special circular of dining room furniture.

CHILD'S TOILET CHAIR, 30c

Handsomely decorated. Full back with three turn spindles. Built in an extra durable manner. Can be had painted red or in golden oak finish. 30 same as above without commode. Price each - - - - - 25c

Rubberized Galvo Roofing $1.25

The greatest Roofing value on earth. No higher grade manufactured. Unexcelled in quality, wear and economy Can be put on over shingles without removing them. Does not require a coating after it is on. Weatherproof and fire proof. Has a rubbery surface Made of high grade natural pure ashphalt. 1 Ply ***$1.25*** 2 Ply ***$1.40*** 3 Ply ***$1.75*** Prices per sq. is of 108 sq. ft.

Enameled Kitchen Sinks, $1.00

New blue enameled, 16x24 with nickel-plated strainer, enameled inside and outside, price.....$1.00
Cast-iron flat rim white porcelain enameled kitchen sinks, size 18x30 with nickel-plated strainer.....$1.75
Handsome high back, one-piece, white enameled cast-iron seamless kitchen sinks.....$11.00
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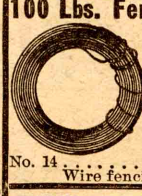

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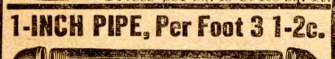

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OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MARCH 15, 1908 Number 6

NEW 1908 IMPROVED DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS SWEEPING THE FIELD

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The new patented centre-balanced bowl with its separate spindle is a triumph in separator construction and the whole machine from the patented "anti-splash" sanitary supply can to the base, is a lesson in mechanical beauty, simplicity and convenience, operating as smoothly and noiselessly as a watch. Only one tool — a screwdriver — is required to set the machine or to entirely remove its parts. The new De Laval sells on its appearance alone while back of that are those unsurpassed mechanical and skimming qualities that have made the De Laval the world's standard. Nothing like it has ever been produced before and it is fully ten years in advance of any other separator made today.

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Anyone owning two or more cows suffers a daily loss if he is not separating his milk with a good separator. Those who are thinking of purchasing separators should not delay until Spring or even another week to do so. Your daily losses without a separator will soon pay for one. If you don't know your nearest local De Laval agent, send for his name and address and our new catalog at once and request a free demonstration of one of our own machines in your own home. Don't fail to examine the new De Laval line before you buy, otherwise you must surely regret it later on. Furthermore, it will pay you to act quickly, for although the capacity of the De Laval factory is one-half greater than a year ago, it is more than likely that the demand for De Laval machines cannot be met promptly a month or so later when cows begin to freshen and grass comes. Don't delay. Write today.

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MOTHERS, you know, as all the world knows, that the success in life of your boys and girls is heaven to you. There is little else in the world worth living for. "Give your boys and girls a chance." Give them an education which will fit them for the stern realities of life. Teach them to love home by making the home so attractive that it is worth loving. Place in your home good, interesting, truthful books for your children. In this day and age of fierce competition it is little short of a misfortune for any boy or girl to grow up without the equipment of a good education and especially a knowledge of History. In the words of Lincoln, **"GIVE YOUR BOYS AND GIRLS A CHANCE."**

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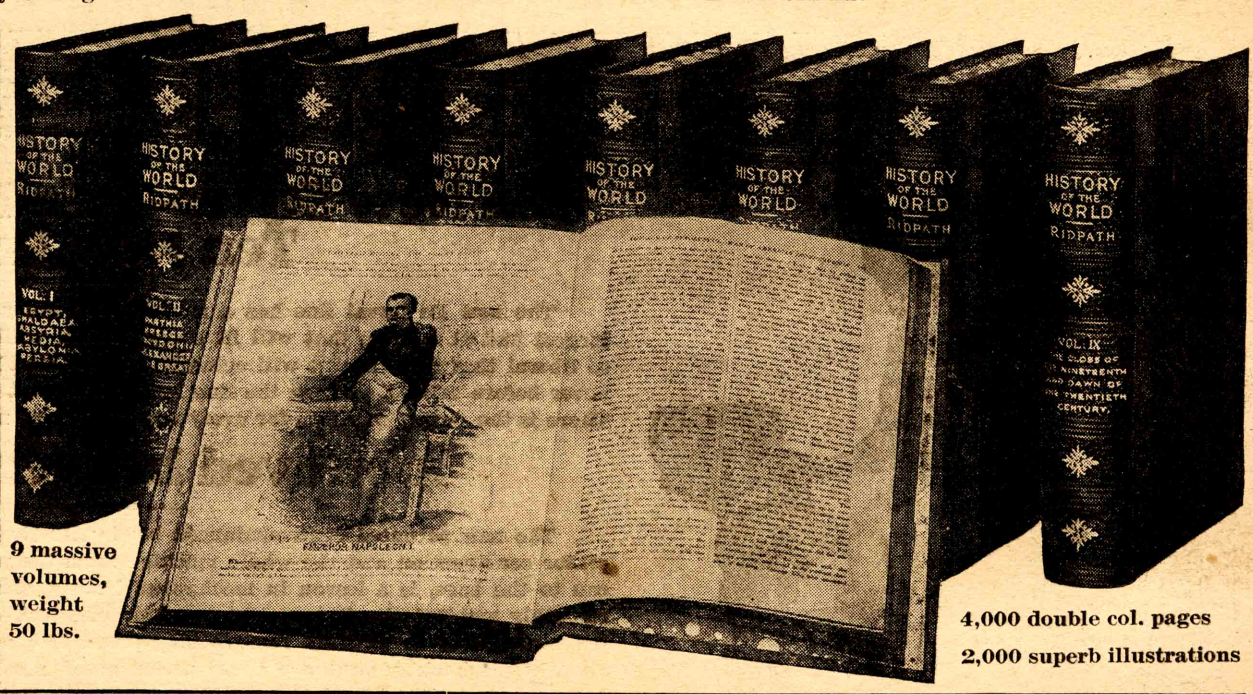

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Entered at the Indianapolis Post-Office as Second-Class Matter

Volume XI **INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MARCH 15, 1908** **Number 6**

SHALL IT BE "GOOD-BYE?"

DEAR SUBSCRIBER:

You know the work that UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been doing all these years, the work of educating mankind to a great truth that seems to have been forgotten, and of defeating a vicious business system whose victims scarce realized its enormity and knew of no escape—you know this work must be continued by somebody.

Whatever may have crossed our path; whatever may have injured our progress; whatever may have impaired the even tenor of our ways; this paper has never faltered in teaching the doctrine of farm price-making, controlled marketing and the divine necessity for equity in business. The unanimity with which those who have so long been with us in these lines, continue their support of UP-TO-DATE FARMING by renewals, tell us more plainly than words that they are imbued by the same spirit and are determined as we are to make these truths living business realities. We wish we could take everyone of them by the hand and thank them for their help in the cause and bid them God speed.

But a few have not yet responded. We don't know why, but we believe this reminder will be sufficient and that all will send their renewals at once.

If you are in arrears, we don't want to take your name off our list. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has visited you so long that you seem like a part of our family —our Up-to-Date People—and we don't want to miss you this year, and the coming years, while this paper is accomplishing its mission.

Perhaps you have been disturbed in your mind by unfortunate affairs which we were powerless to prevent. We have tried in a straight-forward and truthful way to make all these matters plain. How well we have succeeded, you yourself must determine. But should a lingering doubt as to the justice of the course of UP-TO-DATE remain with you, future events, as they transpire, will dispel it.

And this is another reason why you should not let your subscription stop. Every subscriber will want to know if the editor of this paper, or his enemies are vindicated in the courts. For an impartial, unbiased report of the trials of the various people, you will want UP-TO-DATE FARMING. But there are many other reasons why you should continue it. Chief among them is the fact that more of weal or woe for future American agriculture is bound up in this paper than in any other one published.

Shall it be "Good-bye?"

We are hoping that before the time comes for mailing the next number you will authorize us to keep your name on our list for another year. Don't wait on others—they will all take UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

This isuse of UP-TO-DATE FARMING may be the last one you will receive unless you renew, as a new rule by the post office department limits the time of credit a publisher may extend to his subscribers. If it is not convenient for you to pay now and if you let us know when you will, we can accommodate you under such conditions.

In pleasant anticipation of your renewal, we now thank delinquent friends as we have in our heart thanked the tens of thousands who have already sent their renewals.

We cannot believe it will be "Good-bye" while the mission of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is unaccomplished.

HOLDING CROPS

Crops can be held so as to control the marketing. To say they cannot is to say that farmers are compelled to sell whenever the buyer says so, and, of course, at the buyer's price, and that is to say that the agricultural population even of this country is not a free people. People that must dispose of their property whenever and at whatever price the buyer, the market or the system demands are not free and cannot be under any such conditions, no matter what form of government they may boast, nor what flag floats over them.

But farmers can hold their stuff, and sell only when prices suit them, as other people do, if they will but exercise the independent courage that is inherent in them, and prepare to take care of their products, again repeating "as other people do." They do not have to do anything that has not already been done in like lines by somebody else, hence they have an example, more or less applicable, to follow all the time.

When we declare farmers can hold their products, and sell only as it suits them to sell, we speak advisedly, for they have done it. The tobacco growers of Kentucky and Tennessee afford a noticeable instance. If reports are to be believed, there has been more or less lawlessness connected with this effort, and that is something all good people must condemn, for, in spite of conditions, the laws must be observed and common rights respected. The reports of lawlessness in these sections are no doubt greatly exaggerated, and some of the outrages were possibly instigated by the buying trust in order that the blame might be attached to the farmers to bring condemnation upon the movement. This is the way the monopolistic powers deal with the common people; and the only two cases of conviction for Kentucky outrages of which we have heard, were of one negro and one white man, both of whom afterwards confessed that they were induced to do what they did by the agents of the trust.

But conditions in the tobacco-growing sections had become desperate. There was virtually but one buyer, and that was the Trust. There were two companies, the American that bought the leaf to manufacture in this country, and the Imperial that bought to export abroad, but they never competed with each other in price. When the movement for controlled marketing began, the tobacco situation in Kentucky, as described by a writer in the American Review of Reviews, was as follows: "Current rates for tobacco in January, 1904, meant, according to Kentucky calculations, less than 30 cents a day for an able-bodied man's work in raising it; and out of the 30 cents he must feed, clothe and lodge himself and his family," and, we may add, maintain his home and support his domestic animals, for, as a rule, tobacco growers depend upon that crop for almost their entire sustenance.

That they have actually controlled their marketing, forced the trust to terms, and improved their condition is shown by the same article in the American Review of Reviews, a most conservative magazine, from which we quoted a while ago, and the article was not written in the interests of the tobacco growers, but primarily to condemn some of their alleged methods. We quote:

> Against all this let it be clearly set forth that the association has accomplished certain results. By raising the price of tobacco from less than $4 per 100 pounds to a fraction more than $9 it has brought the plain people out of the miry pit, the slough of debt and despond, and set their feet in the way of prosperity. The towns show it faintly,—in the country he who runs may read. New-painted houses, fields in good heart and tilth, miles on miles of new wire fences, rubber-tired traps drawn by spanking teams, most of all the good roads pushing out fanwise to reach the remotest regions, and the netted telephone wires, over which if they choose the back-country folk can hear the big world breathe, all tell the same story. Bank deposits have quadrupled, the money circulation well-nigh doubled. Mortgages have shrunk beyond the convenience of investors, and land values so increased that the countryside is in danger of growing purse-proud.

As we have said, the American Monthly Review of Reviews is an ultra conservative magazine, and if a moiety of what is declared in the above paragraph is true, then what has been gained is worth all the effort is has cost, barring the alleged lawlessness; and if it is true that outrages have mingled in the movement, the work of controlled marketing did not breed them, but the unprincipled action and cruelty of the trust and the stubbornness of some farmers who refused to join with their fellows in a reasonable and proper effort for the common good. We must again enter our protest, however, that none of this justifies the violation of law.

Cotton is another crop that has successfully figured in controlled marketing and the making of prices by the growers. In the course of an address recently delivered in the National House of Representatives, Congressman Clayton of Alabama said the South had from 250 to 300 million dollars worth of cotton which it had held, and upon which it could get money as soon as the English shippers decided to give the cotton producers the price which they (the growers) thought they should receive.

In confirmation of the statement made by Congressman Clayton, a recent press dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., tells us that cotton growers of Arkansas have just concluded negotiations with Memphis banks, whereby $2,250,000 will be loaned on cotton stored in that State and held by the growers. The cotton so held, estimated at 60,000 bales, is to be sold to spinners direct through the Memphis market.

If the growers of tobacco, a product which is in no sense a necessity, and of cotton, an important commodity and one very nearly essential to human comfort, but not a food, can hold their crops and so finance them that they may demand and approximately receive prices made by themselves, to the great improvement of their financial condition, what should the producers of the more important commodities, wheat, corn, live stock, etc., think of themselves if they fail to do likewise?

These other crops and commodities require somewhat different provisions made for holding them. Wheat and corn must have storage that will protect them from harmful weather conditions and from the ravages of insect pests. But all these problems have been solved, and there is no longer any mystery about it. As those who have bought at "forced sales" on glutted markets, not for use but for speculative purposes, have held their purchases and controlled the very markets producers should have controlled, they have taught farmers how they could do it themselves. It only remains for them to provide the facilities, which they are abundantly able to do. The will and courage alone are lacking; and the gains made in better and steady prices, the profits coming to the producers instead of going to the speculators, would meet all costs in perhaps a season.

In the matter of live stock it is scarcely different. If it is thought impracticable to control shipments, it is still easy to control sales. It may be necessary to build at the market centers independent yards in which to divert surplus shipments, where stock may be cared for at actual cost, and feed furnished at legitimate market prices with no special tariffs or charges added. All this is entirely practicable, live stock men are abundantly able to do it, and it would place them in the very control of the market the growers of the stock deserve to be. In such case there would never be on the market more than the market required, and prices would necessarily be steady.

Farmers are not the helpless instruments of production they have been taught to believe themselves, and if they don't bring their good calling up to the business standard its importance marks for it, they alone are to blame, and they are living below their opportunities in this rapidly advancing age.

SOME CONTRIBUTED QUOTATIONS APPROPRIATE TO THE OCCASION

He that is valorous and dares to fight,
Though drubbed, can lose no honor by it.
Honor's a lease for lives to come
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant.
'Tis a chattel,
Not to be forfeited in battle,
If he that in the field is slain
Be in the bed of honor lain,
He that is beaten, may be said
To lie in Honor's truckle-bed;
For as we see the eclipsed sun
By mortals is more gazed upon,
Than when adorned in all his light
He reigns in serene sky most bright.
So valor in a low estate
Is most admired and wondered at.

BUTLER.

The crow may bathe his coal-black wings in mire
And fly with the filth unperceived away,
But if the snow-white swan should so desire
The stain upon his silvery down will stay.

SHAKESPEARE.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL WILL PRESIDE

From the Hutchinson (Kansas) News of February 5th we quote as follows:

"Mr. W. H. Mitchell claims that he was elected by the legal delegates and that he will preside at the next annual convention. He says he will occupy the chair and wield the gavel, and Kansas is with him. . . . The Kansas members feel that they are in the right and they are standing, every one of them, with the faction that elected Mr. Mitchell president. That Mr. Mitchell will preside at the next national convention is believed, for they believe he is in the right and he has the backing of the people who founded the society and of the people who want to see the organization carried on as it was at first intended."

THAT YOU MAY UNDERSTAND

Some Heretofore Unwritten History of the Recent Convention

No one should be blamed for striking in defense of self or good principles. The laws of God and man alike justify that. Still, UP-TO-DATE FARMING is tired of seeing its columns marred by a continuation of the wrangle that had its origin with the meeting of the board of directors a year ago, or perhaps, more properly, in the 1906 convention.

The troubles may be said to have arisen out of the espousal by a majority of the board of certain schemes to organize the consumers of farm products and establish stock corporations called Equity Exchanges, which were clearly unconstitutional and which could be in no sense of any greater advantage to the farmers than the commission houses already in existence, while in this case the farmers were expected to finance them in the interest of ambitious individuals seeking jobs, and in retaining in the employ at headquarters a number of incompetent employees. These things President J. A. Everitt, with his characteristic honesty, backed by his usual vigor, opposed, with the result that the wrangle reached its zenith in the convention of last October.

Our readers are no doubt as tired of it as we are; but we are now approaching the "parting of the ways" with some of our highly esteemed and, we believe, sincere and honest members and subscribers who may have worse than wasted their money in paying dues to the alleged officers of the A. S. of E.; at least, who have paid their money to such people as will not enable us to continue sending them this paper. Also there are many members who from doubt, hesitated heretofore to renew their subscriptions. Assuming that all members of the Society of Equity are fair-minded and want to do right and will do right if not deceived into doing wrong, we feel justified in giving them these final words of more definite explanation.

An Unusual Convention

What pretended to be the fifth annual convention of the American Society of Equity of North America convened at Indianapolis, Ind., October 22, 1907.

It was a remarkable convention in many respects. From the hour of its opening it was apparent that there were people in the convention who were determined to carry out a program of their own without any regard to courtesy, custom or equity.

The program that was arranged previous to the convention and printed in October 15th number of this paper was discarded and a new program substituted. The original program provided a place for the president's annual address and placed the election of officers on the last day of the convention, following all precedents and the logic of business. The new program provided for the officers being elected the first business after seating the delegates and the president was not accorded an opportunity to deliver his address.

We might say much more about this convention that was unusual, such as it having been the special work of the secretary and his assistants for months to make it to order; denying members of the A. S. of E. the right of speech on the floor and granting it to members of the A. F. of L.; announcing one hotel as the official headquarters and then steering most of the delegates to another; securing a representation from three near by States, not the greatest in membership, that dominated the convention, etc.

Would it be any wonder if a convention promoted and managed as this was and as revolutionary as its proceedings proved it to be, would make mistakes? But its mistakes were fortunate for the original society and we may believe that an all-wise Providence directed the convention and made the efforts of those who entered the convention hall with one of the most infamous conspiracies ever conceived against a good movement, impotent.

To explain: The corporate name of the Society is, The American Society of Equity of North America. In this name the charter was granted by the State of Indiana.

The committee on revision of constitution and by-laws changed the name to The American Society of Equity and so reported to the convention. Their report began as follows:

ARTICLE I

NAME AND MEMBERSHIP

This organization shall be known as the American Society of Equity.

The convention received the amended constitution and by-laws, passed on the amendments and finally adopted it with the name changed. The convention adjourned Friday night.

* * *

By Friday the 25th it was evident to thoughtful people that the society would emerge from this convention bearing very little resemblance to its former self. It had assassinated its plan, attempted to annul a fair contract, indorsed a million-dollar capital stock company, obligated the membership to buy only goods bearing the union label, added to the objects of the society contrary to the charter and contract with its members and, from appearances at that time, was going to close its business and adjourn the convention under a new name.

At this stage of the proceedings a few delegates who were deeply concerned for the future of the society met to consider what to do to save the society, if anything could be done. They knew if the convention then in session adjourned under the altered name that it would be a new society by name, with some new objects, with a new official paper and new officers. It did not look very good to those delegates. They knew that the old plan was sound, because they had received benefits by it. They were satisfied with the objects and they believed the same official paper that had brought the society from nothing to its present power could be depended upon to continue its development.

At this juncture legal advice was sought and the whole situation was laid before one of the ablest attorneys in the country. His recommendation was that delegates who were dissatisfied with the acts of the convention then in session should assemble and organize the annual meeting, or convention, of the American Society of Equity of North America and transact the business of such a convention. Then if the first convention adjourned under the name "American Society of Equity" it will have forfeited the charter, and the second convention would be the only legal convention and the officers it would elect would be the officers of the American Society of Equity of North America for the next year.

This program was carried out and the first convention did adjourn holding to the changed name.

Following the adjournment of the second convention and at the first meeting of the board of directors the following action was taken:

On motion of Mr. Everitt, seconded by Mr. Harding, it was resolved that this board of directors call upon the directors elected by the other convention and make known the action of the convention.

Carried.

The provisions of above resolution were carried out.

When the acts of the second convention became known to the officers of the first and they were informed of the change of the name, the words "of North America" were written in the draft of the constitution with pen and ink. But this act did not change its status.

Far-Reaching Effect

Members of the A. S. of E. are asked to view the condition that now is presented calmly. Remember that the delegates participating in the second convention repudiated many of the acts of the first convention, considered them illegal and clearly against the best interests of the society. To show that that convention was not actuated by any spirit of spite or jealousies, it was made a part of the proceedings, declared and published as follows:

The action we have taken is a precautionary one, to save the society from mischievous counsels, wrong purposes and evil influences. Should these continue to dominate the organization, we stand ready to act, and act promptly.

For nearly two months the officers elected by the second convention were passive as regards steps to assert their rights, hoping that the officers of the first convention would realize their position and either go into court to test their title or make overtures to the other officers for a satisfactory adjustment, which would include resuming UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper as was desired by nearly all the members.

In December, however, it became apparent that hope for a settlement need not longer be entertained. When the officers of the illegal convention notified the members that if they selected UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper they would lose their membership it became evident that it was their intention to kill either the society or the paper. For instance nearly all the members wanted UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper. Therefore if they took what they wanted the society would be without members. But the officers argued that by this threat they would force their official paper on the members and UP-TO-DATE FARMING would be killed.

When this condition presented itself it was concluded to make the second headquarters an active one. As any mail addressed to the American Society of Equity of North America would go to the other headquarters it was decided to temporarily do business under the name of the Farmers Society of Equity.

The situation, therefore, resolves itself into the following:

1. The present acting officers of The A. S. of E. and the headquarters they represent, have no legal standing.

2. All local unions (and other unions also) holding charters from The American Society of Equity of North America, are subject to and have their authority from the organization and headquarters of which W. H. Mitchell is president and whose official paper is Up-to-Date Farming.

3. The Farmers Society of Equity headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind., is the representative of the legal society chartered by the State of Indiana under the name, The American Society of Equity of North America. The name now used was chosen temporarily, to distinguish it from the false society.

4. The first convention adopted practically a new constitution. It increased the fee and dues; denies local unions direct representation in the national convention and suspends members three months in arrears.

5. The society as represented by the second convention is under the former constitution with a few amendments which are mainly set out in the first column of "Official Department" in this paper. The fee and dues remain the same, the rule of membership was amended to guard against interlopers getting into future conventions, representation is provided for every local union, and members are not suspended until twelve months in arrears.

6. The pretended constitution sets the annual national convention in December, entirely too late for determining minimum prices and providing for the holding of products for controlled marketing, as many crops will be largely disposed of by that time. The real constitution (that represented by the F. S. of E.) retains the former time for the national annual convention, October, which is the most suitable time of the whole year considering the duties of the convention.

We deplore these conditions very much and no one regrets them more than Mr. Everitt. But we are not responsible for them. Those who made them, the first convention, are the ones responsible. They succeeded in legislating the society out of existence, but the second convention saved it. We publish the facts as they are and ask that the members view the situation in all calmness. A knowledge of the facts as now published will bring relief to many members, as those who paid the 1907 dues will be in good standing for 1908 even though they may be undecided about paying the 1908 dues, and they can participate in the 1908 convention next October.

Members should not, however, expect the official paper to continue to them without payment, as a recent post office ruling (affecting all papers) forbids this. Of course it is hoped that each member will pay his dues to the F. S. of E. at once, but if for any reason he prefers to not do this, then he should renew his subscription at

SOME POINTS EVERY MEMBER SHOULD KNOW AND REMEMBER

THE BY-LAWS of the American Society of Equity of North America (expediency name Farmers Society of Equity) acknowledge members in good standing until twelve months in arrears (this is the 1907 law unchanged). Hence all members who paid dues in 1907 will be members; in fact until the end of 1908, according to the law. However, the official paper will not be sent them except a renewal is sent.

The by-laws also provide for the national annual meeting in October as heretofore. This is the most logical month of all to meet and decide the minimum prices for the year's crops, which should be the chief duty of the meeting.

The by-laws of the new A. S. of E. suspend members three months in arrears. Hence all members of 1907 who do not pay their dues for 1908, by or before that time, are no longer members.

The by-laws of the new society also provide for the annual national meeting in December, beginning the first Monday. The revolutionary convention appears to have forgotten all about its chief duty of agreeing on minimum prices and set the time of meeting when the bulk of some of the chief crops will be sold.

At the convention next October all the troubles that have arisen in our society can be remedied, and we predict will be. It will be like waiting a year and then the members who should have seen that equity prevailed and that justice was done at the 1907 convention, can hold a convention that will be a true convention of Equity for a true Society of Equity.

We believe, after members read the article "That You May Understand" on this page that they will see more light ahead than they have for months.

The present situation is most interesting with important developments to follow. Therefore it behooves every member to renew his subscription to UP TO-DATE FARMING at once. We make a special offer of 50 cents to members, or your own subscription for 1908 and a new subscriber for a year for 75 cents. We make this offer to double the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and as a result, its power to get profitable prices will be doubled.

once and proper allowance will be made when paying dues later.

Our sincere hope is that a way will be found, speedily, to remove all the troubles that our society has encountered since the convention of 1906, nearly a year and a half ago. In the meantime please understand that there are not two societies in the field, but only one. The name Farmers Society of Equity had to be selected for identification and insure mail reaching the proper place.

A FAKE CONSTITUTION

How Can a Society Live Under It?

Following is a review of the constitution adopted by the first convention, by Mr. W. C. Webber of Rochester, Minn. He was a delegate to the convention.

Some time previous to the late annual convention, and in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors, the president of the society appointed a committee to consider necessary revisions to the constitution and to recommend amendments to the convention.

After devoting several days to its work, this committee had thoroughly gone over the old constitution and revised it so that it might be a credit to an organization like the A. S. of E. This revised constitution was turned over to a similar committee appointed by the convention, which included one member from each State represented and also included several members of the president's committee. With but few changes, the convention committee reported practically the same constitution that was drafted by the president's committee, and much to the satisfaction of the members of that committee, it was adopted.

Imagine our surprise, therefore, upon receiving a copy on December 7th of the newly printed "Constitution and By-Laws," which is a conglomeration of errors, misfits, contradictions and omissions, including provisions that were never considered by the convention. And yet it is signed by the officers elected at that convention, as havquire too much time and space to refer to all of the errors and omissions here, but let us consider just a few of the most flagrant.

In providing for officers of local unions it provides quite distinctly that there shall be both a secretary and treasurer—two offices—and yet under "Duties of Officers" it doesn't mention a secretary at all. Under the heading of "Treasurer" it provides for the duties of a "secretary-treasurer," which combination is not provided for. And then it goes on to say that he shall pay out all money on warrants signed by the president and "secretary."

But the greatest lot of inconsistencies and incomprehensible contradictions appear in Article IX. We defy any member to figure out, from this, what the national union consists of.

How is the representation in the national convention apportioned?

If *local* unions are the most important of all the organized forms of the society—if they are the real governing power—then why should they not be entitled to representation at the national conventions?

Does it not look as if every effort was being made to cut out the real farmer entirely—to disregard his membership and deny him the right to representation?

Section 1, Article IX, provides, first, that *all* organized unions of the society shall be represented at the national union—this means local, county, State, district and department unions—*all*.

But later it provides that if a State union exists in a State, then only that "State union" shall be entitled to send delegates—cutting off the local and county unions entirely. In Section 1 it is provided that State unions shall elect a delegate for each "400" members in the State. Section 2 says that the State union shall be entitled to one vote for every "200" members in the State and that a delegate should be elected for every 200 members—instead of 400 as provided in Section 1.

Which is right? What does it mean? Again, Section 1 provides that if a State union has *not* been organized, then organized county unions shall be entitled to send one representative for every "300" members in the county. But in Section 3 this, too, has been changed. Section 3 says that these county unions which are entitled to representation, shall be entitled to a vote for every "200" members, etc.

Which is right? What does it mean? Section 3 continues with this sort of vagueness — "and apportionment of votes shall apply to all *county unions* in *un*organized counties as herein laid down," etc. How can there be *county unions in unorganized counties?*

But how about the all-powerful local union? It simply has nothing to say in national conventions, according to the constitution. The *real* members of the society, the sole support, the man for whom the society was originated—the farmer out in the local union—he is "not in it."

The officers elected by the first convention claim over their own signatures, that the convention adopted this constitution, which makes it impossible for many local unions, members in many States, to have a voice in the conduct of the business of the society.

Unless there is a State union—or in the absence of such—unless there is a county union to which the local belongs, then that local is "out of it."

How about the members in Alabama, New Jersey, Oregon, Utah, Washington, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, W. Virginia, ennsylvania, Iowa, Montana, and every other State?

These States have many members and many local unions, but they don't happen to have any county unions nor State unions. So we simply "freeze" them out, deny them representation.

North Carolina has local unions in t different counties, but only four of these have county unions, so the members in six counties have no voice in the national conventions—not even through State delegates, because there is no State union there. Ohio has about 1,200 members — fifty-six local unions in thirteen counties and yet none are entitled to representation in national conventions. Is it any wonder that members all over the country are furious with indignation? Is it any wonder that the farmers see evidence of disruption all along the line, are protesting against and disapproving the acts of those who aim to ruin the only organization that ever promised the farmer his freedom?

Again, referring to the new so-called constitution, we find no provision whatever for salaries to the officers of the national union, excepting that the board of directors shall receive $3.00 per day when working for the national union. Are the national president and secretary-treasurer working for $3.00? It looks very much like it. They are members of the board of directors and no other provision is made for their compensation. Not even is it provided that the board shall determine their salaries. *They cannot draw one dollar of salary,* according to this constitution. Under the heading "Official Salaries" is included two sections that have nothing to do with the title of that article —referring only to "official paper." The men who "drafted" this constitution to suit themselves are to be congratulated upon their ability in this line.

Look at Article XIII, General Provisions, Section 11. Let every delegate to the convention take notice. This is included, mind you, like all the rest, as if it had been adopted by that convention. It says that the "Equity Farm Journal," published at the headquarters of the society, is the official paper, etc. Somebody wants to shift the responsibility of that "poor excuse" of a paper upon the convention. Well, we can't blame them much.

As a matter of fact the Equity Farm Journal had never been mentioned, never even thought of, when this constitution was adopted. That Equity Farm Journal was an "afterthought" entirely—the creation of the few whose object was to "turn down" UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Of course everybody knows that the farmers *will not* stand for it, that even that *convention* wouldn't stand for it. So it was done after the convention had adjourned and the delegates had gone home.

But the serious part of it is, *how does it get into the constitution?*

Was that an after-thought, too? Are constitutions things that can be tampered with in this way? If so, this one needs a little more of it.

Was *this* constitution passed by that convention—this constitution as it now appears over the names of the national officers? If not, then how can it be a constitution?

Members of the president's committee on constitution know that this is not the result of their work as submitted to the convention.

Members of the committee on constitution, appointed by the convention, know that this is not the constitution reported by them. Delegates to the convention who heard the reading and adoption of the constitution, know that this one, in its entirety, is not what was adopted.

It simply goes to show what a "bungling" job they made of it all. And the result is that there is *no new constitution.* This one means *nothing.*

The society, if it proceeds at all, must proceed under the old constitution. We appeal to the members in this matter. Certainly we cannot go ahead under the constitution that these present officers are passing out to us. Shall we go ahead under the old constitution which makes UP-TO-DATE FARMING the official paper, and which provides for compensation to the national officers — small though it be — and which entitles full representation to all the organized unions in the society?

Yes, let us adhere to the true principles of the society, let us carry out the original plans of Equity. Let us refuse to be led away to destruction without a star to guide or a rudder to steer us. Let us get along with moderate co-operation from organized labor—and other organized classes —but let us not be hopelessly absorbed by them. The way is open and clear, thanks to those who, through all this trouble, have had an eye to the ultimate triumph of the farmer.

Let us proceed, then, as the *Farmers Society of Equity.* Let us, as members and as local unions, proclaim in our meetings our loyalty to the founder of the society and resolve to follow our true inclinations, defying others to *drive* us where they *choose.*

W. C. WEBBER,
Rochester, Minn.

(NOTE—Since the above was in type the proceedings of the convention has been printed. A casual sketch of it does not reveal that it contains the constitution as adopted, but in various places rather unintelligible discussions are printed on amendments proposed. The review is based on the pamphlet of constitution ond by-laws as formerly published.—Ed.)

Loyal to the Members

THE enemies of Mr. Everitt said that he was out of accord with the board of directors and would not be governed by them, and for these reasons they told the delegates he should be removed. Delegate O. W. Stevens wrote to President Mitchell in February, 1908, as follows:

"I have no faith in a man who will not be governed by a board of directors."

And, no doubt, the other delegates felt the same way. But they were deceived. Mr. Everitt stood absolutely loyal to the members and the society, while a majority of the board betrayed the members and were traitors to the society. The question now is, Who will the members put their faith in? In these times of almost universal graft and betrayal of trusts in public places, will the members censure Mr. Everitt, and condemn him, because he would not be controlled by the rebel board?

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WHEAT PRICES A GAME OF CHANCE

Though the incidents mentioned below are "ancient history" as we now count events, they are of very recent occurrence, and they well illustrate how prices of the most important farm products are made.

January 28 wheat sold in Chicago at $1.02, and at that price J. Ogden Armour is said to have sold large quantities of it for future delivery; that is, or what is really the transaction, he bet that the price of wheat would go down. How much he "sold" on such a wager is not known; but three days later, reports, true or false, genuine or forged, hired to be sent or sent as real news, no one knows, but the effect was the same—reports came of heavy shipments of wheat from Argentine, a panic was precipitated on 'Change, and the price of wheat dropped January 31 to 95¼ cents per bushel!

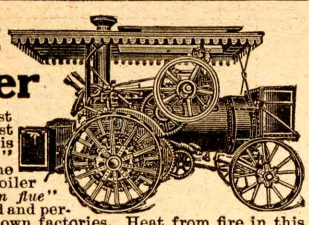
Now see the result. Suppose Armour had sold on the 28th, 500,000 bushels of wheat, which he could have done as these deals are made without owning a grain of real wheat, the purchaser must pay him the difference between the price at which he "sold" and the price at delivery, or 6¾ cents per bushel, equal to $375,000. No one seems to know just what Armour did win, but it was the opinion on 'Change that his "profits," his winnings, that day amounted to from seven hundred thousand to a million dollars. All because reports of heavy shipments of wheat had come, or had been made to appear to come, from the Argentine.

But the pathetic side of such transactions is the real side. Suppose a farmer had a thousand bushels of real wheat that he was unable to deliver on the 28th, but that he could and did deliver on the 31st. Armour's winnings cost him $6.50. Suppose an unsuspecting country buyer, though well informed and prudent as a business man could be, attracted by the price of $1.02, shipped on the 28th, ten thousand bushels from Kansas to Chicago. It reached its destination on the 31st, and the shipper lost $675 on the game that Armour is said to have played.

And again. In all games of chance, or speculative deals of this character, what one gains or wins another, or others, must lose. If Armour won a million dollars somebody else lost a million dollars.

We break up gambling houses, we forbid "bookmaking and pool selling," we destroy gambling devices, and the spirit of the churches and the moral sentiment of the age declare we do right. Why, then, cannot some way be found to stop this most pernicious of all gambling, gambling that sets a price on every drop of sweat that falls to fertilize the broad acres of our farms? This is a matter that affects farmers most of all, and they must make the Legislatures and the Congress hear them.

Most Power



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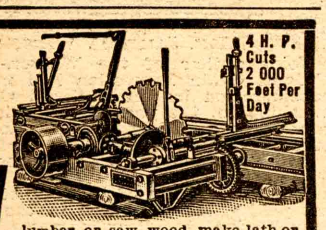

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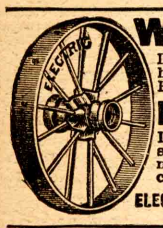

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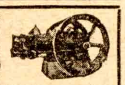

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The "stubborn glebe" once more yields to the plowshare's winsome glance, and again at night "the weary plowman homeward plods his way." Such thoughts bring up the dreaming school days, but—well, the old poetic lines filled a niche in many early lives and made easier weary tasks.

All is bustle on the farm these days. The farmer who "took time by the forelock" and got everything ready in advance is the one that can smile while he works now, because he is not behind.

The manure spreader is a labor saver this time of the year. Many farm profits are wrapped up in the by-products, one of the most important of which is the manure gathered in the barn and barnlot. If it is still there it is in the way, and yet there is good money hid away in it. If you have a manure spreader it is but a small job to put it exactly where it will do the most good, and where you will get the money out of it in the very next crop.

It would be a pity and a loss to have to stop the main farm work to repair gates and fences. There will yet be days when you can look after such jobs as that without interfering with the main work. "Redeem the time."

One of the worst of all the petty annoyances on the farm is the summer supply of fuel, whether it be wood or coal. See to it that this is laid in early, so that the women won't have to "scrape around" for something to cook with, so that your dinners will not be late and unsatisfactory, and so that you won't have to stop in some "special pinch" to get wood.

Uncle Threadbare, who is an intimate acquaintance of ours, burns rails for cook wood nearly every summer. They make good wood and the women like it, but he can't spare the rails; and he don't intend to burn them, but it seemed like he just couldn't get up wood when he had less else to do, and now he is so busy, when his wife asks for wood he dashes out, snatches a rail, and soon has it into stove wood.

Don't over crop. Land is getting too high priced to make a plaything of it, and life is too short to spread it too thin over big fields. Men fail because they don't do enough, but the worst failures are in trying to do too much. In such cases the land cannot do its best and the farmer wears himself out to little purpose. Undertake only what you can do well and then see that you have a good stand so that every foot of the ground will have its reasonable work to do, and then see that the growing plants have every encouragement to do their best. There is more profit in growing a thousand bushels of corn on ten acres than in growing the same quantity on fifteen or twenty acres.

Akin to soil fertility is the importance of good seed. One cannot afford to bother with inferior seed. It makes a doubtful business all through the crop, and more doubtful still at harvest time. And, since like begets like, a difference is very apt to show up in the marketing. Beginning a battle right is commencing half way to victory.

Farmers have done more for the world than any other people, but they have done less for themselves. They have felt burdened with the obligation to supply the universal need for food and clothing, but they have forgotten that they have needs of their own which the sale of their products must supply. This matter they leave to the "other fellows," who are always on the watch for a "sharp bargain," and the farmer generally gets the sharp edge.

Said Jim to Dod,
Don't be a clod;
Avoid such ruthless fate.
Progressive men
We may be when
We all read UP-TO-DATE.

TESTING SEED CORN

G. I. Christie of the Purdue Experiment Station has found that the average corn produced last year is not very reliable for seed, and seed for this spring planting should be selected with unusual care. Mr. Christie suggests the following method of testing it:

Take a box made of inch lumber of any convenient size, say about 2 by 3 feet and 3 inches deep. Through the ends and sides about 2½ inches from the bottom, bore small holes 2 inches apart. Through these holes, string a light galvanized wire, which will divide the box into squares 2 inches to the side. Then fill the box with garden soil or sand and it is ready for use. The ears should be laid on the floor or racks in a row so they can be numbered. From ear No. 1 remove five kernels, each from a different part of the ear, and place these in square No. 1, remove five kernels from ear No. 2 and place in square No. 2, and so on until all the ears have been tested. After placing the kernels, moisten the material in the box thoroughly and cover with a glass or rug to keep the surface from drying. Place the tester in a room of ordinary living room temperature or about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. After five days examine the corn and any ears that fail to show a strong germination of the kernels should be removed and discarded.

THE HESSIAN FLY

Wheat growers know what the Hessian fly is; that is, they know it through its ravages in the fields, yet it is safe to say that many farmers whose crops year after year have been damaged by it, never saw the insect. The adult Hessian fly looks quite like a small mosquito, and they appear both in the spring and in the fall. But the fly itself is entirely harmless so far as injuring the wheat is concerned. The business of the adult insect is to lay the eggs for the future brood—it never eats and it does not live but three or four days. The eggs laid in the spring are deposited where the grubs do but little damage, but they provide for the fall crop of flies, and these are the ones that lay the eggs that hatch the mischief makers. They become flies in September, October or November, according to climate, just in time to find the fields of winter wheat growing green, and they immediately busy themselves laying eggs on the young wheat plants. The eggs, very minute specks almost invisible to the naked eye, are deposited in the rib groove of the blade very near the base. The egg hatches in a few days and the little grub, aided by gravitation, makes its way down the groove into the sheath that covers the stem. Here it begins to feed on the sap and to grow, one or even more being at the base of every leaf perhaps. Of course the sap taken starves the plant. As its period as a grub is finished, it imbeds itself in the stem and becomes a crysalis, that looks very much like a small flax seed. In this state it remains all winter, to hatch out the brood of flies in the spring. By stripping off the blade sheath in the fall the grub may be found. Any time during the winter the "flax seed" may be found in the same way.

This is a hard insect to fight. Where wheat has a vigorous fall growth, pasturing it down may de-

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stroy many eggs and grubs, or, later, many "flax seeds," and thus diminish the next spring, and consequently the following fall brood that injures the subsequent crop. As we have said, the fly lives but a very few days and has but a short time in which to lay its eggs. If the farmer could know just when the insect matures in his locality, and not sow until the brood had perished, he would have the pest beaten. Farmers know that late sown wheat is damaged less by this insect than the early sown, and that is the reason.

APPLYING MANURE

Domestic manures are not so popular as they deserve to be because the way they are usually applied puts them at so great a disadvantage they cannot prove their worth. When commercial fertilizers are bought at from $20 to $25 per ton, they are handled with care and economy. In the first place ,the ground is put in the best condition to receive them, and they are then put where the growing plants can most certainly feed upon them. The result is seen at once, and the commercial fertilizers are boomed.

But the barnyard manure that does not have to be bought, but which possibly has more available plant food ton for ton, is treated very differently. If it is hauled out at all, it is dumped in piles here and there, to be scattered out with a fork at "a more convenient season"; or it is thrown from a wagon in shovel or forkfuls, thus putting too much in spots and none in other places. The result is not so readily seen, and barnyard manure is not much thought of.

Another implement is needed, and that is a pulverizer of barnyard manure. The manure spreader is a great aid in pulverization, but we believe finer pulverizing would be better. So far as applying is concerned, the spreader leaves nothing more to be desired. With the manure pretty well rotted, reasonably pulverized, and dry enough that it won't mud up, the manure spreader will distribute it evenly all over the field. If this be done on plowed land that has been rolled, dragged or harrowed down, and then harrowed afterwards and before planting, the farmer need not wait long for results.

A farmer cannot buy an implement that will sooner pay for itself than a modern manure spreader, provided of course he makes enough manure to justify the investment required to get one. Where there is a deficiency in the quantity of manure made, neighbors might profitably and pleasantly club together in the purchase of one to be used around.

HAVE REGARD TO THE SEED

None of Our Up-to-Date People will plant doubtful seed, nor will they plant cheap seed to save a few cents or even dollars. The difference in the cost of good and bad seed is not to be considered. It takes just as much work, and occupies the land just the same, if it does not draw from it as much fertility, to grow an imperfect crop of indifferent stuff from poor seed, as it does to grow a good crop of first-class stuff from high-grade seed. The best is none too good for those who till the soil. They must take many chances at best, but they should take no risks of their own choosing, or that they could avoid.

Farmers who wish to get seed from abroad should not delay the getting. It is already late as this paper reaches the reader. Being ready is half way to the victory. Waiting has caused many a farmer to plant seed he had decided not to plant, and led to a season's struggles against adverse conditions and the harvesting of an inferior crop. Get the best seed, and get it in good time.

We have received a catalog from F. E Myers and Bro., of Ashland, O., and it is a magnificent example of the catalog makers' art. It is one of the most substantial and complete catalogs we have ever seen. Myers Pumps of all kinds and Hay Tools are known the country over. Most dealers sell them . They are standard. If you need a pump for water or spraying or Hay Tools, etc., send for the Myers catalog. Mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING FARMING in writing.

SEED CORN WANTED

Have you some good grade of seed corn to sell? Several of our readers want to buy it. Place an ad in our Business Exchange and sell it to the best offer.

Out in Washington they say they have the best climate and farming lands in the United States. Those who are thinking of a new location should investigate. Write The Big Bend Land Co., Room 10, 3 Washington St., Spokane, Wash.

BUY A MANURE SPREADER

A manure spreader is one of the greatest modern helps on the up-to-date farm. It is a proven fact that by far the greatest percentage of fertilizer is *wasted* by old methods. A manure spreader saves this.

RIPE grain waits for no man.

The loss of golden hours in the field means the loss of golden grain and the loss of golden profits.

So the profits that *you* make from *your* grain depend upon your harvesting machines.

Trouble and tinkering, breakdowns and delays through *unreliable machines* would mean the loss of time and money —would mean needless expense and worry.

You cannot afford to risk your profits on doubtful harvesting machines.

And there is no reason why you should.

Because *you know* the machines you can *always depend upon*.

Since the click of the first reaper—more than *two hundred* concerns have offered harvesting machines to the farmers.

Out of these two hundred and odd, over *one hundred and ninety*, up to the present time, *have disappeared* because *their machines were not right*.

This means that thousands of farmers tried such machines, lost money through them and condemned them.

Through these years of "testing" the farmers found the best and placed their greatest confidence in six machines.

You know the machines that have earned first place through this test of time.

And you know that the

Champion, McCormick, Osborne,
Deering, Milwaukee, Plano,
Harvesting Machines

hold their undisputedly supreme position today—

—Because they are right—
—Because they have always done the best work—
—Because they have always satisfied their users—

Because they have proved by many years of use that they can always be depended upon.

That is the reason (there can be no other) they have *earned* the approval of the farmers.

This means that they have withstood *all* the tests of *all* conditions of harvest fields *everywhere*.

It means that they are built on the right principles.

It means that, of the numberless types of harvesting machines put out in the years past, these embody the ideas that have been most successful in actual work.

It means that they are the net result of all the good that has been developed in a half century's experience and experiment and that there is no feature about them that is untried or experimental.

Today these machines are more popular than ever.

This means that they have steadily led in improvements from year to year, thus holding the place they have established as the standard.

In order that these machines shall continue to be the best, the International Harvester Company pays more than $350,000 a year to more than two hundred men in its Department of Improvements.

By working together the manufacturers are able to erect and maintain Experimental Shops and Laboratories to work out every principle and detail of harvesting machines, which would be far too costly for any one single manufacturer working alone.

Thus this company is able to discover and devise better methods of operation, better principles of construction so as to make these machines more efficient, more easily operated—better for you and better for your pocketbook.

This company and the interests it represents have spent many millions for improvements and no single manufacturer working independently could afford to pay even a fraction of the sum this company pays for the greatest inventive genius and the highest mechanical skill necessary to produce the most improved harvesting machines.

The demand for them is so great that it enables the International Harvester Company to own its own coal and iron mines, thus securing the best fuel and ore; its own iron and steel mills, thus producing the best iron and steel; and its own forests and saw mills, thus securing the best lumber.

For the same reason this company is able to select the best of all raw materials and maintain factories equipped with machinery of the highest type, manned by workmen of the greatest skill.

Thus this company is able to produce a quality of construction, which could not possibly be maintained to supply the comparatively small demand which would come to an individual manufacturer.

In materials, workmanship, design and mechanical principle, in every feature of construction, the International line has a potent reason for its superiority and the satisfaction it gives you.

Call on the International dealer and secure a catalog.

If you do not know an International dealer, write us, and we will be glad to give you the address of the one nearest you.

Equal in importance to a perfect machine is perfect twine. The most perfect twine made may be had in Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano and International sisal, standard, manila,and pure manila brands.

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Chicago, U. S. A.

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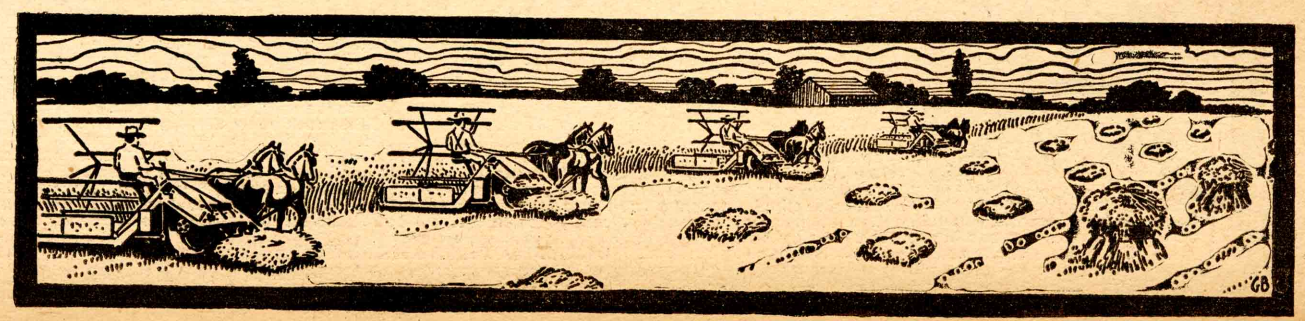

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ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00 bottle. Cures Synovitis, Weeping Sinew, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele. Allays pain. Book free. Genuine mfd. only by

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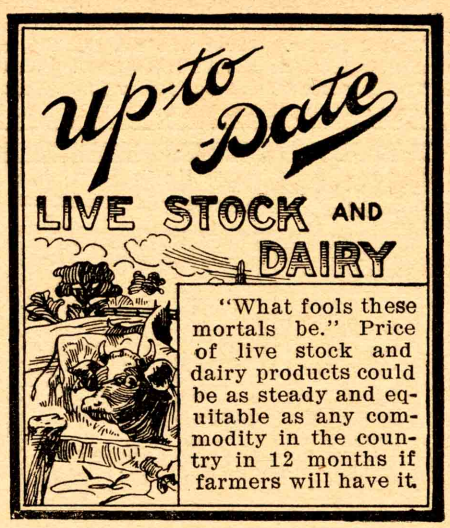


"What fools these mortals be." Price of live stock and dairy products could be as steady and equitable as any commodity in the country in 12 months if farmers will have it.

AS SPRING COMES

Hope hovers over lot and field,
Where neighing horse, and lowing kine,
And grunting pig, and cackling fowl,
And bleating flock, the farmer finds.

A STITCH IN TIME

On the border line between winter and spring, stock need a little better care than at any other time. Instinct if not memory makes them restless. They seem to anticipate the change that is coming. They are apt to tire of the winter feed, and unexpected loss of flesh and strength may result. Vary the feed as much as possible this time of year.

Sheep require special care. Ewes and lambs should be sheltered from the cold spring rains. Our experience is that it is not enough to furnish the shelter; the sheep must be put in and shut up. It is seldom that sheep will voluntarily seek shelter from the worst storm.

Sows that are permitted to run out and to root may injure the pigs by running too much, especially in muddy fields. Wild animals do not make so many mistakes as domestic ones. The attention man has given them seems to have blunted their natural instincts and man's reason must supply what he has destroyed in them.

For several days after foaling, mares must be kept from green grass. Green grass in early spring eaten by the mother is very apt to scour young colts. We have known some valuable colts lost from that cause.

The farms are being looked to more and more for the beef and mutton supply, and stock farming is becoming more in vogue. Much stock will still be produced in the West, but there is no longer room for the vast herds that a few years ago roamed on the Western plains. All of this is a strong argument against vealing calves. It may be true that there is a greater per cent of profit in a good veal calf than at any other stage of the animal's life, and it is unfortunate that it is so, for it increases the temptation to sell. But there is not enough money in the veal calf, and the larger animal is needed. Suppose the veal brings $10, which you consider perhaps two-thirds profit. Instead of selling, keep the calf until it is two, three, or four years old. You then get $30 or $50 or $75 for it. These sums may not be more than one-third profit, but they bring more clear money. It must be confessed, though, that such results require judgment in feeding and handling.

In view of the so-called financial stringency, one cannot bank much on price, so long as stockmen persist in shipping without any system, but people must eat, and there must always be a market for bread and meat stuff. It is therefore safe to raise stock. If growers were as wise as those are who sell to them, and put their stuff on the market only as it is needed, they could easily solve all the hard times problems so far as they are concerned.

The dairy interests need controlled marketing about as bad as any other branch of farming. There is almost absolute monopoly control of dairy products after the raw material leaves the hands of the producer; and the price of that material, the goods in first hands, is made by the handlers with a view to the handled profits in spite of conditions.

Live stock men and dairy people are restless. They are not satisfied with the markets as they find them. Prices are too uncertain, and much of the time they are anything but remunerative. Still shipments are poured into the yards without any attempt at control, and results continue unsatisfactory. It is a pity stockmen are so slow to learn. In their case the buyers, or rather the commission men, would aid them if they would make an effort to control shipments, for the commission men would prefer a steady supply and steady prices. We feel sure they will manage differently by and by.

A friend in need
'S a friend indeed;
Such UP-TO-DATE I've always found.
Though old or new,
'Twixt me and you,
In doctrine it is always sound.

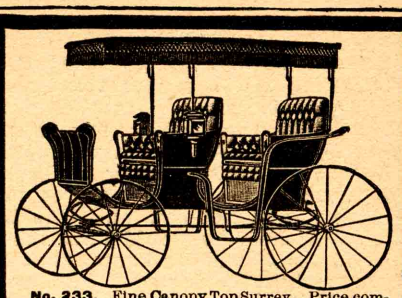
LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET

We print below an article clipped from the Bourbon Stock Journal, of Louisville, Ky., under date of January 20, written by its editor, Wm. A. Burnett:

Doubtless our readers have been already informed through another channel that the Central Stockyards would be opened today under another management, a new management, and that among other buyers there would be Armour & Co., Swift & Co., the National Packing Company and the Kentucky Packing Company. The first three named recently figured largely in the famous agitation of the beef trust and they propose to revolutionize the live stock business in Louisville.

A few years ago when the Central Stockyards were first built they made a hard fight for the business, thousands of dollars were spent by the promoters of this concern, trying to convince shippers that their market was the best, but as time wore on the majority of the shippers wended their way back to the Bourbon Stockyards, and the facts and figures show that the verdict of the shipping public was that the Bourbon Stockyards was the only market in Louisville.

Many people have been misled by an



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are sold direct from our factory to the user. In buying from us you save the dealer's expenses and profits. **35 Years Selling Direct** is our record and we are today

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Elkhart, Ind.

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CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK. Booklet Free. J. W. BARWELL, Waukegan, Ill

Clip Your Horses this Spring

Don't put your horses at the hard spring work before clipping off the long, thick winter coat. Unclipped horses sweat much, dry out slowly and are liable to all kinds of cold, pneumonia, etc., from standing in a long, wet coat during chilly spring nights. Clipped horses dry out quickly, rest well and their food does them good. They can be cleaned in a quarter of the time. ***They look better, feel better and do better work.***

Progressive Farmers and Horseowners Everywhere all Clip in the Spring

This Splendid Stewart No. 1 Clipping Machine

is unquestionably the most perfect clipping machine ever made at any price. The gears are all cut from the solid steel bar, are file hard and completely enclosed. They run in an oil bath and will practically never wear out. So well is this machine made, and of such high grade materials, **that WE GUARANTEE IT FOR 25 YEARS** against all defects of workmanship or materials.

Clip Boys' and Men's Hair with this Machine, too. It does it easily, quickly and well. Save the $1.50 to $3.00 that you pay for hand clippers. Make the price of the machine by clipping for others.

Shear Your Sheep with it, using our special shearing shaft and knife. It gets 20 cents worth and up more wool from each sheep than by hand shears. Send for our ***free book,*** "How to Shear Sheep."

Comes at ONLY $6.75

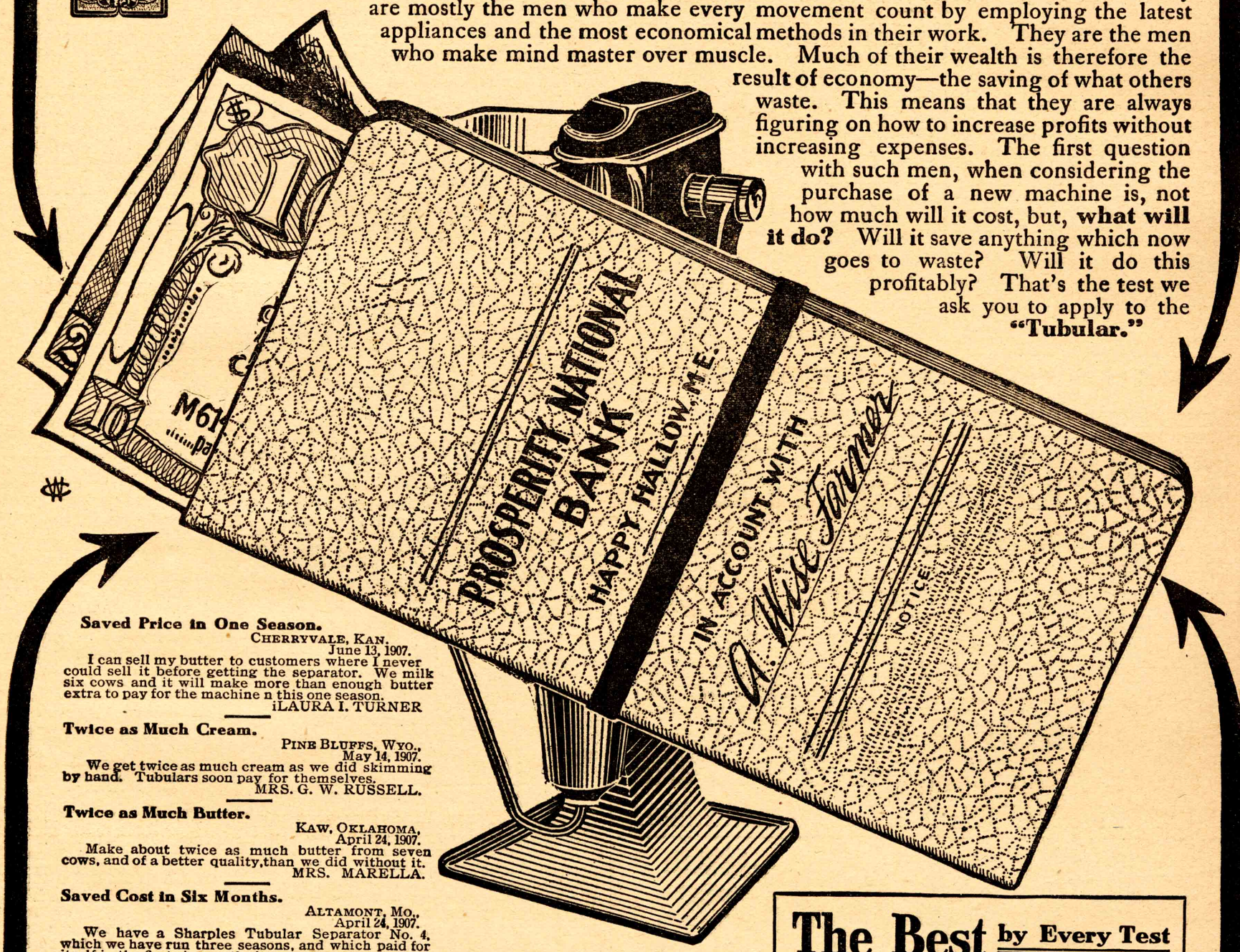
Our Special Offer: Get one of these machines from your dealer. If he hasn't it, send direct to us. When you get it clip your horses with it and clip the hair of all the boys and men about your place; compare it in every way with all other clipping machines you ever heard of, and if it doesn't do better work and prove better in every way, send it back and get every cent you paid out. Get one of these machines from your dealer now. If he hasn't it send $2 direct to us and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Write for our big new 1908 Catalog of clipping and shearing machines. Write today and ask for Catalog No. 24C.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 224 Ontario St Chicago, Ill.

Back of the Bank Book

Is the "Tubular" Cream Separator

EVERY dollar of the farmers' and dairymen's money in the banks of this country represents hard labor and wise economy. It represents head work as well as hand work. But it is a fact that the farmers and dairymen whose balances in the bank are the biggest are not always the men who work the hardest with their hands—nor even the ones who farm the most acres or milk the most cows. They are mostly the men who make every movement count by employing the latest appliances and the most economical methods in their work. They are the men who make mind master over muscle. Much of their wealth is therefore the result of economy—the saving of what others waste. This means that they are always figuring on how to increase profits without increasing expenses. The first question with such men, when considering the purchase of a new machine is, not how much will it cost, but, **what will it do?** Will it save anything which now goes to waste? Will it do this profitably? That's the test we ask you to apply to the **"Tubular."**



Saved Price in One Season.

CHERRYVALE, KAN.
June 13, 1907.

I can sell my butter to customers where I never could sell it before getting the separator. We milk six cows and it will make more than enough butter extra to pay for the machine n this one season.
iLAURA I. TURNER

Twice as Much Cream.

PINE BLUFFS, WYO.,
May 14, 1907.

We get twice as much cream as we did skimming by hand. Tubulars soon pay for themselves.
MRS. G. W. RUSSELL.

Twice as Much Butter.

KAW, OKLAHOMA,
April 24, 1907.

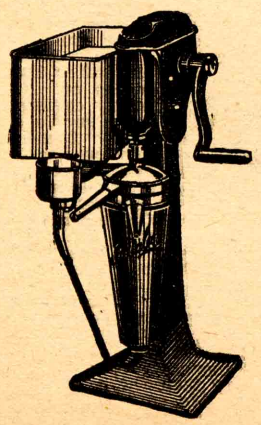
Make about twice as much butter from seven cows, and of a better quality,than we did without it.
MRS. MARELLA.

Saved Cost in Six Months.

ALTAMONT, MO.,
April 24, 1907.

We have a Sharples Tubular Separator No. 4, which we have run three seasons, and which paid for itself in the first six months it was run.
ROSS DeFORD.

The Best by Every Test



We ask you to apply this test because it will be to your interest to do so. If the **"Tubular"** will increase your profits without increasing your expenses you ought to have it. It will. It will make every cow you milk earn more money. That's why we want to put a **"Tubular"** back of your bank book. Thousands of farmers and dairymen testify to the merits of our machines. They say the **"Tubular"** pays for itself in a short time. When it has paid for itself all that it saves is clear profit for there's no expense—it won't cost you a dollar a year for repairs. We've built it so that it can't.

If you are economically inclined; if you want to save money and increase your bank account here's your chance. Our valuable book, **"Business Dairying"** will show you how, and our latest catalog tells all about the **"Tubular."** We'll send them both **free** if you will write today, ask for book No. 136.

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But All the Good Cream Separator Hobbies for You to Choose From

Take **your** choice of **style** or bowl device, **your** choice of size, capacity and price—from the

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Don't allow yourself to be talked into buying some special type of separator or paying some special price—until you have first seen the different styles of separators of different prices in the Empire Line and the advantages they offer you.

The entire line bears the Empire name and the Empire Guaranty.

There is no stronger backing in the world.

By making separators that make the most dollars for dairymen the Empire Cream Separator Co. has long been the most popular company in the business.

And the Empire Line has been increased and strengthened so that you might have a wide choice of styles and prices and still have the benefit of—

Empire inventions, Empire construction, Empire materials, Empire "know-how" and all the other advantages that the Empire factory, the best equipped cream separator plant in the world, affords.

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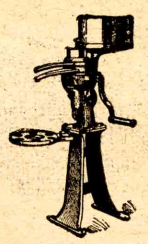

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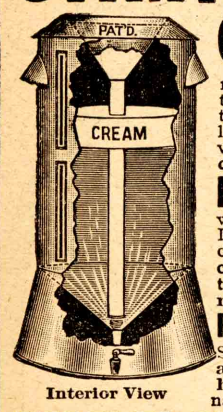

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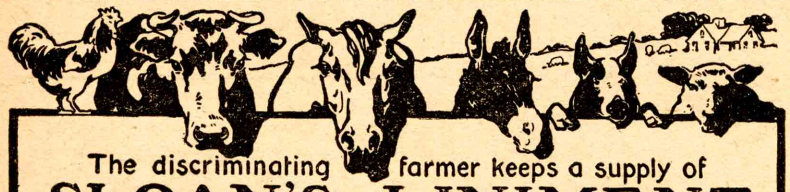

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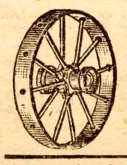

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erroneous use of a very commonplace expression, that competition is the life of trade, so it is in most instances, but not in the case of the stockyard business; in the stockyards business we have long since learned that concentration, not competition, is the life of the industry; the more buyers and sellers we can bring together, the more stock that can be accumulated at one place and time, the better the market and more advantageous for those who patronize it.

The Louisville live stock market owes its present position as a market to the untiring efforts of the live stock commission merchants; they have spent thousands of dollars annually in trying to build up the market to protect the interests of the shipper, and to uphold a free and open market where every and all buyers have an equal chance.

The question now arises, do the shippers who patronize this market wish such conditions to continue, or do they wish to throw the trade into the hands of a concern where the big packers will have things their own way?

For a number of years the tobacco raisers in this State have felt the bonds of tyranny imposed upon them by the tobacco trust, and but recently have risen up in rebellion. Now this great trust octupus seems to be laying plans for action in another direction, and while we heartily welcome buyers in our market, we cannot conscientiously stand aloof and see our market become controlled by a few and finally all competition ended.

We presume many of our readers are posted on this fight, and possibly some are interested in it. Mr. Burnett's article explains the situation well, and "hits the nail on the head"; it gives us a good example of the insatiable greed of the meat trust.

This reminds us of an experience when a boy. Not being blessed with a superabundance of the wherewithal, several youngsters slept in one bed. In those days the "boys' bedroom" reminded one of the inside of an Armour refrigerator car, and it took some little steeling of the nerves to brave the icy sheets over the featherbed. An older brother, who, it seems, should have developed into a high official of the meat trust, often resorted to strategy in order to secure a warm bed. Under the ruse of studying his lessons, he would stay up until the others were asleep, and then when he thought the "signs were right," would undress, jump into bed, and unceremoniously push the younger brother out of his comfortable position, and despite protests, back-fighting and oftentimes tears, occupy it himself.

The livestock commission merchants of Louisville have warmed the bed and built up a market for the surrounding country. Now, when they are beginning to reap the just reward for the time and expense given the movement, just when they are beginning to enjoy a rest after their great work, and ease up on their oars a little, they are called upon to give it all up to the "older brother."

If the shippers know their interests, and if they have any regard for justice and equity, we are sure they will oppose any such scheme for a crowd of Chicago men to secure control of their market. If they do permit it, they will regret it later on.

CONSTITUENTS OF FEEDS

When the writer was a boy, the milch cows almost everywhere in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, ran at large during all the growing season, and got their feed as nature prepared it for them—the most perfectly balanced ration that has ever been provided. During the winter season they still broused at large in the shelter of the forests, and what nature still held in store for them was supplemented by a little corn fodder (the blades pulled from the stalks and cured or the entire stalks cut up as now), husks taken from the ears that were fed to the horses and hogs, or shelled to be ground into meal for bread, and they were given the "nubbins" that were not considered good enough for the other purposes.

But that happy-go-lucky way of feeding won't count any more. The great ranges have gone with the old implements of husbandry, and we must now furnish pastures and feeds of our own providing. It is no wonder that we begin to inquire what a living animal needs to enable it best to accomplish a required work. The living body is a machine capable of doing different things. We may desire it to build up more cells and thus increase its size—grow. We may wish it to lay on fat, and get ready for the market. We may wish it to manufacture milk to be used as food or from which to gather butter. Or we may wish it to perform arduous labor, in which case it must have strong and tireless muscles.

Isn't it strange that we used to think that the same feed, and in the same quantities, would accomplish all these different purposes? Just as well fed cotton into the gin and expect it to turn out wool; or apples into the mill and expect it to yield flour; or forest leaves into the refinery and expect it to make sugar.

The living animal body is an everyday miracle. It beats any chemist's best equipped laboratory, and can resolve substances into their different elements, and make more different things out of them than can anything else, unless it be the growing plants. Still, if man can learn the things most required for the different purposes, and then know what feeds best furnish them, and feed accordingly, a great point is gained certainly.

It has been discovered that the important elements of food, both for man and beast, are protein and the carbo-hydrates — elements in which carbon and hydrogen are combined. The latter may be roughly mentioned as the heat-producing and bone-building substances, while the former is regarded as the basis of all the animal tissues. This, it is claimed, gives us a key to the value of feeds, and the Maine experiment station has made an analysis of what the station considers the three standard feeds — cornmeal, as the market source of carbohydrates; cottonseed meal, as the market source of protein; and mixed hay as the chief farm source of carbohydrates. These feeds are classed by their dominating elements; they all carry more or less of the other elements. A hundred pounds of cornmeal carries what is equivalent to 72 pounds of carbo-hydrate material and nearly six pounds of protein. It is, therefore, a heating, bone-building, energy-giving and fat-producing feed.

One hundred pounds of cottonseed meal contains nearly 35 pounds of protein, 18½ pounds of carbo-hydrates and nearly 9 pounds of digestible fat, which is equivalent to almost 20 pounds of the carbo-hydrates, and giving to 100 pounds of cottonseed meal the equivalent of 38 pounds of carbo-hydrates. Cottonseed meal is, therefore, a tissue-building, a heat generator, a giver of energy, a bone maker, and a fat producer — a valuable all-round feed, and specially useful to growing animals.

Mixed hay, about equal parts of timothy, red top and clover, was found to contain in 100 pounds, about 5 pounds of protein, nearly 43 pounds of carbo-hydrates, and a little more than 1 pound of digestible fat, which would increase the carbo-hydrates to the equivalent of nearly 46 pounds. Thus mixed hay is found to be a strong energy giver, heat generator, bone builder and fat producer, but for growing and work animals and milch cows, it needs to be supplemented by a protein feed, a tissue builder.

Got some hogs, calves or horses you don't want? Somebody else wants them; try a few lines in the Business Exchange. It pays!

Have you an organ in your home? If you haven't, you are not getting half the pleasure out of life you should. Think of the times you have visited your friends and after listening to some pieces on the organ, reluctantly come away, hating to leave such a source of enjoyment. There is no modern invention that equals the organ. Every family can afford one nowadays, and they can get the best cheap. The Cable Organ Co., 606 Steinway Hall, Chicago, Ill., is making a special free trial offer to the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and now is your chance. You have possibly heard of the Burdette Organs sold by this company. They have been on the market for fifty years, and many thousand purchasers are delighted with them. Mr. Cable guarantees them perpetually, insures them free and also includes a series of free music lessons. He says after close investigation that no other company is making as liberal an offer as he is. Write today for his catalog—a postal will bring it.

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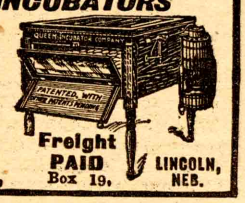

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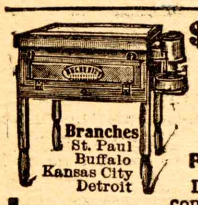

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You can hatch more chicks, with less oil and less trouble with an **OLD TRUSTY INCUBATOR** than with any other incubator on earth. We let you prove it on your own place. **40, 60 and 90 Days' Trial** Don't pay two prices. Send for **Big Poultry Book Free.**

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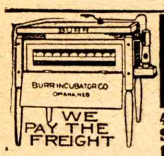

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125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For **$10**

If ordered together we send both for $10 and pay freight. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Our free catalog describes them.

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No matter how many poultry books you now have, send for ours too. Contains 128 pages of 15 years' rich experience in poultry raising—also tells all about the famous

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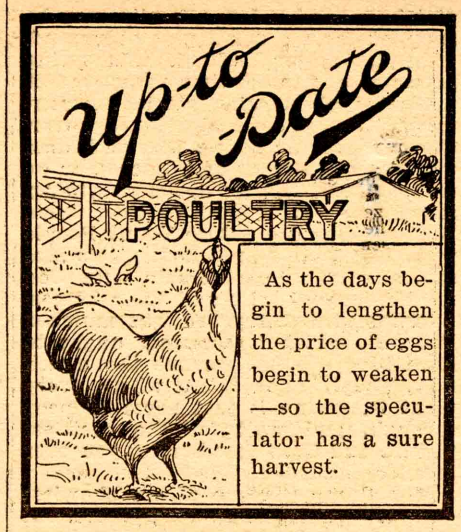
Des Moines Incubator Co., 183 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.



As the days begin to lengthen the price of eggs begin to weaken—so the speculator has a sure harvest.

AILMENTS — REMEDY AND PREVENTION

Draughts are as dangerous to poultry as to human beings.

Some of the commonest poultry diseases are catarrh, roup, gapes and leg weakness.

It is not necessary that one have a chestful of medicine to successfully combat disease in the poultry house.

Improper housing is responsible for the greater portion of the diseases that afflict poultry.

Scaly leg is extremely difficult to get rid of when once it has a foothold among the fowls.

It will usually be found more satisfactory to kill and bury the sick birds than to undertake to treat them.

The painting of the roosts with a liquid lice-killer destroys the little mites that cause the scaly formation upon the legs.

If the healthiest and most vigorous fowls are kept for breeding, reared under satisfactory conditions, and fed moderately on wholesome food, disease will seldom appear.

In case a cankered throat presents itself, peroxide of hydrogen may be used with confidence that a cure will be effected, unless the disease has reached a very advanced stage before treatment was commenced.

Remedies innumerable have been suggested for colds, but if these colds in their different forms are treated with either quinine, listerine or peroxide of hydrogen, cures will be effected.

A cheap remedy for mites is vinegar. Put it on with a sprayer. Two quarts in a ten-quart pailful of water will help a lot in ridding the premises of these pests.

When a swollen face accompanies other symptoms of a cold, use peroxide of hydrogen. Run well on the outside of the head, inject in minute quantities into the nostrils, and apply to the interior of the throat by the means of a swab or wing feather, diluting it one-half for internal treatment.

Another good, all-round remedy available for many kinds of colds, and so-called roup, is: Tincture of aconite, ten drops; tincture of bryonia, ten drops; tincture of spongia, ten drops; alcohol enough to make one fluid ounce. Mix. Of this a teaspoonful should be given in each quart of drinking water. At the same time fowls having a discharge from eyes or nostrils should have the eyes, nostrils and throat washed out twice daily with a solution composed of one part peroxide of hydrogen, one part listerine, and four parts water. Or, simpler yet, equal parts of warm water and vinegar.

THE MARKET DUCK

The best method of picking ducks is to steam them.

Leave the head and upper portion of the neck unpicked and the legs and feet intact. Sometimes the feathers are left on the first joint of the wing and on the tail.

Never singe ducks, as it leaves the skin oily and uninviting.

Unless your birds look clean and attractive, do not ship to market. If poorly prepared they will bring poor prices.

The origin of the Indian Runner duck is disputed, although generally accepted as coming from India.

It is generally known that considerable Rouen blood has been used in the make-up of the Indian Runners.

The Indian Runner is of a nervous disposition and scarcely ever will continue long enough on the nest to hatch its own eggs. They are great foragers, and yet will stand confinement better than almost any other variety.

The greatest claim for Indian Runner ducks is that they are great layers, averaging from 125 to 130 eggs per year each. The carcass weight is about four pounds, dressed.

For producing what might be called broiler ducks—at ten weeks of age—no variety equals the Pekin. They are quick in growing and very prolific. For winter roasting they are not so good, as their flesh is soft and oily, but when first parboiled before being roasted, this oiliness is done away with. As egg producers they will lay about two-thirds as many eggs as the Indian Runners.

MISCELLANEOUS

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says the poultry and eggs produced on the farms annually aggregates more than $690,000,000.

The farm price of eggs in 1899 was 11.15 cents per dozen as an average for the United States; in 1903, 12.37 cents; in 1904, 17.20 cents; in 1905, 18.70 cents; in 1906, 17 cents; and in 1907, 18.20 cents.

Dressed poultry in New York sold for 10.78 cents per pound wholesale in 1899; for 12.97 cents in 1903; for 12.57 cents in 1904; for 13.36 cents in 1905; for 13.20 cents in 1906, and for 14.90 cents in 1907.

The Secretary of Agriculture says the poultry products are worth more than the wheat and perhaps as much as the hay.

The reports of the Secretary of Agriculture cannot be considered complete, in referring to the poultry and egg crops, as no account is taken of the large amount of poultry and eggs kept in towns and even cities. If it were possible to get a complete report, there is no doubt that it would be shown that poultry leads the procession of the world's industries.

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I Have a new way of manufacturing and selling house paint that's unique—that's better.

Before my plan Paint was sold in two ways—either ready-made—or mixed by a local painter. Both these ways are at fault.

Ready-Made Paint settles hard in cans—and mineral pigments and chemical acting driers in ready-made paint eat the life out of Linseed Oil—which is the LIFE of all paint.

Painter-Made Paint can never be properly made by a painter—because of lack of heavy mixing and grinding machinery.

My Paint is **ready to use**—but not **ready-made.** My Paint is **made to order**—after the order is received—packed in hermetically sealed cans—(extra size to insure a full gallon) and dated the day the Paint is made.

Pure Linseed Oil and pure, **fresh paint ingredients** are used in my Paint. Such materials, found at local stores, are usually adulterated.

I sell my Paint **direct from factory to user**—at very low factory prices.

I pay freight on six-gallon orders or over.

When the order of six gallons or over is received, use two full gallons to test it—and if you are not perfectly **satisfied, in every particular,** return the balance of the order to me—and the two gallons you have used shan't cost you a penny.

No other paintmaker offers such a liberal proposition. My Paint is sold to responsible people on three months' time, if desired. I make three brands of Paint to suit the requirements of my immense trade.

My strictly Pure All White Lead Paint is absolutely the best paint in the world. My 40-60 Brand Zinc and Lead Paint is the best paint in its class on the market. My Durability Paint has an immense sale everywhere, and is sold under five-year iron-clad guarantee. The Purity of my Paint is guaranteed under a forfeit of $100.00 in gold.

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Largest growers of Clover, Timothy and Grasses in America. We make a great specialty of Northern Grown Alfalfa Clover. Our 20th Century strain is pronounced by the Experimental Station as 99.95% pure. Nothing like it on earth. Catalog tells.

Salzer's Catalog Free

It's the most original seed book published and is gladly mailed to intending purchasers free. Or remit 10c and get lots of remarkable farm seed samples, including Alfalfa Clover, etc.; or send 14c and we add a package of Farm Seed never seen by you before!

John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Up to Date ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Prospects for a good fruit crop are reported excellent. What prospect can your section report for good prices?

THE FIRST FLOWER

It is only a little crocus
But it tells a charming story;
That returning rain and sunshine
Will clothe the earth in glory.

A PEEP INTO THE ORCHARD AND GARDEN

The "big" duties of the farm cause neglect of the garden, but the garden is worth more to the family than any other spot ten times its size.

In cleaning up the garden look well to the weed seeds. Of course, if the dead weeds have stood in the garden through the winter, most of the seeds are already shattered off, but some may yet be destroyed by handling the weeds and trash with care, and burning them.

There is no better garden manure than the cleanings from the hen house. Those who burn wood have a valuable garden dressing in the wood ashes. For onion beds it can't be beat.

The gooseberry row needs to be made very rich, and the plant likes a northern slope.

Clean up the orchard. It is late to prune, but better prune now than not at all. Sunlight destroys fungus growths, and it should be allowed to sift all through the tree tops.

Plan the garden according to system. Long rows are more convenient than the old-fashioned beds. It is easy to grow more than one crop on the same ground. For instance, plant the pea rows three and one-half feet apart. About the time the peas begin to bloom and you quit cultivating them, plant a row of early potatoes in the middle. By the time the peas are ready to be torn away the potatoes are ready to work. You may now plant midway between the potato rows, where the peas grow, a row of turnips. A little thought will enable you to keep every part of the garden plot busy, and a large family may be supplied from a small plot of ground.

In the flower scheme this spring get some of the old-time favorites. A profusion of morning glories on anything it may be desirable to cover, cypress vines on stakes like an Indian wigwam or in front of windows, or on trellises, nasturtium, dwarf or vining, anywhere — it is hard to beat them. We hope Our Up-to-Date Young People will study plants and flowers this season, and go in partnership with God in the ornamentation of their homes.

If the strawberry bed was mulched last fall, which it certainly ought to have been, do not remove the mulch now, simply open it up where every plant is, giving it just room to peep through, and wait for the prettiest picture and the finest berries you ever saw.

The Cosmos is one of our showiest and most profuse flowering plants, but if planted in rich soil it grows large and branching, and is easily broken by the wind. For an autumn bloomer there is nothing quite so showy as the phlox with its profuse and brilliant bunches of bright purple flowers. There are no better fillers, for any nook or corner that is liable to be left to grow to weeds.

PRUNING AND SPRAYING

The Tennessee experiment station gives some good advice as to pruning and spraying.

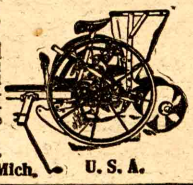
Prune out the dead wood, the water sprouts and suckers. Keep the trees from becoming bushy. Do not spray right after a rain while the limbs are still wet—try not to spray just preceding rain. The spray should thoroughly dry on the limbs, thus giving it the best chance to adhere. An ideal spray day is a quiet, bright one, when the air is dry and cool. Study the formulas of sprays and the different makes of nozzles and use only the best fitted for your conditions, realizing that there is a proper time to spray and the best results are obtained only at such time. Spray thoroughly. I doubt if one-tenth of the people who spray do so correctly. Above all else, spray carefully, doing thorough work by covering not only one side, but all sides of the twigs.

To spray a tree properly it is best to begin at the topmost branch and spray down, doing one side of the tree at a time. Should a breeze be blowing, take advantage of the same and spray but one side of the tree, going up one row and down another; when the breeze changes or becomes quiet, complete the spraying of the trees. Spraying should be discontinued when a strong wind is blowing, likewise in cold, freezing weather the wash should not be applied.

Big Potato Crop at Least Expense

Write now for **Free Book** that tells how to increase your Potato Crop 40 to 75% and how to cut out **labor** and **expense** by using

Aspinwall Potato Machines



which cut, plant, cover, fertilize, spray, dig and sort potatoes. Practical Success guaranteed and proven by our 25 years' experience in potato machine building. Write this day to the

Aspinwall Mfg. Co.
313 Sabin St., Jackson, Mich. U. S. A.

BLIZZARD BELT EVERGREENS

6 FREE

We grow them by the million. To prove they are healthy and vigorous we offer 6 fine Spruces 2 yr. old **Free** to property owners. Mailing expense 5 ct., which send or not. A postal will bring them. Catalogue free.

The Gardner Nursery Co., Box 19, Osage, Iowa.

Take off your Hat to the YERS

Write for Circulars and Prices to

F. E. Myers & Bro.
Ashland, Ohio

THE PUMP THAT PUMPS | **HAY TOOLS** BARN DOOR HANGERS HAY RACK CLAMPS

Seed Corn Reids Yellow Dent, Iowa Silver Mine, Roberts New Type Yellow Dent—tipped and butted by hand. Graded, tested and guaranteed. $100 premium offered. Send for catalog.

J. C. HARVEY, Red Oak, Iowa

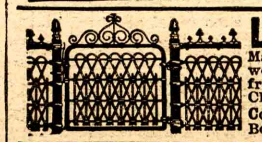
TREES THAT GROW

Apples 5c, Peach 5c, Plums 12c, Cherries 17c. Best quality, good bearers, grafted stock, not seedlings. Concord Grapes $2.50 per 100, Forest Tree Seedlings $1.00 per 1,000 up. We pay the freight.

GERMAN NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE. CARL SONDEREGGER, Prop.

We have a complete line of Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds. Our large illustrated catalog free.

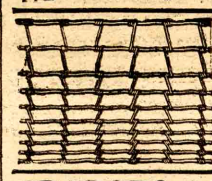
GERMAN NURSERIES, Box 62, BEATRICE, Neb.



LAWN FENCE

Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. **Special Prices** to Churches and Cemeteries.

Coiled Spring Fence Co. Box 418 Winchester Ind.

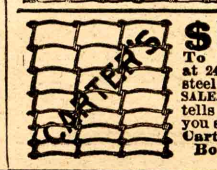


WIRE FENCE 29c

48-in. stock fence per rod only

Best high carbon coiled steel spring wire. Catalogue of fences, tools and supplies **FREE.** Buy direct at wholesale. Write to-day.

MASON FENCE CO., Box 71, Leesburg, O.



$10 FOR A MACHINE

To Weave Your Own Fence at 24c per rod out of coiled hard steel spring wire. **WIRE AT WHOLESALE.** Farm Gates. Catalog free—tells how to build fence and why you should use coiled steel wire.

Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

Try Mine With the Money in Your Own Pocket

Nothing to Pay Down to Try My Wagon Box Spreader

Bill Galloway Says

For You to Get Your Pencil Now and Write Him for His New, Big, 1908 Free Book About Fertilizing and the Red Hottest Spreader in the World.

Get your **name** and **address** down to me now and **I'll prove** to you that you **can't afford** to be without one of my Galloway Wagon Box Manure Spreaders. I'll prove it and make you bound you won't have any other kind. That's the idea. In fact, it's the **only practical** wagon box manure spreader made today. Worth $25.00 to $50.00 more than any other. Is the **only endless apron force feed** spreader made and is 5 times as durable as any other spreader made. Is the **lightest draft**—will save your horses—save half your **time** or your men's time—get you larger and better crops. Pay for itself **quickly.** Let me make **you** the first one in your district—my **Special Money Making Proposition.** My letter and Free Spreader Catalog will tell you all the superior points—splendid Construction and about the practical **seven exclusive patented parts** of my **Galloway Wagon Box Spreader** and about my **Complete Spreader.** I'll make you a **personal proposition** that you'll be sure to take me up on when you read my new, Free Book for 1908:

(Get Our 30 Days Special Freight Prepaid Proposition)

GALLOWAY

Endless Apron Force Feed Wagon Box Attachment Manure Spreader—Fits Any Wagon Truck. What do you know about spreaders? I can hear you say "**Just about the average.**" That's it. That's why I want to **talk** to you. There are about **15 Red Hot Facts** I'll send you **proof** of in my **Free Book** with 100 or 200 other points that will "**put you wise**" to "average" spreader **weak spots.** I've had **all** the spreaders made **tested** to work beside mine. I tell you how in my Free Book. Now, **I** want **you** to **investigate first**—try my Galloway **30 Days Free next**—and **buy last.** That's my way. **Buy** when **you** are **satisfied.** My **special proposition** to you comes in my letter to you with my **Big, Free 1908 Book.** Spend one cent now to save $50.00 by writing me a **postal**—or enclose the free coupon above in an envelope, and **get your name** and **address** down here to me now—today so I can send you a thousand **Red Hot Facts** about Fertilizing—Money Saving—Money Making—and the **practical** "horse sense" proof on the manure spreading proposition.

Get My Special Proposition Price

Read What This Man Says:

Claremont, Minn., 12-29, '07.
Mr. Wm Galloway, Waterloo, Ia.
Dear Sir:—The spreader I bought of you last spring is a Grand Spreader. I have spread all kinds of manure—even hard, frozen chunks and it scatters everything. You can't break it. Wishing you a prosperous new year, Yours truly, D. HISSAM.

William Galloway, Pres.
William Galloway Co.
509 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa

Spend 1 Cent To Save $50.00

30 Days FREE Trial

Gold Bond $25,000.00 Guarantee

Write Your Name to Me Here Tear Out and Mail Today

William Galloway,
509 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa.
Send me your **Big, Free Galloway Spreader Book** for 1908.

Name.....
P.O.....
State.....

YOUR CHOICE Of These Chairs FREE

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER to readers of Up-to-Date Farming—a chance to secure one of these magnificent upholstered chairs FREE for just a little time and effort.

You Can Talk;

You know UP-TO-DATE FARMING and all about the great work it is doing for farmers. The rest is easy.

This is an offer that doesn't come often. It will not do to delay. Start your club this very day. It will surprise you how easily you can get subscribers Then one of these grand chairs is yours—or both for a little effort. Note the thickness of the pieces in each. Not a thin stick used—made stronger than seems necessary.

EQUITY MORRIS CHAIR

This is one of the finest Morris chairs you have ever seen. It is made of finest materials. The back adjusts automatically. No rods, ratchets or springs. Made of quarter-sawed oak and the frame is as nearly indestructable as it is possible to make it—full piano finish and hand carved. Back is reversible.

WHY? We want to quadruple the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING at once so it can compel profitable prices for the 1908 crops. Each new subscriber means added power; each new one makes each former subscriber more powerful, individually. That's our reason. **HERE'S OUR PLAN:** You want one of these chairs, we know you do. These are two of the most beautiful, most comfortable chairs you ever saw. They are honest chairs. The best material in each of them. They will be the pride of every possessor and a joy forever. The regular subscription price of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is $1.00 a year. It's worth it, too, as subscribers know. But others who have not read it don't know its value. It is these people we want to reach until it goes to every farm home in the country. You know them. Some of them are your neighbors. We calculate 25 or more are your neighbors. So we are going to make it worth your while to get them to subscribe. Read the following great offer.

OUR OFFER **FOR 25 YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS AT FIFTY CENTS EACH WE WILL SEND YOUR CHOICE OF THE CHAIRS ON THIS PAGE.** The regular subscription price of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is $1.00, and you might get subscribers at this price and keep the difference for your pay. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," is an old and true saying and every person who pays $1.00 a year for this paper makes a good investment. But you can give the subscriber your commission if you want to. What we want is new subscribers. What you want, we are sure, is an "Equity Chair."

There are 25 or more people in each community who can be secured as subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you explain that it is the only farm paper that teaches the **marketing end of farming.** Every farmer ought to take this one paper no matter how many others he takes, because it is in a class by itself and is cultivating a field heretofore neglected. **And this field is the one that grows the crop of dollars.**

IF YOU BEGIN A CHAIR IS SURELY YOURS

You may say; Oh, I cannot get 25 subscribers there is no use to begin. But you do not know until you make a real, genuine effort. You know that every farmer **OUGHT** to take UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Since this is so, why cannot you get his subscription? But suppose you don't get 25, you can get the chair anyhow. For instance, if you get only 10 subscribers send us 50 cents each, $5.00, and $4.50 cash extra, and either chair will be sent you; or 15 subscribers and $3.00 cash extra; or 20 subscribers and in addition $1.50 cash; or 25 subscribers and no extra cash.

LOCAL UNIONS INTERESTED

There are a great many local unions that this offer ought to interest. One or both of the chairs would be a great acquisition to the meeting hall, or we would send two alike, if preferred. The president and secretary would appreciate them very much. If your local union has not paid up yet, this is your opportunity. If the secretary will send 25 names for UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 50 cents each, either chair will be sent, or a less number and the small cash payment as explained.

DESCRIPTION OF CHAIRS

The photographs very faintly show the good points of these chairs. They are strong and massive and the lines are simple and attractive. Very handsomely designed, and made from the very best selected heavy quartered oak, full piano golden oak finish, and highly rubbed and polished. Seat is made of steel construction, with six 5-inch coiled springs.

ROCKER is upholstered in genuine fine black Chase leather, which is guaranteed for ten years, and filled with curled hair.

MORRIS CHAIR is upholstered in finest Velour, of green and black or red and black, and is guaranteed to keep its shape. Every article used in the construction of these chairs is high-class—made to last.

They are each equipped with patent adjustable back which marks the greatest improvement in chair manufacturing in 20 years. They are perfectly automatic, adjusting themselves to your every movement. You simply lean backward or forward or lie at rest and the chair follows. No rods, no ratchets, no levers or springs. Chairs cannot get out of order. These are simply two of the best chairs ever manufactured. Strong and durable, built for solid and enjoyable comfort. Something you will use for a lifetime, and be prouder of the longer you have it. Surely they are worth a little of your time.

WHY NOT BEGIN TODAY?

We ask you to work in a good cause. An "Equity" chair is worth the trouble, to say nothing about the sentiment that will always associate with it and the consciousness of having benefited every member of your club. We want every secretary, every organizer and many others to possess an "Equity" chair.

There are many spare hours and rainy, cold or odd days when you can't do anything but hang around the house. These are the times to earn an "Equity" chair and on these days you will find your neighbors in the house also and possibly grumbling because prices are down. The best way to boost prices is to boom the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

WE WANT TO MULTIPLY THE CIRCULATION OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING BY FOUR AND DO IT BEFORE THE 1908 CROPS ARE HARVESTED.

We believe it can be done. Let us go at it to win and it will be done. Then we will have profitable prices for the 1908 crops and YOU will have one of these beautiful, luxurious "Equity" chairs to sit in when you enjoy well-earned prosperity that you cannot reach in any other way.

The chair is all ready to ship. Send in your club as soon as possible. If you cannot get enough at once, send what you can get and the balance in cash and then hold the cash back as you send others. Let us know if you are going to get an "Equity" chair.

A Double Opportunity The club raiser can ask the regular subscription price of $1.00, sending us $12.50 and make $12.50 besides. Agents can make at least $5.00 or more a day. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is not a cheap paper. Its subscribers pay for it on its merits. It is the most valuable farm paper AND SHOULD GO INTO EVERY FARM HOME.

Other Benefits Nearly all the people who embrace our offer for an "Equity" Morris chair will be farmers. If we succeed in quadrupling the circulation it will give us nearly three-quarters of a million subscribers. This number of farmers reading this paper and knowing the minimum prices that will be set on the next crop, can compel profitable prices.

Don't Delay It behooves you to not delay. We have chairs for as many as earn them. To the alert and enterprising always goes the best rewards. A word to the wise is sufficient.

We want everyone to help. Don't think this is addressed to "the other fellow." It is a chance for YOU to secure a luxurious chair and to make quite a sum in cash.

We are depending on YOU, reader. Help us and help yourself.

MORRIS ROCKER

The photograph very faintly shows the good points of this splendid Rocker. It is strong and massive. Back is patent adjustable—perfectly automatic. If you want to lie down press back and with little effort the trick is done. Cannot get out of order. It is upholstered with genuine black Chase leather which is guaranteed 10 years. Made of quarter-sawed oak, full piano finish.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Chair Dept. B. **INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**

Ranch Life in the Rockies

Still Plenty of Chances to Get Rich and Secure Free Homes.—Book of 100 Views and Map Free.

A new book has been published describing ranch life in the West. There is an enormous demand for the volumn—truly, everybody wants it. Reads like fiction, yet absolutely true. It describes big ranches, tells how farmers and ranchmen are amassing huge fortunes and shows how new citizens may do likewise.

The book gives the government land and mining laws, fish and game laws, together with a late county map of Colorado. Contains 100 photo engravings of farm and ranch views, cowboy life, etc. Editions cost $2,000 to issue.

The book is free—do you want it? To introduce our big illustrated western family magazine (established 1903) we sell you the above described ranch book and our famous monthly magazines whole year, all for only 30c, cash or postage stamp. Clubs of 3 and 3 books, 70c, 5 for $1. Money back if not pleased. Our magazine prints views of scenery, stories of adventure and sketches and tells all about the West. Act quick, send to-day. Address,

Inter-Mountain Farm Magazine, Sta. 16, Denver, Colo.

GET THIS $1200

IN ONE MONTH WITH

NEW WONDERFUL INVENTION

World's Greatest Money-Maker. Here's proof—"My sales $1200 monthly" writes M. G. Stoneman, Mont. "$100 daily" writes J. Sevegne, N.Y. Hundreds making $50 to $100 weekly—at home or traveling. **Experience unnecessary. Let us start you** selling Allens Portable Bath apparatus, Nothing like it. Makes ideal bathroom wherever water exists. Godsend to town, country homes. Show 12—sell 10 sure. **Exclusive territory.** Price $3.75 and up. Send for remarkable offer.

THE ALLEN MFG. CO. 1250 Allen Bldg. Toledo, O.

A LIFE INCOME OF $2,000 to $5,000 per year

From an INVESTMENT of $400 and one year's time. :::::::::: Can you do better?

ELECTRICITY TAKES THE PLACE OF THE KNIFE

"Therefore" the **Electro-Medical Specialist** has the **lead.** You want the most practical **course.** Address with stamp inclosed for reply.

Northwestern College of Electro-Theraputics
Div. A, 1711 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Gold Watch AND RING FREE

We positively give **both a Solid Gold Laid STEM WIND** American movement Watch highly engraved and fully warranted timekeeper equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch; also a Solid Gold Laid Ring, set with a Famous Congo Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a $50 diamond, for selling 20 pieces of handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sold send us the $2.00 and we will positively send you the watch and ring; also a chain, Ladies or Gents style. **ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 11 Chicago.**

Gold Watch AND RING FREE

We give a **Stem-Wind, Solid-Gold Laid,** guaranteed Watch, **engraved on both sides;** proper sizes; appears equal to 25-year SOLID GOLD WATCH; also GOLD LAID Ring set with a sparkling gem, brilliant as a GENUINE $50 DIAMOND, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Send address and we will send jewelry postpaid; when sold send $2 and we will send watch and ring; also a gold laid chain, LADIES' OR GENT'S SIZE AND STYLE.

MONROE JEWEL CO., DEPT. 634 CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS $50. Per WEEK WANTED

To sell the Dr. Haux famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles—finest on earth. State present occupation. Dr. Haux Spectacle Co., Dept. 143. St. Louis.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERFECTLY REMOVED.

I have a safe and positively SURE way to take hairs off face, neck, arms, etc., FOREVER. I HAVE THE TRUE SECRET. Write for information, I send it sealed, FREE. Address HELEN DOUGLAS, 20 E. 22 St. New York

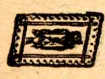
DO YOU HAVE PIMPLES? If you want a sure cure send ten cents for sample of our beautifier.

CREAMY COMPLEXION COMPANY, Woodfords, Maine.

25 Good Colored Post Cards 10c

All different. Pretty Girls, Landscapes, Flowers, Comics, Etc. Satisfaction Guaranteed. JAS. LEE, 15 W. Madison St., CHICAGO

WILLS How to make them. Plamplet giving complete directions and forms 10 cents. Price & Stow, Dept. C, Valparaiso, Ind.



CARDS Send 2c stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe Envelope and Calling Cards for 1908. We sell GENUINE CARDS; Not Trash. **UNION CARD CO., B13, Columbus, Ohio.**

916 CARDS NEW Sample Styles ENVELOPE, Silk Fringe 200 New Premiums, Songs, 99 Rich Love Verses, 125 Rich & Racy Jokes, 1 Pack Fun Cards; 1 Escort and 1 Courtship Cards; Standard Beau Catcher, &c. All 2 Cents. **CROWN CARD CO., Columbus, Ohio.**

991 CARDS Silk Fringe, Envelope, Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name Cards, etc. 200 Love Verses. 125 Rich & Racy Jokes. 1 Pack Acquaintance & 1 Pack Escort Cards. New Beau Catcher & Big Sample Book, all for 2cts. **Columbus Card Co., 148F. St., Columbus, Ohio**

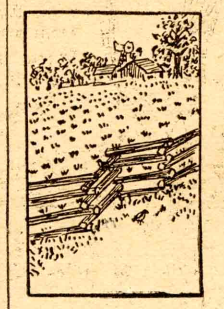
2941 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and Premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

Up-to-Date HOME ON THE FARM

"Be gentle! The sea is held in check not by a wall of brick but by a beach of sand!"

OUR FRIEND, BOB WHITE

On a pleasant day we can hear this little fellow telling us his name over and over again calling in the cheeriest of voices, "Bob White! Bob White!"



When the rain is coming down and Bob has hidden himself in the undergrowth he calls out, "More wet! More wet!" in such a way that we are glad there is more wet, be the sky ever so dark. In order that larger flocks of these insect and weed destroyers may be seen year after year, the birds must be given protection from the sportsman's dog and gun. More stringent laws must be made regarding their slaughter and the people educated as to the quail's value. In time of deep snow, grain should be thrown out where they can easily find it, as it is then they suffer most. Many times they are completely snowed under and freeze to death.

They like best the fruits of many of our native trees and shrubs, such as wax myrtle, mulberry, rose, haw, wild cherry, elder, trumpet creeper, red maple, sassafras, locust, clover, chestnut, witch hazel and sumach. They also delight in the seeds of such troublesome weeds as crabgrass, corn cockle, hawkweed, ragweed, sorrel and wild morning glory. They eat the potato bug with relish, a delicacy most birds do not affect. Often they make a meal on chinch bugs, cotton weevil, locust and cucumber bugs. Few birds do so much good and so little harm as the cheery little quail. Almost all the help they need is protection from men with guns and a little grain in the worst weather.

They rear from two to three families a season. Usually they sit upon

eighteen eggs, but sometimes almost double that amount has been found. Their nest is built on the ground, protected by tall grass or a thick bush. The little birds are ready to run about very soon after they are hatched.

By watching the birds' habits a little in one's own neighborhood, one can very quickly find out just what the quails need most, either in the brooding season or during the winter. Any kindness paid them will be richly rewarded by the good deeds and cheery whistle of "Bob White! Bob White!"

FOR THE FATHER'S EYE

To be honest, to be kind, to earn a little, to spend less; to make upon the whole a family happier by his presence; to renounce where that shall be necessary and not be embittered; to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation; above all, on the same grim conditions, to keep friends with himself. Here is a task, for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

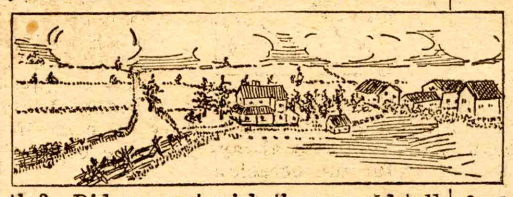
"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

DID YOU?

Did you ever try to entertain a stranger and find it a very difficult matter? Why? Was it not because you were not cognizant of their likes and dislikes, their tastes and the things they enjoyed most?

If they were of a genial, friendly nature, frankly telling you what they did or did not prefer, did you not find your task lightened? But if they were so reserved and reticent and cold that they fairly froze your good intentions for their entertainment, did you not feel non-plussed and wonder what you could do to thaw them out a little? Did you not wish they would tell you what they would most enjoy doing while at your house? And when they went home, did you not wonder if they had had any part of a good time?



That is the way the editor feels towards the readers of this home page. She has been trying to entertain you, has asked you about your likes, your tastes; but you have been too reserved to tell her. Can there not be a little more friendliness in the future?

Editor "Home on the Farm."

REASONS FOR OPTIMISM

Dr. Henry Van Dyke gives the following as some of the reasons why he thinks life is a blessing and hopes the world is growing better:

1. Because I was born that way.
2. Because my father and mother were very good to me.
3. Because there is a lot of useful work to be done in the world, and very interesting.
4. Because it is a pleasure just to know things, and everybody can know something.
5. Because there are a great many people in the world of the same kind (though not of the same degree) as Edward Everett Hale, and it is good to keep company with them.
6. Because marriage is a success when it is real.
7. Because it is free to go a-fishing, even though you catch but little fish.
8. Because good books are cheap, and the best are the cheapest.
9. Because virtue wears better than vice.
10. Because God lives in the world. A consistent religion is at the foundation of all optimism.

THE COUNTRY HOME BEAUTIFUL

We read a great deal in most of our magazines about the plans cities have had by which their yards and alleys have been made more attractive. Every year committees are appointed to see after making the city beautiful. Seeds are given to those who cannot afford to buy them and in many cities, packages of seeds have been distributed among the school children. This work has done a great deal of good. If our brothers and sisters of the country have not followed suit, it is high time they begin to think about it.

Let us be sure that summer does not find any debris of tin cans, ashes or anything of like character in our back yards. If there are unsightly outhouses which must remain and fences that are not good to look upon, let us see what lovely vines we can find and cover up all these ugly scars on an otherwise beautiful landscape.

Let us get out our seeds and sort them over and plan just where we are going to plant this and that kind.

Of course since our husbands and sons believe in and practice rotation of crops, we must do likewise. So we will not plant our sweet peas and nasturtiums where they were last year, but seek out a new spot to beautify. There is nothing prettier than a bed of old-fashioned mixed petunias, and how eagerly they seem to respond to all the love and care bestowed upon them. They make a gay border for the walks, require little attention and bloom all summer long.

Three generations of Simpsons have made

SIMPSON EDDYSTONE PRINTS

Founded 1842

Ask your dealer for

Simpson-Eddystone Silver Greys

The reliable old "Simpson" Prints made only in Eddystone.

The beautiful designs and subdued color of these fadeless, durable fabrics appeal to women of taste.

Some designs in a new silk finish.

Standard for 65 years.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Decline substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

SEEDS

$1.50 Worth to Test Only 10 Cents

We ask you to try our Superior Seeds. One Trial will make a Customer. We will mail one Full Packet each of the following 15 Grand New Sorts for only 10 cts. These would cost at least $1.50 elsewhere.

BEET, Perfected Red Turnip, earliest, best.
CABBAGE, Winter Header, sure header, fine.
CARROT, Perfected Half Long, best table sort.
CELERY, Winter Giant, large, crisp, good.
CUCUMBER, Family Favorite, favorite sort.
LETTUCE, Iceberg, heads early, tender.
MUSK MELON, Luscious Gem, best grown.
WATERMELON, Bell's Early, extra fine.
ONION, Prizetaker, wt. 3 lbs. 1000 bush. per acre.
PARSNIP, White Sugar, long, smooth, sweet.
RADISH, White Icicle, long, crisp, tender, best.
TOMATO, Earliest in World, large, smooth, fine.
TURNIP, Sweetest German, sweet, large.
Flower Seeds, 500 sorts mixed, large packet.
Sweet Peas, ½ oz. California Giants Grand Mxd.
Catalogue and Check for 10 cts. free with order.

This 10 cts. returned on first 25c. order.

J. J. BELL SEED CO., Deposit, N. Y.

Avoid Doubt Buy Studebaker Buggies

Never any doubt about the lasting qualities of a Studebaker carriage or buggy. It's the material that goes into them—plus the way they are made—that makes Studebaker vehicles of such high quality, perfectly proportioned and easy running. The "know how" which can only be derived from long experience goes into every Studebaker buggy—fifty years of expert skill and planning.

In Studebaker Buggies

you'll find the best vehicles money can buy, because the choicest materials such as are obtainable only through the facilities of the world's largest vehicle factory make the Studebaker superiority.

If you appreciate Quality and Satisfaction, **ask the Studebaker agent** to show you the new 1908 Studebaker buggy. Over a smillion Studebaker vehicles now in use. If you mention this paper and send us two cents for postage, we will mail you "Studebaker" 1908 Farmer's Almanac—FREE.

Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind. *Largest Vehicle Makers in the World.*

If the vegetable garden is just beyond the door yard, screen it off by a hedge of sweet peas for the summer and just back of the sweet peas plant cosmos for the autumn blossoms.

But whatever flowers you have, don't spoil the lawn. Leave that unbroken and keep it cut pretty short all summer. If you have a wind pump, the grass can be kept green by the use of the hose, and there is nothing more soul-satisfying, nothing more restful to look upon, than a green, well-kept lawn. If there were bare spots in it last year, get grass seed now before the snows have all gone and scatter so that the seed will get a good start.

Make your country home beautiful. You have all nature to help you, the woods and the blue sky for a background. I have seen some country homes from which I was glad to escape, but I have seen others, so cool, and clean and sweet, so lovely in their wealth of blossoms, that I have wished to remain always. Make your country home beautiful and the boys and girls won't want to leave it.

CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGSTER

The small baby should be dressed in as few garments as possible and these should all be soft and warm.

Tight bands should never be used, as they are very injurious.

When baby has grown into short dresses, be sure they are short enough,

otherwise his little toes will catch in the hems and cause him many falls.

All the weight of his clothing should hang from his shoulders. And do not dress him so finely that he will not feel free to play.

He should be taught that while clothes must be thought of less than many things in life, yet it is a duty to himself and others to always look the best he can for the occasion.

How Do You Lighten Your Housework?

THERE are but few housewives who do not have "short cuts" for their work that would prove beneficial to other readers of this page. We would like to hear from you, and all articles printed will be signed with the writer's name or initials just as we are directed.

READ THE FOLLOWING

We would like to know in an article of not over 100 words (if possible) and will give the following prizes for the best suggestions:

FIRST PRIZE—$1.00 cash.

SECOND AND THIRD PRIZES—Each one year's subscription to Up-to-Date Farming for you or your friend.

FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH PRIZES—Each one cloth-bound copy of "The Third Power" book.

All suggestions must be received on or before April 1 to be considered

In case of a great many good suggestions, neatness, arrangement and general construction will be considered. All MSS. submitted to become our property and none will be returned. Address all communications to Editor "Home on the Farm," care UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

MARCH

The cock is crowing,
The stream is flowing,
The small birds twitter,
The lake doth glitter,
The green field sleeps in the sun;
The oldest and youngest
Are at work with the strongest;
The cattle are grazing,
Their heads never raising;
There are forty feeding like one!

Like an army defeated
The snow hath retreated,
And now doth fare ill
On the top of the bare hill;
The ploughboy is whopping — anon — anon!
There's joy on the mountains;
There's life in the fountains;
Small clouds are sailing,
Blue sky prevailing;
The rain is over and gone!

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

"PATCHES"

If the feet prespire too freely, put pulverized alum in the stockings and wash the feet with alum water.

To scale fish easily, dip them first into boiling water.

A kitchen apron made of oil cloth is a great labor saver.

To prevent icing from cracking when the cake is being cut, add a teaspoonful of cream to each egg when beating them.

Make your starch with soapy water. This will give gloss to the linen and prevent the irons from sticking.

So long as we love we serve. So long as we are loved by others I would almost say we are indispensable; and no man is useless while he has a friend.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Mr. Sever, general manager of the Western Newspaper Association, Chicago, writes us that he has received many coupons cut from our February 15 number, that were just blank, no name, no address, or any clue as to who sent it except by the postmark. So he told us to tell our subscribers that if they wrote to him and did not receive a reply, it was probably because they forgot to sign their names. If you are one that did not receive a reply, write again, and you will hear from him immediately, if you mention UP-TO-DATE.

Mr. Sever, our readers will remember, has been advertising Ridpath's History in U$-TO-DATE. They are fine books, and if you already do not have them, ask for his circulars and sample pages. They are all free. Always mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Beeler & Robb, patent attorneys, 60-62 Baltic Bldg., Washington, D. C., have just issued an interesting book entitled "Handbook for Inventors and Manufacturers." If you are interested in new inventions or machinery, write for a copy. It's free, if you mention this paper.

One of the few advantages of life in the city over that in most of the country homes is the opportunity to have a bath

room in every house. Bathing is as necessary as eating and sleeping and is frequently neglected in country homes on account of the inconvenience and trouble attendant to it.

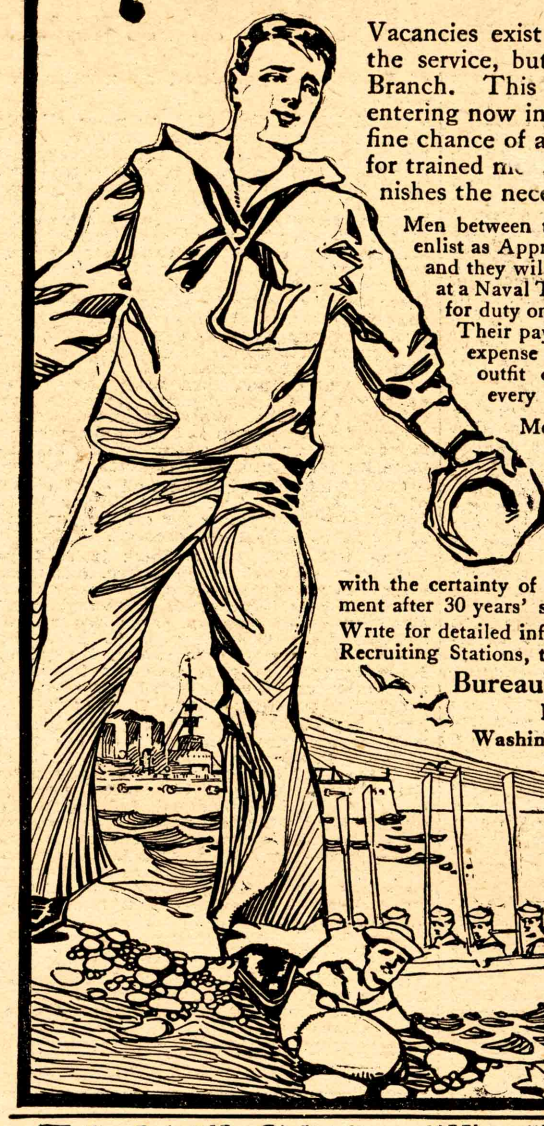
This difficulty is overcome by an invention of the Allen Mfg. Co. of a portable bath apparatus, which heats the water automatically and has everything ready in five minutes time. When you are through there are no tubs to clean, no wash rags or sponges, no dirt, splashing or muss. Moreover, it is very cheap — far cheaper than a bath tub. You ought to find out about it. Write for catalog to Allen Mfg. Co., 1250 Allen Bldg., Toledo, O.

A Subscriber Writes

One of our subscribers writes as follows: "Of all your ads that of the Sharples Separator Co. appeals to me most because the separator they make is the most sensibly arranged of any I ever saw. They are easy to run and a perfect skimmer. Every farmer should have one.

This is certainly a good testimonial for the Sharples people, and we would advise you to write for their catalog before buying. Write for their interesting free book No. 136, address Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa.

The Navy Needs Young Men



Vacancies exist in nearly every branch of the service, but especially in the Seaman Branch. This means that a young man entering now in the lowest grade stands a fine chance of advancement. The need is for trained men and the Government furnishes the necessary training, *free*.

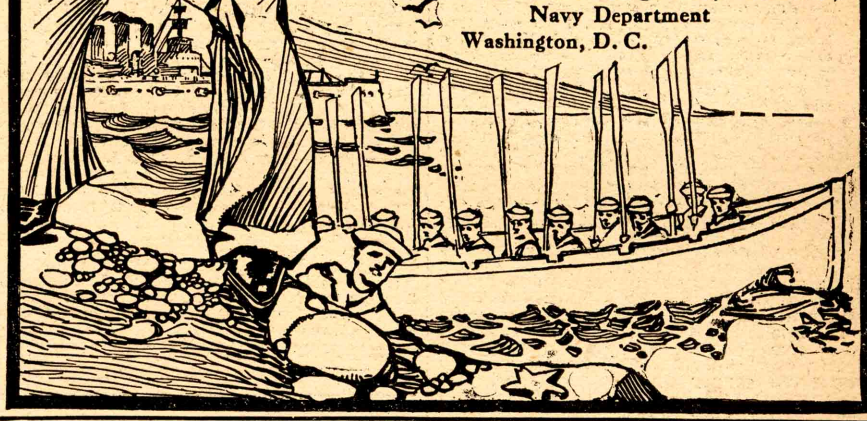
Men between the ages of 17 and 25 years can enlist as Apprentice Seamen at $16 a month; and they will be given a course of instruction at a Naval Training Station, which fits them for duty on board ship, in higher ratings. Their pay begins the day they enlist—no expense for board or lodging—complete outfit of uniform worth $60 given every recruit.

Men having a trade will be sent to one of the Trade Schools for instruction.

An opportunity is offered sober, industrious young men to fit themselves for a life position, at good pay, and with the certainty of a comfortable income on retirement after 30 years' service, or a pension if disabled.

Write for detailed information and addresses of Navy Recruiting Stations, to

Bureau of Navigation, Desk 7,
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.



CONGO NEVER LEAK ROOFING *Always Dry and Tight!*

Study the subject of roofs. Send for catalogues; ask questions; investigate. We give you this advice because we feel sure that after you have looked into the matter thoroughly you will decide upon Congo.

Congo can stand the *minutest examination*. In fact, we urge this method for our own good as well as the consumers', because it increases trade and makes for us life-long friends.

Congo deserves its leading position among ready roofings, because it has all the qualifications needed in a durable, waterproof roof.

If you have a leaky roof, you can appreciate how annoying and expensive it is. Congo avoids all this.

These are facts well worthy of consideration, and if you put up a new building, or if your old roof gives trouble, use Congo. Congo can be laid right over an old roof, and you can do it yourself. No special tools or skilled labor required.

Send for Free Booklet and samples and see for yourself.

UNITED ROOFING AND M'F'G CO.
Successors to Buchanan Foster Co.
584 WEST END TRUST BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CHICAGO **SAN FRANCISCO**

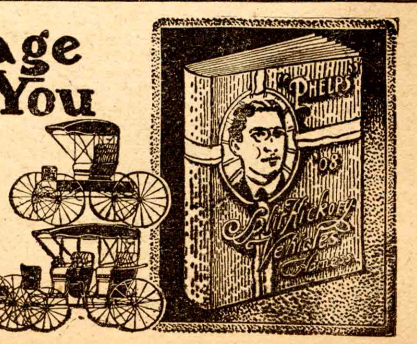
REQUEST TO READERS! **Advertisers Want to Know** in what paper their advertisements are seen. Therefore please mention **UP-TO-DATE** every time you write to our advertisers

Let Me Pay The Postage on My Big Free Book to You

Although it costs me 8c to mail every one of these Books, yet I'll send you one **FREE** just because I want you to know about my Celebrated **SPLIT HICKORY BUGGIES**—Made to Order—Sold Direct from my Factories on 30 Days' Free Trial—Guaranteed Two Years.

Over 125,000 Split Hickory Vehicles are now in use—giving satisfaction in every part of the country.

My Direct Factory Prices save you **BIG MONEY.** My 1908 Book gives descriptions and prices of over 125 styles of Split Hickory Vehicles and Full Line of High-Grade Harness—tells you how Split Hickory Vehicles are made—and why they are best to buy. Write for the Book today. Address me personally, **H. C. PHELPS, President,**
THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., Station 99 **Columbus, Ohio.**



H. C. PHELPS President. *Write For Split Hickory Buggy Book Today Free*

F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is a holding society, we might say, WITHIN THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY. It is not intended TO SUPPLANT THAT SOCIETY permanently, but only so long as it is diverted from the true and original plans and against accomplishing the original objects, also while that society is in the hands of unwise counsellors and is not a real equity society.

The officers and members of the F. S. of E. believe in one farmers' society for the entire country and for all the crops, as proclaimed by the founder of the A. S. of E. But we believe that society cannot safely abandon its principles, change its plans and set up new objects as readily as the wind veers from one point of the compass to another. We believe that the original plan of the society was sound and the objects were the most desirable. We have seen the chief object largely accomplished, hence the plan is practical.

Some of the reasons that impelled the friends of the A. S. of E. to provide the Farmers Society of Equity as a holding society are as follows:

The present counsellors and some of the directors in the A. S. of E. have departed from the true principles of the society, have largely discarded its plans, have disregarded its traditions and teachings, have abandoned some of its important objects and added others, in violation of its charter, have dissipated the headquarters by setting up the departments in a distant city, have denied the members the right to continue the legal official paper, have substituted an alleged official paper that is published at irregular intervals and is devoted to malicious abuse, insults, slanders and libels against the founder of the society to the enormous damage of the organization and the farmers' business, and last the conduct of the headquarters has been such that the chief officers, and the publishers and editor of the alleged official paper are under arrest for violations of the law, while several officers and employees have fled to escape arrest.

As the name indicates, it is a farmers' society. Its organized forms are local unions and a national union; a county union may be organized where three (3) or more local unions in the county will join to organize one. Also a State union may be organized where five (5) or more county unions will join in organizing it. Full instructions for organizing county and State unions, and their duties, will be sent on application to headquarters.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall consist of farmers. By farmers we mean people who are engaged in the vocation of farming or who own land on which crops are produced. (To be *also* engaged in merchantile business, manufacturing or the professions does not disqualify a farmer, or one who owns land on which crops are produced, from joining the F. S. of E.)

SPECIAL MEMBERS. First, an exception to the rule regarding eligibility for membership may be made by any local union by a majority vote of its members at any regular meeting. It can in this way elect any one of good character, not a farmer, to *special* membership in the local union on payment of the regular fee, but such special members must never be elected or appointed as delegates to conventions of higher unions. The object of this is to always keep the management of the Society in the control of farmers themselves.

Second, wives of members and daughters of the same may be admitted to *special* membership without the payment of any fee, also male children between 14 and 21 years may become *special* members in the same way. These *special* members may retain membership without the payment of any dues, but on reaching his majority the male members can only retain membership by paying the regular fee.

MEMBERSHIP FEE. The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00. This is divided as follows: The local union retains 25 cents. The balance is sent to headquarters and 50 cents is paid for the official paper one year to the member; $1.00 goes into the organization fund and 25 cents, or as much of it as is necessary, will go to pay the general expenses.

ANNUAL DUES. Each member must pay Annual Dues of $1.20. This is payable when a year has elapsed after first joining, and annually thereafter. It is apportioned as follows: The local union may retain 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. This will be used, 50 cents for the official paper and 35 cents, or as much as necessary of it, to meeting general expenses and extending the Society.

AFFILIATION. Local, county and State unions, now organized, of the original A. S. of E., and which refuse to continue with the *new* A. S. of E., will be accepted into the Farmers Society of Equity on resolutions passed by a majority of members or delegates. In such cases provisions will be made for the support of the county and State unions and their activities defined. Unions thus affiliating will be chartered by the F. S. of E. and supplies and seal sent on receipt of report and 50 cents additional. Any ten or more members of an old local that does not affiliate with the F. S. of E. are recommended to elect officers and report as a *new* local, but are not required to pay the *fee* but the *dues*. Where less than ten, the members going with the F. S. of E. will be considered as members at large.

REMARKS. Ten (10) or more eligible people may organize a local union by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and reporting it to headquarters. Blanks will be furnished on request. Members will receive the official paper (UP-TO-DATE FARMING) one year from the time the report of their membership is received, or one year from the time their annual dues were payable. They are advised to watch the date on their subscription label and if there is any delay in receiving paper, or changing date in the case of paying dues, please report to headquarters. Promptness in reporting will be required from all secretaries and organizers. ¶ *Write Plainly.* If you cannot, then print names and addresses or get some person to write who can write plainly. We must *guard against errors* if every person is to be satisfactorily served and our Society is to quickly accomplish its great and good objects.

OBJECTS. The FIRST and chief object of the Farmers' Society of Equity is to *obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.*

The SECOND great object is *to have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principle market cities and in all localities where surplus crops are raised, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for profitable prices, instead of being dumped to pass into the hands of middlemen and trusts.*

OTHER OBJECTS. The F. S. of E. also has many other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first. Also all farmers may as well understand that the *first* object depends largely upon the accomplishment of the *second*, because crops must be controlled before equitable, and always profitable prices can be secured. To control the crops, the facilities to control—store—must be provided. Therefore it is important that *a granary be provided on every farm that produces a surplus of grain and an elevator or warehouse be built at every shipping point.*

OFFICERS

President—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.
Vice President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Secretary—I. C. Rous, Indianapolis.

Send all reports, and address all communications to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

33

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also send for report blanks, etc.

ADDRESSING. Always address communications and make all remittances payable to the *Farmers' Society of Equity* and not to individuals.

If your business is with the Society, always make money orders or drafts *"to the order of Farmers' Society of Equity,"* and not to any individual. If with the publisher of this paper, make them *"to the order of Up-to-Date Farming"* and not to any individual.

Members' buttons for F. S. of E. cost secretaries and organizers 1 cent each. A supply should always be kept on hand for delivery to new members. The same way with members' cards and fee and dues stamps, which will be sent on request without advance payment.

Enemies of UP-TO-DATE FARMING have sent many notices to its subscribers to notify the publisher to stop the paper and in some cases stated, or tried to have the subscriber infer, that to take the paper was in infraction of a United States law. Also in a few cases secretaries of county unions have sent notice to the publisher to stop all papers going to a county and in more cases secretaries of local unions ordered the paper stopped for all the members without giving a list.

We need hardly to say to the subscribers that such requests are ignored. We have never failed to stop the paper when the subscriber requests it or we receive creditable notice through a secretary. Subscribers should resent such activity as mentioned above and above all, don't be deceived as to your privilege and right to take UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

The man who has a thousand friends, has not a friend to spare,
And he who has an enemy will find him everywhere. EMERSON.

Blessed is the man who gives nothing, for his motive will not be impugned.

The Question Box should always be read carefully. Usually you will find the questions answered there that are in your mind.

Who ever read in the objects of the A. S. of E. one that gave the society power to publish newspapers? Like a good many other wild schemes of the gang that rode to power in that deceived convention, they don't know where they're going, but they are on the way.

Q. What is the first and chief object of the revised A. S. of E.?

A. To publish a newspaper. There are also other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first.

Justice and Equity to All. That is the motto on the emblem of the Farmers Society of Equity. If you are not willing to live up to it, don't join the society. But remember it means much to farmers when they get justice and equity.

When in doubt do the equitable thing and you will be right.

The great annual opportunity for farmers is now. Embrace it by joining the Farmers Society of Equity and thus prepare for profitable prices.

The best insurance policy for a profitable year is a membership in the F. S. of E.

What benefiteth it you to know your troubles if you have no remedy? All farmers' troubles can be cured through the F. S. of E.

After the convention it was promised that all the farm papers would now help to boom the A. S. of E. This is a boom that appears to be lost with the people who left the State. If any member meets the boom or the three lost men, please return them to Indianapolis.

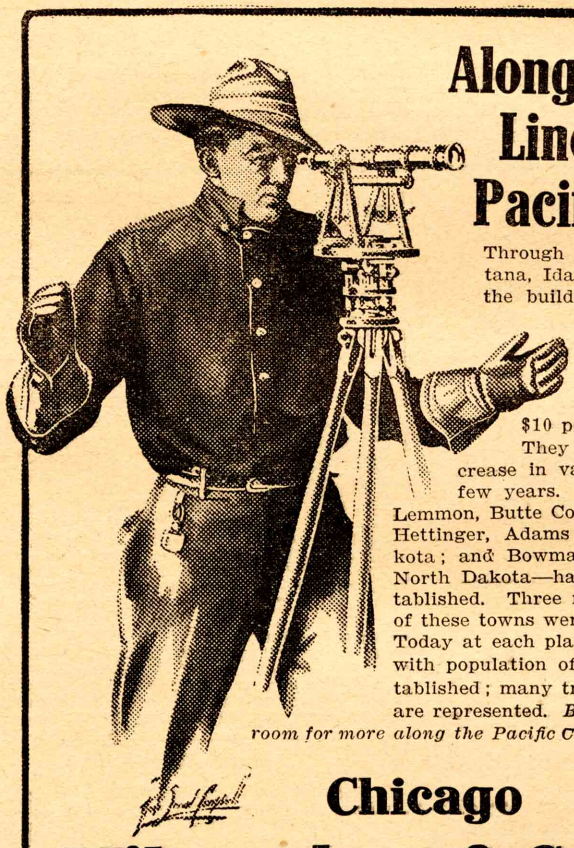
We have not heard of any criticism against the State of Indiana for making a contract for fifty years with the American Society of Equity. Do you suppose the opponents of having one official paper for fifty years will attempt to repudiate the contract with the State at the next convention?

The reward of $100 as offered in last two numbers is still in force. Won't somebody please try to earn it? Also we want evidence against people who make any slanderous or libelous statements about Mr. Everitt. Be sure to send the envelope or wrapper in which you receive any printed matter and have oral statements verified by one or more witnesses.

DELEGATES' ADDRESSES

The publisher of this paper wants the names and addresses of all delegates to the October convention. We will thank any person who has the best interests of the society at heart to send all he knows, to reach us on or before March 30th next. We were entitled to these before the convention and asked for them, but Secretary Tubbs refused to furnish them.

Those who have been false to UP-TO-DATE, I hope to God have been assigned to their fate. M. H. S.



Along the New Line to the Pacific Coast

Through the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho and Washington, the building of this railway opens up a country full of *money-making possibilities.* Rich farm lands are now selling at $10 per acre and upwards. They are bound to increase in value within the next few years. Three new towns—Lemmon, Butte County, South Dakota; Hettinger, Adams County, North Dakota; and Bowman, Bowman County, North Dakota—have recently been established. Three months ago the sites of these towns were open prairie lands. Today at each place a well-built town, with population of close to 500, is established; many trades and professions are represented. *But there is plenty of room for more along the Pacific Coast extension of the*

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

In the Dakotas, and in Montana, along the new line, the soil is a dark loam with a clay subsoil; good water is plentiful; rainfall is ample to raise the crops; the climate is healthful; the air is dry and invigorating; winters are mild; growing seasons are long. The deeded lands sell at $10 per acre, and upwards. *Last season many farmers made enough money from their first year's crops to pay for their land.* The Judith Basin, in central Montana, offers exceptional opportunities in farming, particularly in wheat and alfalfa raising.

The fruit-grower will find a good field along the new line in Washington. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots and small fruits grow well there. Last year hundreds of acres of bearing orchards produced crops which brought from $500 to $600 per acre.

Pamphlets describing these openings are free for the asking

A Miller, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO

F. N. Hicks, Traveling Passenger Agent, 313-314 Lemke Bldg., INDIANAPOLIS

TRIAL POSTPONED

The publishers and editor of the Equity Farm Journal, Nelson, Gentner and Bowne, were arrested on the charge of criminal libel at Chicago, on February 11th. They were taken before Judge Crowe, when they asked for a postponement of the trial until February 18th, which was granted. Then they asked for another postponement until March 6th, and as this date approached they pleaded that they were not ready and secured a third postponement until March 18th. Readers can draw their own inferences.

Following is an advertisement that appeared in the Chicago Daily News March 6:

To Whom It May Concern:

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned, on February 27, 1908, has severed any and all connections with the Equity Publishing Company.

JOHN GENTNER.

NOTHING TO DISCOURAGE US

To UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

The Federation of Labor is twenty-six years old. Our Society of Equity is only five years old. I believe we can become as powerful in our cause as the laborers are in theirs, and that we'll do it in fewer years. "Profitable prices for farm products" is the foundation of the nation's prosperity. Let us do all we can to secure profitable prizes by—

1. Holding our crops for profitable prices, and, if we have to make notes to enable us to do so, make them come due at various times of the year rather than all at one time.

2. By educating farmers up to the point of doing likewise.

3. By demanding such legislation as will put a stop to buying wind in the name of "futures," and will effectively prevent gambling in the prices of farm products.

Arco, Minn. AUG. W. KRUGER.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF OFFICIAL PAPER

When Mr. Everitt printed UP-TO-DATE FARMING monthly he supplied it to the society at 25 cents a year; when it was semimonthly it was supplied to members of the society at 30 cents a year; and when a weekly at 50 cents a year.

The price the society is paying out of the members fees and dues to the alleged present official paper is 50 cents for a pretended monthly, but which really is issued at irregular intervals less than monthly.

Has any member analyzed this matter? The present officers of the society and publishers of Equity Farm Journal never stop crying "graft" at Mr. Everitt. If he grafted the society at the above prices, what are the present publishers doing?

Before January first you got the paper four times a month at a cost of 50 cents. Now you get a **promise** of the paper once a month at 50 cents, or at the rate of $2.00 if issued weekly. If there was graft in the old arrangement, why is there not four times as much graft in the new one? But farmers are not expected to see these things; just close their eyes and work as hard as they can and let a few slick citizens do their business for them.

REPORT OF CONVENTION

Each member of the A. S. of E. should obtain a report of the proceedings of the fifth annual convention of the society (so alleged) from the secretary of his local or county union and read it. It will confirm every word that UP-TO-DATE FARMING has printed about that meeting and its acts. We received a copy on March 5th, too late to review it in this number, but may do so in April 1st number. The only particular reference that we will make to it is what is called the "executive session," being the meeting Friday night and contained on page 29.

We will say that Mr. Everitt was in the convention hall only at short intervals on Friday afternoon. He was present when the Friday evening meeting was arranged for but later he was told by several delegates that the order had been changed again, and he believed it. It looks as though his enemies conspired to have him absent. But this is not important. Mr. Everitt was then in the second convention which was more important, besides, it was probably best to let his enemies have full swing. At this meeting the charges were first openly made. This emboldened the people so much that they further published them with the result that the head officers and others are under arrest, and bond, awaiting trial. The acts of this meeting must be under a cloud for the reason that they are omitted from the report with the following explanation:

[NOTE—On January 7, 1908, Mr. Everitt charged the newly elected president and secretary-treasurer with criminal libel of him in the alleged writing and publication of a circular letter containing charges to support which evidence was heard by the convention. Inasmuch as the matters contained in the charges will be made a subject of judicial inquiry it is deemed inadvisable to make public at this time the evidence submitted to the convention. Accordingly, we publish only the discussion had relative to the charges made against Mr. Everitt and made by him against other officers, with the record of action taken by the convention.]

TRIED IT AND FAILED

To UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

The Farmers Union in Southern Illinois has, within the last year, tried what a few misguided men in the A. S. of E. are now trying—pretending that the society should own and publish its own paper. In this case the publisher owned a little plant which he wished the union to take off his hands, and induced it to do so. It very soon proved the white elephant such publications usually do, and in less than a year the union was anxiously seeking a publisher. They finally got the same party to take it back, on what terms I do not know. But the venture was a most miserable failure.—A. M., Mt. Vernon, Ill.

PUT IT IN BIG LETTERS

MR. EVERITT: I received the German Third Power book. The translation is most excellent. Do not fail to make mention of the book in big letters in UP-TO-DATE FARMING that it can be furnished in English and German. Tell all your friends and enemies too, that you have the Third Power book in German and English. It will preach the gospel of Equity and Christianity to all the nations. Dear Mr. Everitt, go on and proclaim the truth and don't be afraid. The truth must be proclaimed before the people can be free. Farmers have always been deceived and humbugged and it is time they awaken. I respect and love UP-TO-DATE FARMING and your great book. I have renewed and also sent a new subscriber.

J. J. SCHNEIDER, Danube, Minn.

[*May God's richest blessings be yours, Mr. Schneider, and may all the benefits that can only come through the true society of Equity established be not much longer delayed for you, is our sincere wish. We will proclaim the truth as the power is given us by our subscribers. Our only ambition is to proclaim the gospel of Equity to all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof. What a great power would be placed in our hands if each present subscriber would now do as you have done, i. e., renew and send a new one. We cannot hardly have patience with the indifference of some farmers, however.—Ed.*]

LET OTHERS DO LIKEWISE

Murphy Union, A. S. of E., at a meeting held February 21, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, that we feel the importance of the two factions of the society being united. That we realize that great harm has already resulted, and fear that entire failure of purpose will be the final result if an agreement is not reached.

Therefore we earnestly solicit the officials of the county union to request each local union to take a vote as to which branch of the society they prefer to follow and send a delegate to the county union to cast the vote as instructed, with the understanding that if each county union in the State takes similar action and reports to the State union, all pledge themselves to submit to the majority.

And further resolved, that we believe the war against J. A. Everitt is unjust and uncalled for, and unanimously instruct our delegate to cast his ballot in favor of J. A. Everitt as our leader and UP-TO-DATE FARMING as our official paper.

Signed: J. T. Mardis, president; Wm. Sheehan, secretary, Falmouth, Ky.

[NOTE—Mr. Everitt is not seeking leadership. All he desires is that capable and honest leaders are put in charge of the society and again place it where it was when the 1906 convention met, and developed it.—ED.]

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 5 Cents a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues will not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say; "I saw it advertised in Up-to-Date Farming."

Agents Wanted

Agents Dollar an hour or sample returnable. Automatic Curry Comb. Sample postpaid, 40c. Particulars free. Clean Comb Co., Dept, B. Racine, Wis.

Grippe preventative. A pleasant, harmless snuff. Will also cure catarrh. Two dimes worth will last a year. Agents wanted. White Eagle Remedy Co., Pine River, Minn.

Lady agents make big money selling CYCLONE one minute DISH WASHERS. FREE sample to workers. C. L. Randleman, Mfr., Des Moines, Iowa.

$25 per week and traveling expenses paid by reliable house to salesmen to visit dealers; experience unnecessary. Purity DD Co., Chicago.

Dogs and Pet Stock

Collie pups—$5 up. Send for circular. Edward Burton, Batavia, Ill.

Collie Pups. Nelson's, Box B, Grove City, Pa.

Ferrets Raised in small lots; healthy stock; prices the lowest. C. Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

Farm Lands

Alberta wheat farm—640 acres, improved; 300 acres fall wheat, 100 acres oats, 80 acres barley, balance hay. Good spring. Two miles to town and elevator. Must sell quick; urgent legitimate reasons; price low; terms reasonable; triflers don't answer. Address "Owner," Box 17, Aldersyde, Alberta, Canada.

Buy from the owner 400 acres, all level. tillable land, 4 miles from Souris, N. D. 10 elevators within five miles from land; $25.00 per acre. Have other farms for rent or sale. Easy payments. Address L. O. Tollefson, Souris, N. D.

Cheap Farm. Central Minnesota. Write Ed. Landwer, Gardena, N. Dak.

For Sale At Reasonable Prices. FARMS from $10.00 to $32.00 per acre. STONE building in good repair, rents $40 00 per month. DEMOCRATIC newspaper, good thing for right party. 1-2 or all of Grocery and Men's Furnishings, invoice $3,500. 3 dwelling houses, rent well, good income property. DRUG STORE in rural town, splendid business, good reason for selling. C. A. Fisher, Custer, Okla.

For Sale Good location, sightly 92 acres; fair buildings. fences, timber, tile, water, etc. Write C. Jewell, Spencer, O.

For Sale. Safer than bank; fine investment; 168 acres improved. White Co., Ill., 60 bu. corn per acre, only $50 per acre; ⅓ down, bal. time 5 per cent. Marshall & Staley, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

For sale—160 acre improved farm. Address John Hopp, Browns Valley, Minn.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange property, any kind, anywhere, state your wants and send 10c for the Investor's Guide, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Sacramento Valley, California, is the greatest agricultural valley in America. It is the "Land of Opportunity" for the farmer. A family may be independent on tweuty acres. Write Sacramento Valley Development Association, Sacramento, California. We have nothing to sell.

Sunny Tennessee presents poor man's as well as rich man's opportunities. $10 an acre land yields $100 and more an acre. Address Doak Aydelott Mayor, Tullahoma, Tenn.

Texas Panhandle; black land $8 to $16 per acre. Moody Lands Co., 125 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

WE can sell your property; send description and price. If you want to buy, state your wants. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Farm Products for Sale

Honey Finest quality clover honey in 30-pound cans. One can 11½c per pound; 2 or more cans 11c per pound. Send for price list. M. V. Facey, Preston, Filmore County, Minn.

Furs and Tanning

Fur Robes, Coats and Mittens. We want your cow or horse hide, and we will tan and make you a beautiful coat, robe or mittens to order. Samples and price list free. Galloway coats and robes for sale at wholesale prices. All work guaranteed. Milford Robe & Tanning Co., Milford, Ind.

Muskrat Mink and other furs wanted. Best assortment, top prices. Write today. Andrew Mest, Successor to Hoch & Mest, Reading, Pa.

We Tan and make ROBES and COATS from horse and cattle hides. Write for prices. Foote & Coddington, Traverse City, Mich.

Gates and Fencing

Special offer on first order in any county for our new style automatic gate. Address with stamp. Manlove Gate Co., 272 Htron St., Chicago, Ill.

Up-to-Date Movable Fence. Make it at home, for pens, yards, lanes, etc. Cheap. Can set one rod in one minute. Write Mad River Fence Company, West Liberty, Ohio.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Angus CATTLE for sale or exchange for mules and horses. Myer & Son, Bridgeville, Del.

Berkshire Pigs; Heim Company, Moultrie. Ohio.

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Jacks and Jeanetts; 30 head for sale. J. M. Outhouse, Patoka, Ill.

Machinery

Why not buy a gasoline engine to do your hard work? It is the cheapest help you can hire. An air-cooled engine is the best and cheapest. Built in four sizes, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10 H. P. Write for prices. The Air-Cooled Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Patents Advice and book free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Supplies

Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Eggs from choice stock, 15 for $1; 30 for $1.75. Peter Doll, Morris, Indiana.

Burket's White Rocks will please you. Bred white, bred right, bred to lay. Eggs $1.00 per 15. White Rock Poultry Yards, Box X, Findlay, Ohio.

Educational: Farmers will never realize one-half of their possibilities in egg farming and poultry raising until they give attention to the breed. Start right with the best farmers' birds—Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for sale, 15 for $1.50; 30 for $2.50. "I. P. Y." strain is best of the best. Irvington Poultry Yards, Irvington, Indiana.

EGGS, Cockerels, Buff Rock, S. C. B. Leghorn, White Wyandotte, Pekin Ducks, Tonlouse Geese, Buff Turkeys, Duroc Hogs, best families, farmers prices. Stock guaranteed as represented. Geo. W. Crim, Uhrichsville, Ohio.

Eggs for hatching; 25 varieties; poultry supplies; incubator chicks. Also pedigree strawberry plants. Write for catalog. Oakland Poultry Farm, Albert Lea, Minnesota.

Eggs for hatching from 11 breeds pure-bred geese, turkeys, ducks and chickens. Stamp for circular. Mrs. Emma Timmerman, Janesville, Minn.

Eggs—Buff, Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes. Lt. Brahmas, Barred, Buff and White Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Mottled Anconas, $1 per fifteen. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrongs Mills, Ohio.

Eggs for hatching from White Wyandotes that are fit to compete in any show, east or west. At six winter shows I won fourteen first, five second and four third ribbons, two club specials, eight specials prizes and silver cup. This is the breed that pays. The hen for business—have bred them for ten years. A square deal given. Eggs $2.00 per 15; $5.00 per 50. F. C. Hollamby, Weston's Mills, New York.

Eggs $1.00 per 13, $2.00 per 30, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Catalog free. Link Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

For Sale, Toulouse Geese for breeding. Melford King, Mechanicville, N. Y.

High Class Barred P. Rock, Buff P. Rock, S. C. R. I. Red Eggs, $1.50 for 15. Mammouth Branz Turkeys, $5 for 12, Finely Bred Poland China Hogs. Circular free. J. T. Mardis, Falmouth, Ky.

Poultry 20 leading varieties: Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Leghorns, etc. Eggs, $1.00. Albert Bagwell, Paducah, Ky.

Rhode Island Reds rose or single comb. Farmers, the Rhode Island Reds are the best all-around, general purpose fowl. Let us start you with prize winning stock, Eggs $1.50 per 15. Morning Glory Farm, Sellersburg, Ind.

Selling out—moving, Pure bred Buff Cochins only $1.00 each. Big, golden beauties. Frank Morris, Marengo, Illinois.

Silver Wyandottes from Prize Winners, $2.00, Eggs in season, $1.50 per 15. Circular free. C. W. Browning, Box S, Portland, Mich.

64 Varieties Poultry, pigeons, hares. 20 eggs $1.00. Catalog and show record free. H. D. Roth, Box 14, Franconia, Pa.

The Highest standard of perfection in Golden Laced Wyandottes; eggs, guaranteed, $1.50 per sitting of 15. Warren K. Clouser, New Bloomfield, Pa.

30 varieties geese, ducks, chickens. Catalog free. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

20 Eggs, $1. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes. 30 other varieties. Also pigeons, hares, etc. List free. A. L. Bergey, Telford, Pa.

White Rock Eggs, $1.50 for 15; $2.50 for 30. Mrs. Boyd Robertson. Morganfield, Ky.

Schools and Colleges

Wanted Two out of town ladies to attend business college. Have two excellent propositions open where all expenses can be defrayed. Address Lain Business College, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Dahlias 20 kinds $1.00. Catalog. H. Burt, Taunton, Mass.

Myer STRAWBERRY—the greatest market variety in Delaware. D. S. Myer & Son, Bridgeville, Delaware.

Seed Corn Pure bred Reid's Yellow Dent, and other varieties, tested and guaranteed. Premiums offered. Send for catalog. J. C. Harvey, Red Oak, Iowa.

Tobacco For Sale

For Sale 20,000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin. R. R, 5, Franklin, Ky.

Miscellaneous

$200 to $300 per month in the real estate business. $10 capital will start you. Experience unnecessary, as I prepare you and appoint you my special representative. Write for my free book. C. H. Gray. Pres., 873 Century Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

E. F. J. SETTLED IT

I am a member of the A. S. of E. and belong to McHenry Local Union, organized July 20, 1907. Our membership fee was $2.35 and our understanding was to get the official paper for one year, but I know better now. This Equity movement I was greatly interested in and was waiting for the reports from the national convention. Now I read all I could about the *mix-up*, in UP-TO-DATE, but that was one side. Was glad when I got the Equity Farm Journal, the other side, that settled the question—I am strongly for Everitt and UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

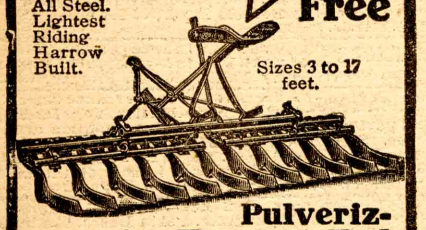
JOHN DYBWAD,
McHenry, N. D.

Bigger Crops

Save Time—Save Yourself and Horses Work—Save Repairs, Trouble, Money. These are the things you can do, as thousands of other farmers are doing, by using the guaranteed

"Acme" Try It Free

All Steel. Lightest Riding Harrow Built.



Sizes 3 to 17 feet.

Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler

TRY IT FREE

We want you to see what a fine, smooth seed bed it prepares, in all soils, under all conditions: How the knives *cut* through to the undersoil, chopping the buried sod or trash but never dragging it to the surface.

Our Free Book

contains valuable articles by high authorities on the preparation of seed beds. Also tells all about the "Acme." Send postal for it today.

Duane H. Nash, Inc.,
Box 41, Millington, N. J.

STEVENS

FINDS ITS MARK LIKE THE EYE OF A HAWK

Little Scout, . . . $2.25
Stevens-Maynard, Jr., $3
Crack Shot, ... $4
Little Krag, ... $5
Favorite, No. 17, . . $6

Make a man of your boy, and rid the farm of bird and animal pests, by giving him a Stevens Rifle. Ask your dealer for and insist on getting Stevens. If you cannot obtain it, let us know and we shall ship direct, express prepaid, on receipt of catalog price.

Our Free 160 Page Catalog

illustrates and describes all kinds of firearms for boys and men. Full of interesting hunting and shooting facts. Sent free on receipt of 5c. to pay postage.

J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co.
225 Front Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

Tell them you saw the "ad" in Up-to-Date Farming

ONE OF THE BEST AGENT'S ARTICLES ON EARTH!

Best because they please your customers and are needed on every set of work harness. Big demand—quick sale. Do away with strap hame fasteners. They are out of date, troublesome in summer and an abomination in winter, when you wear gloves. No bother if you use our patent fasteners. "Fastened in a twinkle." One pair will outwear the harness and can be removed to new ones. Adjustable to different sizes. If you once use FERRY'S HANDY HAME FASTENERS, you will never try to get along without them. Mr. H. A. Carter, Franklin, Ky., writes: *"I bought a Handy Hame Fastener four years ago and have used it ever since. It is the thing."* Sample pair for one collar mailed for 25c. Two pairs required for a team. Dozen pairs, $2.25 by express not prepaid. Money refunded promptly if not entirely satisfactory. Write for agents' prices. One agent sells 24 dozen a week easily. You can do better. Order a sample.

Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis.

25c FERRY'S HANDY HAME FASTENERS 25c

MEETINGS

Send the dates of your meetings. Organizers are especially urged to make their dates sufficiently in advance so that they can be published in this paper one or more times. Also send us names to whom we will send sample copies free. We can help you very much. Use this paper. Forms close ten days before date of issue.

LEELAWAN COUNTY (Mich.) UNION will hold its quarterly meeting at Cedar City April 8th. All locals are requested to send delegates. Meeting will be called at 10 a. m., and important business will come before it.—Frank J. Beits, Sec., Provemont, Mich.

BARREN COUNTY KY. Mr. J. H. Quigley of Nabob P. O., will hold meetings as follows: Sulphur Licks, Whites School House, March 7; Temple Hill School House, March 14; Eighty-eight, March 21; Roseville School House, March 28,. All meetings at 7 p. m. sharp.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY UNION, F. S. of E., will meet at Baldknob, Ky., April 4, '08. Locals are requested to send a full delegation, as there is considerable important business.—Henry Grace, Sec., Haleys Mills, Ky.

ENGLISH (IND.) LOCAL UNION will meet March 14. We have the most interesting meetings in the history of our lodge and our union is in better shape for business than ever before.—Aaron L. Moore, Sec.

Michigan State Union

The Michigan State Union will hold its semi-annual meeting at Reed City, Mich., April 2, 1908, at 2 P. M. All local unions in the State are specially urged to send delegates to this meeting, as much depends on it as to the future prosperity of the cause of Equity in the State. This cannot be too strongly impressed on the membership. The principle of Equity is here to stay, and the measure of success to be obtained depends upon the course to be pursued.—E. N. Ball, Sec., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ohio Campaign

The Farmers Society of Equity began the Ohio Campaign in Huron county, March 7, by organizing a large local at Monroeville, with the following officers: A. P. Horn, president; H. C. Jones, vice president; J. D. Fish, secretary; C. P. Stolz, treasurer. Other meetings have been arranged for throughout the county. J. D. Fish, Monroeville, is county organizer.

Lake county will follow Huron county and its initial meeting is set for March 14. Mr. L. D. Dayton, Painesville, is county organizer. Quite extensive preparations have been made in Lake county and it is believed the county will soon be solidly in the F. S. of E.

Notice to Michigan Members

Geo. G. Wynans, Hamburg, Mich., State organizer for Michigan, desires to correspond with any people who want his services in any part of the State. Remember he is your State organizer, and it is his duty to go to you at your call, or send some person. If each local union will write him for terms and instructions and hold a mass meeting before spring work begins, the membership will be doubled or quadrupled. Also, if communities where there are no local unions will hold meetings under his direction the State can be organized before the next crops are ready to market. This means more than any person can conceive of for Michigan farmers.

MONTANA WANTS AN ORGANIZER

A capable organizer is wanted in Montana at once. Conditions for work excellent. A good opportunity. Address L. Wasman, Sand Coulee, Mont.

DEAD ON THE QUIET

J. A. Everitt, President
Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: Yours of the 12th inst. at hand, as is also The Third Power book and sample copies of Up-to-Date Farming, for which please accept thanks.

We have carefully investigated the A. S. of E. as well as the F. S. of E., and have arrived at this conclusion, that, as we desire to give the farmers of Lake county the genuine article, we have decided to give the Farmers Society of Equity our hearty and faithful support.

I am enclosing herewith endorsement as per your request, and trust that I may be able in a few weeks to get some of the farmers of this county started in the right direction.

Perhaps I had best mention the fact that I have a commission as county organizer from the A. S. of E. issued by C. A. Windle; the committee who have been conducting the investigation of this matter have not as yet decided just what disposition to make of it. However, I can assure you that there will be no locals of the A. S. of E. organized in Lake county unless it is done by someone besides myself and done dead on the quiet.

Trusting that the decision arrived at by us may be satisfactory to you, and again assuring you that the 1800 men in the Lake county Trades and Labor Council of Lake county will stand by you, and give you all the assistance in their power.

I am yours fraternally,
L. D. Dayton,
Supt. Public School Bldgs., Painesville, O.

AGENTS $300 Every month selling our wonderful SEVEN PIECE KITCHEN SET

Send for sworn statement $12 daily profit. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. U Thomas Mfg. Co, 7200 H St., Dayton, O.

A SPECIMEN REPORT

Dear Editor of Up-to-Date:

Our local union meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month. We are trying to carry out your plans. In a letter from Secretary Staats he says our local union has not paid the 1908 dues. He is mistaken, for while we have not paid to the new A. S. of E., we have paid to the original A. S. of E. and sent in the name Farmers Society of Equity, so we would know they reach the right place. Also received a letter from C. O. Drayton saying he would like to come to Patoka and make a talk if we would furnish him a hall. We wrote him that we didn't want to hear him and rather insisted that he stay away from our neighborhood. I trust that all locals will put forth a greater effort to carry out the plan to emancipate the farmers.

Tom Ballance,
Sec. Chance Local Union, Patoka, Ill.

MINIMUM PRICES

The following minimum prices were agreed upon as fair and equitable for the 1907 crops at the annual convention of the American Society of Equity, October 22-25, 1907:

Wheat—No. 1 Northern and No. 2 red, on basis of Chicago market, per bushel	$1.20
Corn—Until January, 1908	.55
Thereafter to April 1	.60
After April 1	.65
Oats, per bushel	.60
Barley, per bushel	1.00
Rye, per bushel	.60
Buckwheat, per bushel	.85
Flax, per bushel	1.50
Irish Potatoes—Until January 1	.70
After January 1	.80
Sweet Potatoes	.80
Beans, white	1.50
Beans, red	2.00
Hogs, per pound	$0.06½ to .07
Sheep, per pound	.05½ to .05¾
Lambs, per pound	.06½ to .07½
Cattle	.06 to .06½
Hay, No. 1 Timothy, per ton	17.00
Clover Seed, per bushel	$11.00 to 12.00
Timothy Seed, per bushel	3.00
Wool, at country markets, per lb	.30

PRIZE WINNERS

Our rebus of February 15, was eminently successful. Several hundred readers contested, and about one in five gave the correct answer. Many gave the correct answer, but either neglected, or omitted writing an article on the best advertisement and why they so considered it. Of course these we did not judge at all, as they did not comply with the conditions.

The correct solution to the rebus is as follows:

Of all the many farm papers
That circulate throughout our State,
The one I like best
Of all of the rest,
Is the one that is called Up-to-Date.

Below are the names of the prize winners, with their essays. Also we add a list of ten deserving honorable mention:

First Prize—$1.50

Wm. L. Robison, R. R. 3, Springfield, Ohio.

The advertisement that appeals to me most is that of the Sharples Separator Co. It appeals to me for several reasons:

First, it attracts attention.

Second, the print is excellent and no one will have any trouble to read it.

Third, the picture of the separator placed before those large shops makes an impression that the machine must have a great many excellent qualities to require such large shops to produce them.

Fourth, the reading matter impresses anyone; if in need of a separator, this is the one to buy.

Second Prize—$1.00

M. I. Gee, Tennison, Ind.

No other ad interests me half
Like the wonderful Edison Phonograph,
Because it takes me to a plane
Where none without it could attain.

The choicest songs the world can sing,
Around each fireside, is a thing
So little dreamed of years ago,
No ad can beat this one, I know.

Third Prize—50 Cents

Enoch N. Bengtson, R. R. 3, Rush City, Minn.

The ad in this issue which appeals to me most is the Edison Phonograph:

First, because of its durability and cheapness, and beauty of tone.

Second, because of its inventor.

Third, because I love to hear music.

Fourth Prize—50 Cents

Mrs. Nels. Ihle, Slater, Iowa.

The Great Western Spreader ad appeals to me most. The great big piles of barnyard manure are veritable gold mines when cast over the fields with the spreader, which is one of the greatest helps the up-to-date farmer can have. Time and labor are saved, and the increased crops soon pay for the machine. No farmer should attempt to farm without one.

Honorable Mention

Isa K. Martin, Box 492, Logan, O.
Mrs. J. T. White, Beach Grove, Ky.
H. P. Lederer, New Market, Ind.
Mrs. Mary C. Parks, Callaway, Neb.
Wm. McNutt, Dover, Ky.
Julia E. Pierson, New Salisbury, Ind.
R. H. Headings, R. R. 4, De Graff, O.
J. H. Kelly, Sec. L. U. 4677, Burrton, Kansas.
Fred F. Wright, Charlotte, Mich.

A NEW PUZZLE

Below we give in slightly reduced form exact reproductions of the corners of eight advertisements in this issue. Some of the advertisements are rather small, but you can find them all by looking closely. These are not hard, and by looking through the advertisements you will be able to make each one out. Try for yourself and see and send us the result. It may be we will get no correct answer (and in that case the prizes go to the one nearest correct), so send the best solution you can.

Read the following conditions:

Arrange your answers neatly and number each consecutively, allowing an entire line to each.

As a part of this contest it is necessary that you tell us in not over fifty words which advertisement in this issue appeals to you most and give some good reasons why it does.

The advertisement you write about must be some one other than those in the above puzzle, and must not be signed by Up-to-Date Farming, J. A. Everitt, or Farmers Society of Equity. Letters not containing such an article, of course, cannot compete for the prizes.

If more than four send correct solutions, then the ones who wrote the best articles will be given the prize.

For the best solution and article we receive on or before April 1, we will give a prize of $1.50 in cash. The next best will receive $1.00, and the two next best 50 cents each.

No money required to compete for, or to get a prize if you are entitled to it. This is a bona-fide offer made by the publisher of Up-to-Date Farming and there is no "catch" in it.

Try your skill, as you stand an equal chance with any of our readers.

Winners will be announced in the issue of April 15 and prize money forwarded immediately. Address all answers to

UP-TO-DATE FARMING (Rebus Dept.) INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

A. S. OF E. HEADQUARTERS—NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Directors' Meeting

The by-laws of the A. S. of E. provide for a regular meeting of the board in February. It was attempted to be held on the 25th ult., but only four directors came. Seven directors are necessary for a quorum.

Barnett at Headquarters

President Barnett came to headquarters to attend the board meeting. This, we believe, has been his first visit since the time of the board meeting in January. We don't know whether the board accepted his resignation at this meeting or not.

Journal Men at Headquarters

Editor Bowne and Publisher Nelson and Gentner of the Equity Farm Journal were in the city to meet the directors.

Trial Set for March 18th

The criminal libel case against Bowne, Nelson and Gentner, after three continuances, is now set for trial at Chicago, March 18th.

Speer Arrested

Princeton, Ind., Feb. 28, 1908.

JAMES A. EVERITT,
Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR SIR—I beg to advise you that Charles A. Speer of Fort Branch, Ind., was this day arrested on the charge of criminal libel and appeared before the judge of the Gibson County Circuit Court and pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment. Owing to the fact that the docket for this term of court is crowded the judge set this case for May 13, being the fourth day of the next term of court. Yours truly,

We suppose it will be much comfort to the publishers and editor of the Equity Farm Journal to know that Mr. Speer was not ignored. In their February number they considered it very unfair to cause their arrest for reprinting from Speer's paper and leaving Speer go free. If these people will just have a little patience, none of them will have good cause to feel slighted.

The writer was not surprised to find a cordial welcome from the people of Gibson County. An individual who displayed the disposition that Speer did at headquarters cannot stand well at home. The first man we approached said: "His name is a reproach all through this section and nothing will please the people better than to see him go up for his dirty work." Many statements were made about his general good-for-nothingness, that he is a disturber and does not enjoy the esteem of the citizens of the county. Among other tales told was one connecting him with a transaction for a church organ that surprised us greatly. His paper is not patronized by the Fort Branch merchants nor is it subscribed for to any considerable extent by the people of the community.

DID HE DECEIVE YOU?

Above is addressed to the members in Virginia.

We are just in receipt of a circular over the signature of C. V. Parkins, Secretary Virginia State Union. We would not notice this if it were not for the fact that it caused a county union in Virginia to leave our society and join with the Dark Tobacco Protective Association. Thus these human fiends are doing all that can possibly be done to kill the society. The circular contained these statements:

The delegates from Virginia believed that the late president, J. A. Everitt, was using the society for his personal gain and not for the advancement of the cause.

We are not surprised that they believed this, because it was pumped into them from the time they reached Indianapolis until they left. Now to disabuse their minds let them try to find one solitary case to prove its truth. Try it. You owe it to yourselves, to say nothing about what you owe to your members and Mr. Everitt. When you find it, or if you think you find it, we'll print your findings in this paper.

That it was openly charged, and we believe truthfully charged, that J. A. Everitt was carrying from ten to fourteen trashy or fraudulent advertisements under various names in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, in all of which he had a personal money interest, either as sole or partial owner.

False. A lie. This lie was, he says, "openly charged" (to all the delegates) "and we believed truthfully charged." Yet it is a lie. Some delegates still say they were not deceived. Let Parkins identify the advertisement and I'll prove to the satisfaction of any honest man that the Virginia delegates were deceived.

That J. A. Everitt, as president of the A. S. of E., had made a fifty-year contract with himself personally, and much to his advantage, to supply UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the society's official paper.

Lie the third. The board of directors in a regular meeting agreed on the terms of the contract and authorized the secretary to make the contract with J. A. Everitt, publisher. The minutes of the board meeting showing that this is true, and the contract with facsimile signatures and approval of the society's attorney, were printed in this paper on page 5, November 15, 1907, number. If the members of the society know their interests, they will know that this contract is the most valuable asset the society has and they will guard it as sacredly as the charter of the society from the State of Indiana, which is another illustration that fifty-year contracts are wise sometimes.

That this paper (the Equity Farm Journal) is the property of the whole society.

Lie the fourth. Parkins knows, if he knows enough to advise at all, that

Contract For Official Paper

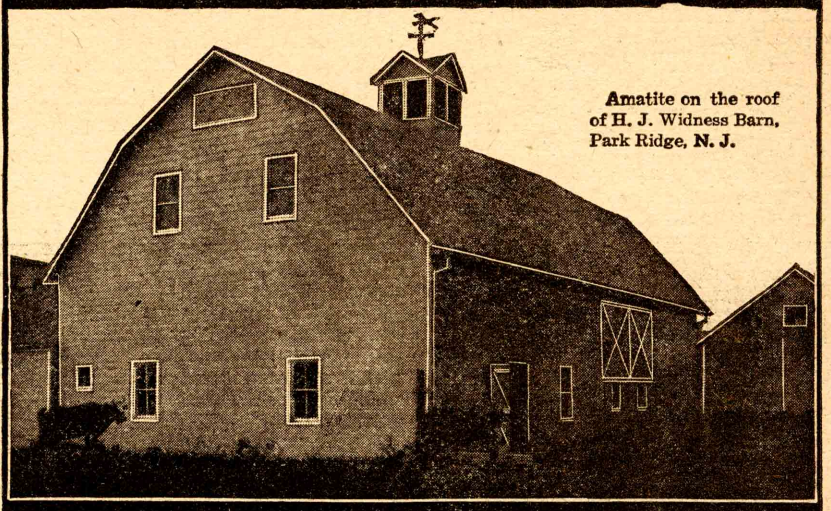
ONE of the present directors of the A. S. of E. wrote to a friend of mine and said: "The best thing Mr. Everitt could have done would have been to tear the contract up in the presence of the convention." I replied as follows:

"I have never done one act, in my relations with the society, that I am ashamed of. That contract was made by the first board of directors with me (not myself with myself, as falsely stated by my enemies), to protect the society. It is the most valuable asset the society has. The very perpetuity of the society in the lines originally provided, depends on this contract. Void it and I predict the death knell of the society has been sounded. No, sir, I would not do what you recommend and thus stand as having been a party to a questionable transaction. By such a course I would forfeit every claim to the confidence of members and could not retain my self-respect. Any time a majority of the members want the contract voided it will not be held against them, but before such time it will serve the purpose for which it was made, viz.: to teach controlled marketing, to organize farmers, to direct the marketing of farm crops, to get profitable prices for farm crops, to secure equity in all the business relations of life, and to PRESERVE the society during its corporate life to the farmers."

I have repeatedly published that I will not hold the contract against the society if a majority of the members want it annulled and this may be considered a part of the contract. Therefore, if the time comes when the paper is not true to the members, or the publisher is making too much money, the members have the remedy in their hands. But the idea of getting rich, is the most remote from my thoughts. If the farmers of America will allow me a comfortable living until the society is established, I will be happy.

J. A. EVERITT.

A GOOD BARN SHOULD



Amatite on the roof of H. J. Widness Barn, Park Ridge, N. J.

HAVE A GOOD ROOF

Amatite ROOFING

Best for Every Farm Building Because It Needs No Painting

WHEN you go to buy roofing next time, ask the dealer how much he would charge to keep it properly painted for ten years.

You'll be astonished to see how much a painted roofing really costs. You will find that the painting every two years **costs more** than the roofing itself.

The best and most economical solution of the roofing problem for you is to buy Amatite Roofing instead of one that needs painting.

Amatite needs no painting or coating.

Lay it on the roof and the work is done for many years. You have no maintenance expense to figure on when you buy Amatite. The first cost of Amatite is its only cost for the entire period.

If Amatite costs twice as much per roll as painted roofings, it would still be more economical to buy because there is none of that big extra expense for paint.

But Amatite does not cost twice as much—in fact, it costs less. In other words, it is actually cheaper in the long run to cover your old roof with Amatite, than to keep on painting it year after year.

Write to-day for a Free Sample and Booklet on Amatite. It will pay you. Address nearest office.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.

New York Chicago Philadelphia Cleveland Cincinnati
Minneapolis Boston St. Louis Allegheny Kansas City New Orleans

SEND FOR A FREE SAMPLE

SEED CORN We have originated some of the leading varieties of corn. Our corn all grown under strict conditions for seed. Following varieties are recommended to corn growers as big and sure yielders.

Pride of Indiana Vigorous, medium-sized stock. Ears are large with 16 to 20 rows. The corn is dent and beautiful white color. Great yielder and sure to please. PRICE: one-fourth bushel, 50c; bushel, $2.00; bag, (2½ bu.), $4.50; five bushels or more, $1.75 per bushel.

Central States Dispatch Yellow dent and greatest yielder of any yellow corn we have found. Withstands drought and storms to a great degree. Ears 8 to 12 inches long, very shapely and extremely deep grain. A splendid feeding corn. About 20 rows to ear. Plant a field or more of this great yielder.

Yard Long This is the longest eared corn in the country. Remarkable for its long ears. Frequently 18 inches long with 12 to 14 rows each. Large yellow dent grains. Good to feed and for market. Quite a novelty and interesting at Fairs. Get some of this.

Price On Central States Dispatch and Yard Long Corn: One peck, 50c; bushel, $2.00; 1 bag (2½ bushels), $4.50; 5 bushels or more at $1.50 per bushel. All sorted and cleaned for seed. Order from this advertisement. Catalog free. Write for it.

O. K. SEED STORE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

CALIFORNIA LANDS
Homeseekers with limited capital offered exceptional opportunities in Tulare County, Cal., where cows will return $6 to $8 per month; grapes, $100; peaches, $300; prunes, $100; onions and sweet potatoes, $300 to $600 per acre. Anything grows. Lands irrigated. Prices, $10 to $75 per acre. Write for particulars.
J. L. Newell & Co., 233 Pac. Elec. Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Thrifty Farmers are invited to settle in the STATE OF MARYLAND where they will find a delightful and healthful climate, first-class markets for their products and plenty of land at reasonable prices. Maps and descriptive phamplets will be sent free upon application to STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION Baltimore, Md.

Farm Opportunities Near
SALEM, OREGON
"THE CHERRY CITY"
on the beautiful Willamette River. Hop, walnut and fruit farms pay $200 to $500 per acre net; dairy farms pay $200; improved farms $25 to $200 per acre; unimproved, $5 to $25. Excursion rates to Salem in March and April. For information and hard facts address
BOARD OF TRADE, ROOM 34, SALEM, OREGON

SELL YOUR PROPERTY
PAY NO COMMISSIONS! This month we have 3,500 buyers for farms and business chances. Here is your opportunity to sell. Our system is the only one of its kind in the world. Quick Sales. Highest Cash Prices. No other selling plan half so successful. Write at once.
U. S. REALTY AND TRUST CO., DESK 29, OMAHA, NEB.

For information as to lands in
THE NATION'S GARDEN SPOT
along the
ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD
in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to
WILBUR McCOY
Agricultural and Immigration Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

I Will Make You Prosperous
If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail, appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once. Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Full particulars free. Write today. Address Harry W. Cross, Pres.
NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.
139 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.
139 Athenaeum Building, Chicago, Ill.

160 Acre FARMS IN Western Canada FREE

WHAT A SETTLER CAN SECURE IN
WESTERN CANADA
160 Acres Grain-Growing Land FREE—20 to 40 Bu. Wheat to the Acre—40 to 90 Bu. Oats to the Acre—35 to 50 Bu. Barley to the Acre—Timber for Fencing and Buildings FREE—Good Laws with Low Taxation—Splendid Railroad Facilities and Low Rates—Schools and Churches Convenient—Satisfactory Markets for all Productions—Good Climate and Perfect Health—Chances for Profitable Investments.
Some of the choicest grain-producing lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta may now be acquired in these most healthful and prosperous sections under the **REVISED HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS** by which entry may be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.
Entry fee in each case is $10.00. For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to
W. H. ROGERS
3rd floor Term. Traction Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Canadian Government Agent

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia

A WATER DOCTOR
Should be consulted in all cases where a Safe, Sure and Speedy cure is desired. Consultation, analysis of urine and report of your case free. Send 4 cents for Book of Cures and mailing case for urine. Fee for treatment low. Medicines furnished. 20 years experience. References sent on request.
ADDRESS J. F. SHAFER, M.D.
485 PENN AVE., PITTSBURG, PA.

SCALECIDE
CONQUERS SAN JOSE SCALE
Now Is the Time to Spray
Leading fruit growers endorse SCALECIDE as the only remedy for the dreaded San Jose scale. Kills the scale without injury to the tree or bud.
SIMPLE, SAFE, ECONOMICAL
Scalecide is antiseptic and healing to the skin. Absolutely non-poisonous. Don't allow your good orchards to be ruined by the terrible San Jose Scale. Use Scalecide—
A SURE REMEDY
Use 1 gallon of Scalecide to 20 gallons of water. We will send 1 quart for 35c, gallon for $1.00, five gallons for $4.00. Sent by freight or express f. o. b. Indianapolis.
O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis

the paper does not belong to the society.

Please call the attention of the members to the fact that UP-TO-DATE FARMING has ceased to be the official paper.

Correct you are, as far as the new A. S. of E. is concerned. But wrong as regards the original, Simon pure, chartered society is concerned. And it will not cease until a court voids the contract or until a majority of the members desire a change.

Remember, that the splendid new presses and other facilities for issuing a great paper, bought and paid for by our members, are the property of the ex-president.

You lie the sixth time. The members paid $387.81 as reported by Secretary Tubbs and only this amount was turned over to the publisher. The publisher got half price from some of the members for subscriptions, supplied a great number free and furnished millions of sample copies free. They'll never get such cheap service from any paper in the future. When the directors wanted a weekly paper we gave it, when they insisted on a German paper we furnished it, and when the demand came for a Norwegian paper we approved it and turned all the subscription money over to the publisher of the paper. Tell us why it is considered, by some people, a crime for Mr. Everitt to make an honest living? Mr. Everitt furnished a weekly true and pure official paper for 50 cents a year and these falsifiers and blackmailers call it a graft. They now get out a false sheet less than once a month at 50 cents a year and Parkins and his kind don't see any graft in it, although the cost is four times as much. But farmers must always be deceived.

You will have noticed that UP-TO-DATE FARMING has absolutely failed to publish the proceedings of your national convention.

Wilful, deliberate and malicious deception. Parkins knows that the proceedings were not furnished us and we could not get them. Yet he maliciously gives the members in Virginia to understand that we have committed some breach of contract, or good faith.

I further call your attention to the fact that the United States postal authorities have admitted the Equity Farm Journal to the second class mailing privileges, thus recognizing it as the official paper of the A. S. of E.

The entry was secured through misrepresentations the same way as they have accomplished everything that they have done. "Borrowed garments never fit well."

TO THE MEMBERS OF VIRGINIA WE SAY THAT C. V. PARKINS HAS WILFULLY FALSIFIED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DECEIVING YOU. HIS FUTURE UTTERANCES SHOULD BE TAKEN WITH DUE ALLOWANCE.

* * *

We have seen circulars and letters with similar contents sent out by officers and others. We will not attempt to review them now. They were conceived by people in the same frame of mind, were distributed with the same motive in view and will have the same effect.

Members can conceive how many of the delegates to the convention were deceived. They will not blame them so much for that. But in view of later developments, it is inconceivable why some of them will still claim that they were not deceived and why they continue the campaign of insults, slanders and libels to injure a person whose every thought and act has been toward the establishment of the genuine American Society of Equity. To the accomplishment of this he forewent all recreation, disregarded usual work-hours, made the hours of night serve the cause as the hours of day, and gave of his limited money resources as freely as he gave his time; waived all selfishness or self-interest, cheerfully accepted what was given in return, and his only regret has been that he could not do more. Since the reward that Mr. Everitt is reaping his years of sacrifices and devotion is possible in this day and generation, then truly we need a Society of Equity.

EQUITY GRAIN BIN
Storage question has been solved. I have thoroughly examined it. It is absolutely water proof, fire proof, rot proof, wevil proof, and is dryer of damp grain. Will last a lifetime, and costs much less than a timber granary. For particulars write to Geo. M. Boll, Mt. Hope, Kan. In my judgment this bin will solve the grain storage problem on the farm.
H. B. SHERMAN.

NORTH DAKOTA MEETING

On March 4 there came to this office a pamphlet containing a report of the annual meeting of the North Dakota State Union held at Devil's Lake, November 19, 1907.

We are not aware whether this was printed and distributed promptly or was delayed uneil this time. For deceit, maliciousness, treachery and perfidy the statements made before that convention by National Secretary Pauley and President of the Department of Grain Growers Theo. G. Nelson, have no parallel in all our observations.

People will contend that it was impossible to deceive the delegates at the national convention. It was no more impossible than for a couple of unprincipled and unscrupulous persons to poison the minds of the delegates to the North Dakota convention, as we find, by reading the early proceedings, that there were a number of Mr. Everitt's friends there who had gone to defend him against all odds.

This experience is only one of hundreds since the recent unfortunate and revolutionary convention and proves conclusively that a few such people can, by discarding truth and honor, and appealing to the prejudices that are so dominant in human nature, brand the best man who may have ever lived as a scoundrel and the populace will shout "Amen." It was in this way that the people took up the cry against the Saviour: "Crucify Him! Crucify Him! The people are always, apparently, seeking for a victim. Pauley and Nelson knew this. They knew that the North Dakota people knew there something "rotten in Denmark" and they, knowing their friends and coconspirators were guilty, saw their opportunity to make Mr. Everitt the scapegoat.

We wish we could reprint that report complete and comment on it in full, but this is impracticable. We will make a few extracts and comment on them and pronounce all the unfavorable references and reflections on Mr. Everitt, as contained in the report, as equally false.

On page 28 Pauley charges Mr. Everitt with misappropriation of society money.

We charge that this is false. We charged before the convention that Secretary Tubbs, aided and abetted by Directors Drayton, Sharp and Scott, misappropriated the society's funds and I charge so now. The convention was so deceived and dominated by the above-named people and their friends, including Pauley and Nelson, that they refused to allow Mr. Everitt to present his proof. They tell you that an opportunity was afforded Friday night. We say again that Mr. Everitt was given to understand that charges would not be heard then and he engaged in other important business. Besides, what good could come from hearing the charges then when the work of the convention was done? What possible good?

Page 28 Pauley said:

"Mr. Everitt had been handling the funds of the society through his own bookkeeper up to the 12th day of March."

This is as false as words can make it. Mr. Everitt handled none of the money of the society except the pittance paid him as salary, neither was it handled by his bookkeeper.

Page 30 Pauley said:

"And these expert accountants went over these books to see if they could bring his [Everitt's] *bondsmen in for misappropriation of funds so that it might be returned to the society, but they could not tell whether it was the society or what it was, as it was bunched in the entries, so many dollars for this and so many dollars for that, and you could not tell what it was for—printing, or seeds, or what."*

This is pure fabrication. Again we say Mr. Everitt did not handle a dollar of the society money and was not required to give a bond and did not give a bond. Hence Pauley's statement on its face is an invention, as all the charges against Mr. Everitt are. The claim that entries were "bunched" is false. The society's accounts were kept by Secretary Tubbs and they were not kept with accounts of printing and seeds. The statement is as false as h—l. (Pardon the passion displayed, but how can a person exercise forebearance under the circumstances?)

Pauley said "Mr. Everitt resigned." The motive was to cause the people to believe he was guilty of wrongdoing and resigned to escape something worse.

Mr. Everitt did not resign. He said he would not accept any office from *that* convention and he is proud of his decision and more proud as time passes. Does his discernment not deserve commendation?

Pages 34 and 35. Mr. Pauley wants to convey the impression on these pages that he was Mr. Everitt's friend. This is a part of the tactics resorted to by all hypocrites to work on the credulity of their hearers. "A bad man becomes worse when he apes a saint."

Page 36. Pauley says:

"*the contract was furnished* [for the official paper] *and it was signed by Mr. Everitt and his secretary, of which you will find a facsimile in Up-to-Date Farming, and signed by Mr. Everitt as an individual.*"

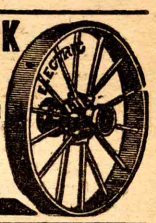
This is as false as all the others. If you have November 15th UP-TO-DATE FARMING, refer to page 5 and you will see how false it is. Pauley assumes that you have not got the paper or will not look it up, so he lies to deceive you and says "it was signed by Mr. Everitt and his secretary . . . and by Mr. Everitt as an individual." The facts are, the board of directors of the A. S. of E. met and authorized the secretary of the society to make a contract with Mr. Everitt, the publisher of the paper, and to be approved by the society's attorney, which was done.

Page 37. Pauley has not presented the

THE MAN WHO SWEARS BY THE FISH BRAND SLICKER

is the man who has tried to get the same service out of some other make
TOWER'S FISH BRAND
Clean-Light-Durable Guaranteed Waterproof and Sold Everywhere at $3.00
ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE FOR THE asking
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CAN.

SAVE YOUR BACK
Save time, horses, work and money by using an
Electric Handy Wagon
Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free.
Electric Wheel Co. Bx 170, Quincy, Ill.



Rider Agents Wanted

in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1908 model. *Write for Special Offer.*
Finest Guaranteed 1908 Models **$10 to $27**
with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires.
1906 & 1907 Models **$7 to $12**
all of best makes
500 Second-Hand Wheels *All makes and models, good as new*..... **$3 to $8**
Great Factory Clearing Sale.
We **Ship On Approval** *without a cent deposit, pay the freight* and allow
TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.
Tires, coaster-brakes, parts, repairs and sundries, half usual prices. Do not buy till you get our catalogs and offer. *Write now.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept P80 Chicago

MEN WANTED RELIABLE men in every locality throughout United States and Canada to advertise our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $90 a month and expenses $3.50 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed. Write for particulars. □ Salus Medicinal Co., London Ontario, Can.

Agents $103.50 per month selling these wonderful Scissors. V. C. Giebner, Columbus, O. sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it, we show how. FREE OUTFIT. Thomas Mfg. Co., 200 H St., Dayton, O.
SELF SHARPENING
CUTS TO THE END
THE DOES TRIAL

Sell Tobacco and Cigars locally or traveling. Salary or Commission. Full time or sidiline. Good pay; promotion; experience unnecessary. Address Morotock Tobacco Works, Box C53, Danville, virginia.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 79 PARSONS, KANS.

$90 A MONTH for men to put out Merchandise and Groc'y Catalogs. M.O. House. Blew Bros., Chicago

PACKET SEEDS

Beets	Musk Melon
Cucumbers	Water Melon
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7 Packets by mail, 25c; 15 for 50c.
All leading varieties; early and late kinds. Send your list. O. K. Seeds are reliable. Send for free wholesale list.
O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis

SEED OATS New Kherson, Sensation; Texas Red Rustproof; Early Champion and all the best varieties grown, at farmer prices. Big illustrated Catalog of Seed Corn and all farm and garden Seeds mailed FREE if you mention this paper.
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TREES $5 PER 100, FREIGHT PAID Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Carolina poplars, healthy, true to name and fumigated. All kinds of trees and plants at low wholesale prices. Remember we beat all other reliable Nurseries in quality and price. Catalogue free. Reliance Nursery, Box D, Geneva, New York

matter about the Equity press to Mr. Everitt yet. Why don't he? Because he knew that the members contributed about $300 and he wanted the delegates to the North Dakota convention to believe that the members bought an $18,000 press and Mr. Everitt had it.

Page 40. The North Dakota should not forget that Theo. G. Nelson is now under arrest and awaiting trial, or rather dodging to prevent trial, as he has begged for postponement three times. Nelson commits further criminal libels on this page and has repeated the same stories that were sent out over the names of National President Barnett and National Secretary Pauley. (To what depths our original, beautiful and noble society has descended!) Nelson's charges were inventions; false fabrications and made to deceive the honest farmers and will result in delaying the accomplishment of the good objects of the society. Yes, the delegates to the convention went to Indianapolis Everitt's friends, as many were who went to the North Dakota convention. But they went away poisoned against him. Why? Let the North Dakota people answer.

On page 51 Mr. Johnson, a delegate, is reported as saying:

"I want to say that I have turned over since I came here. I feel altogether different than I did after dinner, and I want to confess it, and I want to ask every man here that has not already turned over to study this thing and if he can see fit, to turn a new leaf."

..The delegates to the national convention were dceeived as were the delegates to this State convention. These cowards who led in the North Dakota meeting took advantage of Mr. Everitt's absence and consummated their object, which was not for the good of the society. At Indianapolis, notwithstanding Mr. Everitt and his friends were there, they did things in such an underhanded way that we knew not just what they were doing and the charges that were used to poison the delegates' minds were not known to Mr. Everitt until after the convention was over. Since then they have all been refuted, six of the offenders are under arrest—Pauley, Nelson, Speer, Barnett, Bowne and Gentner—while three others have fled to escape arrest.

On page 87 is recorded that a vote of thanks was given to National Secretary Pauley. When the truth is known, and enough should be known now, any delegate to that convention who desires to retain his self-respect; who believes in justice between man and man and who can assert his manhood and refuse to be the dupe of designing people, will want to reconsider his vote and reverse it.

[NOTE—The above is written in usual editorial plural and second person; but not wishing to evade responsibility or escape identity, we say it was written by yours devotedly, J. A. Everitt.]

CHARLES A. SPEER

Was appointed to the office of director of organization of the A. S. of E. in December, 1906. He failed to accomplish the results expected and President Everitt asked the board to remove him and finally called a board meeting March, 1907, for this special purpose. The majority of the board granted Mr. Speer a further trial. In August President Everitt called the board again for the same object, as the year was passing and Speer was accomplishing nothing and he would not allow those who could direct organization, the opportunity. At the meeting the majority of the board—Tubbs, Drayton, Sharp and Scott, put through a harmony resolution and thus secured Speer in his office until the annual meeting. When Speer took his office there were several hundred organizers and the best conditions for development the society ever enjoyed. When he vacated it there were not a dozen organizers active, and the increase in membership for the year was 11,000 and the wheat-producing States, where Mr. Everitt was allowed to conduct a campaign for a short period, were responsible for the increase.

Speer was recognized at the convention as one of the leaders and no person has been as false as he in defaming Mr. Everitt. To illustrate his animosity he made a motion in the meeting called by the conspirators Tuesday night (the first day of the convention) that all friends of Mr. Everitt be expelled from the hall.

Speer was indicted by the Gibson County (Ind.) Grand Jury for criminal libels published in his own paper and was arrested February 28, 1908.

CHARLES A. SPEER

Every week or so I am in receipt of a paper called the "Fort Branch Herald" in which the editor, Mr. Speer, is loud in his denunciation of Mr. J. A. Everitt, formerly president of the A. S. of E. While Mr. Speer holds himself immaculate, I want to submit something to show that he is probably guilty of the very things that he accuses Mr. Everitt of. (1) In the spring of 1907 I sent him a money order to pay for the admission of a new member and the dues of an old member. I received a letter from Mr. Tubbs asking me to get the old member to pay up his dues; further, the new member never received his paper at all; since the convention the old member has been getting the Equity Farm Journal. What did Speer do with the money?

(2) The Porter local union sent Speer money to pay for three Equity song books from which they never as much as received an answer. Is this Equity? Shouldn't Mr. Everitt have been given the money to pay for the paper which is now a year in arrears? And shouldn't the new member have had his paper for the last year? And shouldn't Porter local union have received their song books to sing farmers to the front?

Concerning the late convention held at Indianapolis, I want to say that Mr. Speer tried to be dictator to the Indiana delegation. I received letter after letter from him asking for a delegate that would be hostile to Mr. Everitt. We sent one, Mr. Wilson, who is said to have got lost while taking in the sights of the capital city, but this we do not know, but he got to the convention, and saw things in the right light. We are glad that he undertook the journey alone because those who allowed themselves to be led by the sharpers were led into doing things that leaves a red stain on the garment of Equity, which will be hard to wash away. When Mr. Wilson returned he reported things just as UP-TO-DATE FARMING has reported them. Therefore, I accepted it; so did three-fourths of the members in this locality.

Mr. Everitt, there is not a stain on your garment as I can see. Go ahead and face the thing as you have been, like a man, remember that even our noble Washington had to face the Conway plot. Time will vindicate your name and success will crown your efforts. I hope all our members will reason on this.

JOHN C. LEMMON, Sec. 2205.
R. R. 4, Montgomery, Ind., March 6, 1908.

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION: (1) *Our local is in a tangle. We have been receiving Up-to-Date and we also have a copy of the Equity Farm Journal. We don't want the Journal, but we do want our old paper.* (2) *Also, we want to know why it costs $2.50 to join now and $1.50 dues a year. When we had been paying $2.00 and $1.20? Please enlighten us so we may be in better spirits.—Arthur Cook, Sec., L. U. 581, Wier, Ky.*

ANSWER: (1) Report to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., and you will be headed right for victory and you will get UP-TO-DATE FARMING regularly. If you report any other way your money will be wasted and you will not get the paper you want and the one all farmers need more than any other. (2) Tubbs, Speer and Mulholland failed to accomplish anything in 1907 on account of incompetency and spending their time promoting wild cat schemes, then they put the blame on the fee and dues which they claimed were too low. (See page 2, Oct. 8th, 1907, number.) They succeeded in pulling the wool over the eyes of the delegates to the convention and that accounts for the change. The fee and dues in the Farmers Society of Equity remains as before, $2.00 and $1.20 respectively. Of fee keep 25 cents in L. U. and send $1.75 to headquarters; of dues, keep 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. Headquarters pays all organizing expenses and for the official paper.

Q. *Will members who joined the A. S. of E. be members of the Farmers' Society of Equity?—Henry Frank, R. R. 2, Marathon, Wis.*

A. Yes, on payment of $1.20, the annual dues for 1908.

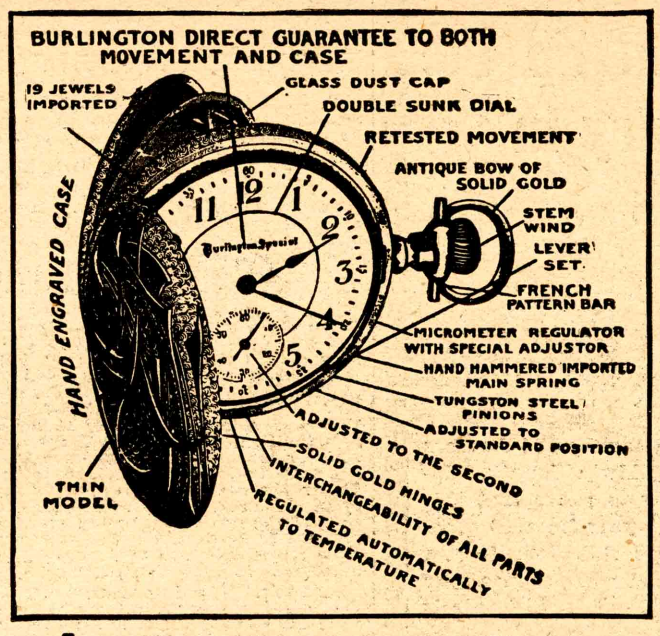
Q. *If I lose the fee or due stamps, will I have to pay for them?—Several Inquirers.*

A. No. The bill sent was simply a memorandum to aid us in keeping accounts. The stamps cannot be misused without detection on account that the member's date on his subscription label will always be a notice to him if fees and dues were rightly reported.

Q. *Why is the fee to join the F. S. of E. $2.00, while here in Wisconsin they ask $3.00?—Several Inquirers.*

A. You have the names confused. The F. S. of E. adopted practically the 1906-1907 constitution and laws of the A. S. of E., continued the same fee and dues and continued the original plan. The A. S. of E. at the last convention adopted practically a new constitution and by-laws,

WE CHALLANGE



$2.50 a Month

Buys either men's or ladies' Burlington Special — (acknowledged the finest and best made watch in the world)—and at the Rock-Bottom—direct price. Sign the coupon and get the free Burlington catalog.

the Waltham and Elgin

We challenge these huge **quantity** products to a competitive **TEST** with the great **quality** watch—the Burlington special—our free watch book explains.

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$1,000.00 has been deposited with the Colonial T. & S. Bank, of Chicago, to back up the Burlington against any and all watches of the same grade in the Elgin and Waltham lines. We make the challenge irrespective of price, **no matter what price** the Elgin and Waltham charge. The test is to be a test of quality, grade for grade. Judges are to be named by both sides, and the loser in this test is to forfeit his $1,000.00. The bank now holds the $1,000.00.—Why do not the Elgin or Waltham accept this challenge?

Write us for a copy of this challenge and full explanation of our new direct Burlington offer—the ***rock-bottom*** *price—$2.50 a month offer: Sign the coupon below and get the free watch book.*

How the Challenge Started: The Waltham Watch Company published a challenge to all foreign factories to put 50 foreign watches against 50 Waltham watches in a competitive test of **time keeping**, the whole 100 watches to become the property of the winner. For copy of this challenge read our free booklet.

Why Did the Waltham Company carefully confine its challenge to foreign competitors? Of course the Waltham can afford to challenge Swiss watches, for American-made watches are certainly better — but would the Waltham dare to face a test with the Burlington?

YOU TOO **are invited to make a test** of the Burlington—for we offer to send any responsible man or lady anywhere a Burlington watch prepaid **—no money down—returnable after the test at our expense—the test does not cost you one cent.**

More than that: **If after the test you want this superb timepiece, we will let you keep it at the very ROCK-BOTTOM price (the very same price the wholesaler [must pay) and (if you wish) on terms of $2.50 a month.**

We'll prove to you, to all the public RIGHT NOW that the Burlington watch is absolutely superior.

So send your name today and get the Burlington catalog free. Make no mistake. Don't buy a watch until you are posted.

A Test by Uncle Sam!

A test by the United States Government Naval Observatory has already been overwhelmingly complimentary to our factory. Out of the eleven watches which the Government accepted, ten of them were made in our factory. What an overwhelming majority for the quality product! It simply shows what a quality product means when Uncle Sam makes the test!

OUR BOOKLET **will quickly convince you that the Burlington watch, on which there is only one rock-bottom price (the same rock-bottom price EVERYWHERE) is THE watch for the discriminating buyer; that it is THE watch for the man or woman who wants, not the largest selling brand which everybody has, but the best watch, the watch bought by experts, THE watch that is absolutely perfect in its many points of superiority — the BURLINGTON watch.**

YOU WILL BE POSTED on *inside* facts and prices when you send for the Burlington Company's free book on watches.

Book on Watches FREE

Just your name and address—that is all

Write at once **for the free book. It will tell you what you ought to know before you even examine a watch. It will tell you the inside facts about watch prices and will explain the many superior points of the Burlington. Just send name and address right now, today.**

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Millard Station,
CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS
U.S.A.

CUT OR TEAR ALONG THIS LINE

BURLINGTON WATCH COMPANY,
Suite 3653 ,
Millard Station, Chicago

Please send me (without obligations and prepaid) your free book on watches and copy of your $1,000.00 challenge to the Waltham or Elgin with full explanations of your cash or $2.50 a month offer on the Burlington Watch.

Name .....

Address .....

No letter necessary; coupon will do.

A New Railroad Opening Up the Finest Farming Country in the United States

Here is the Chance You Have Been Looking For

A grand opportunity will be offered a limited number of farmers during the next three months to buy a farm in Baldwin County, Alabama, at $20 or $25.00 per acre. We stand ready to prove that this land will produce as much in dollars and cents each year from 40 acres as the best 160-acre farm in the North. It seems ridiculous to you practical farmers that we will claim that $20.00 land will produce four times as much as land that is worth $150.00 to $200.00. Yet this is absolutely true. All we ask is that you investigate and find out.

Are You Looking for a Chance to do Less Work and Make More Money?

Join one of our excursions on the first and third Tuesday of each month and see for yourself. To show you that we are anxious to have you prove these facts we offer, that we will credit on the purchase price of your farm the cost of your railroad fare, round trip, to Robertsdale or Summerdale, Baldwin County, Alabama, and return, during the next three months. We will be glad to furnish you definite information and send you one of our books giving you facts and figures as to what can be done in the farming way in Baldwin County.

We Will Prove it to You

We have Mr. C. H. Lee, who is representing our company, and will accompany you on the excursion on the first and third Tuesday of each month and will be delighted to show you these lands without any expense to you.

The Chance of a Lifetime

Now, don't overlook this, because it is a chance of a lifetime. Why cultivate land that costs you $100.00 to $200.00 an acre when you can cultivate land that costs you, now, $20.00 or $25.00 per acre and produces four times as much each year and with less work.

If you do not wish to purchase this land to farm it yourself, what better investment can you find in the world than this? It is sure to double and triple in value during the next two or three years. It is a new country just opened up by a railroad and the best land will be selected within the next several months. Those who can investigate at once will be able to secure the most desirable locations.

A Most Delightful Climate

Remember, we guarantee every statement we make and only ask that you take enough interest to investigate. You owe it to yourself that you investigate immediately. This country has the most delightful climate in the United States, being pleasant both summer and winter. The water is the finest in the world. There are no serious drawbacks.

Where can you find a country for farming that there isn't some objection to? In the North the long winters are objectionable and are expensive as well, while in Baldwin County, Alabama, you can produce vegetables in your garden the year around.

Investigate—Come and See Us—You Cannot Afford to Overlook this Chance

We can give you the best bank reference in the world. Our titles are perfect. You are dealing with responsible people. We are only anxious you should know of the great advantages to be derived from this land.

Write at once for particulars to **C. H. Lee, Sales Manager, care of Southern Plantation Development Company, 1017 Unity Bldg., Chicago.**

raised the fees and dues and launched out on new plans for different objects. In short, the F. S. of E. is the original A. S. of E., while the new A. S. of E. is—well, it's hard to tell. If the proceedings of the convention were published complete and without alterations, you could judge for yourself.

Q. *Wouldn't it be the best for the Government to price the markets so it would be a Government report and price?—Wm. H. Cherry, Reedsburg, Wis.*

A. Inasmuch as the Government will not do this, it is not worth while to discuss the merits of the idea. If the Government priced farm crops, they naturally would be expected to make prices on all other commodities.

QUESTION. (1) *How can you start a new organization by changing the name and slight changes in the constitution?* (2) *Can we work under the A. S. of E. charter and pay dues to it and hold to Up-to-Date Farming as the official paper?* (3) *If we work under the F. S. of E., will we have to give up the A. S. of E. and get new charter?* (4) *If so, how obtained?* (5) *Does it cost members of A. S. of E. anything to join the F. S. of E.?* (6) *Have locals any right or can they hold their dues from headquarters and be in good standing?* (7) *Under the constitution of either the A. S. of E. or the F. S. of E. have we a right to shut the door and make the members take an oath to keep certain things secret?* (8) *How many members of A. S. of E. in Tennessee are in good standing?*

ANSWER. (1) Not a new organization. See page 3. (2) Secretary Pauley said no. This decision forced the name Farmers Society of Equity. If this privilege, which all members are entitled to in equity, and which should be granted to all citizens of a free country, had been granted the members, there would not be a Farmers Society of Equity name. (3) The F. S. of E. will send you a new charter. (4) Fifty cents only including supplies. (5) The annual dues $1.20. (6) The A. S. of E. of N. A. by-laws holds members not suspended until twelve months in arrears for dues. This is the law of the F. S. of E. is working under. See page 3. (7) You can meet behind closed doors. You cannot *make* a member take an oath, but of his free will he may bind himself before a proper officer. (8) We don't know.

UNPARALLELED PERFIDY

As an example of the depths that some human beings can descend to, we offer the following:

In the December-January number of the Equity Farm Journal, on page 8, under the heading "His Day to Forget," C. W. Bowne (the managing editor) delivers himself of a column and a quarter of abuse and falsehoods about Mr. Everitt and then says: "If you don't believe it, read the following written by himself and purporting to be something they will say about him a thousand years hence:"

The matter referred to was printed as a four-page folder and below is a reproduction of the title page:

FARMERS' PROBLEMS

No. 4.

THE FARMER MAN AND THE WISE MEN

BY IRA M. BENNETT.

For Free Destribution by the American Society of Equity, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

FAC-SIMILE REPRODUCTION

The reader will please notice that this was written by Mr. Ira M. Bennett and was published by the American Society of Equity, and without the name of the author no copies were ever printed.

Mr. Everitt had no part in its publication, but it was ordered printed by Mr. Tubbs, and they were distributed by him, or under his directions. But no discredit could attach to Mr. Everitt if he had ordered them printed.

Chas. W. Bowne was at the headquarters of the A. S. of E. and in the office of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for more than a year and he knew the above facts regarding this piece of literature. It is perfectly clear that he has stultified himself and by this and many other deliberate falsehoods, maliciously uttered, has forfeited every claim for credence among honest and self-respecting people. Such perfidy surely has not a parallel in the knowledge of the readers of this paper. We can not believe that there is a single member of the American Society of Equity who will allow a paper bearing the name of Chas. W. Bowne on its pages to enter his home. If he does, it will be like inviting a thief in the night to enter and rob him of goods, honor, virtue, confidence in humanity and self-respect. Any person who will, should not be a member of the original society, but the same may not be claimed for the present abortion. Oh, Equity, what crimes are committed in thy name!

BEAN GROWERS WANT TO REPORT

In February 15th number we printed a plan submitted by Mr. M. N. Drake, Trufant, Mich., to get a report of potatoes in the hands of producers in 1907 and 1908. This brought the following letter from Mr. F. C. La Mont, secretary Local Union No. 5069, Chester, Mich.:

MR. J. A. EVERITT,
Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR SIR—In reading the February 15th issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING I read the letter of Mr. M. N. Drake of Trufant, Mich., to the potato growers to make a test report of their crop held by the members of the society and also by non-members.

I think the idea a good one and while Mr. Drake is compiling his reports on the potato crop, by a little extra effort on his part Mr. Drake could also handle similar reports from secretaries of local unions in regard to the bean crop. Therefore I suggest that all the local secretaries that are located in the bean-growing counties make a report as near as possible of the amount of beans held by the members and also non-members of each locality where a union has been organized, and with this report enclose a dime to help meet the expenses of mailing and making the reports.

Nearly all our members are largely interested in growing both the Pea Bean and the Red Kidney. At the present time the quotations on Red Kidney are not up to the growers' expectations.

I trust that Mr. Drake will pardon me for heaping more work upon him, but at this critical period of the society's welfare I think that every good member should do whatever duty that is called upon him to do for the furtherance of the society's interests. Yours for Equity and Everitt,

F. C. LA MONT.

The matter was submitted to Mr. Drake and he has agreed to handle the bean reports also. Therefore cut out this blank, answer the questions and send to Mr. Drake with 10 cents. Put on the report or your letter the seal of the local union. In due time Mr. Drake will send a private report so the organized bean growers may have this information that the non-organized do not have. It is hoped that this information will determine whether to hold for better prices or not.

MR. M. N. DRAKE,
Trufant, Mich.

.....Local No.....

reports on beans as follows:
In members' hands
March 15, 1907.....

In members' hands
March 15, 1908.....

In non-members' hands
March 15, 1907.....

In non-members' hands
March 15, 1908.....

Total in members' hands .....

Total in non-members' hands .....

Acreage planted 1907.....

SIGNED ..... Sec.

P. O. .....

Co. ..... State.....

ONE MAN RULE, CONVENTION RULE OR MEMBER RULE

Probably no falsehood has been given wider publicity than the one, that Mr. Everitt submitted to the convention a draft of a constitution that provided for the election of a president and he should appoint all the other officers.

Members should all know that at the July meeting of the board of directors it was provided that an advance committee on revision of constitution and by-laws should be appointed by the president and the president should be chairman of that committee.

This committee met a few days before the convention to perform its duties. Mr. Everitt submitted to the committee a draft of a constitution and by-laws, or rather amendments to the old constitution and by-laws, and following is the exact wording of the part relating to officers of the National Union, their duties, etc.:

OFFICERS

SECTION 3. The officers of the National Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, and a Board of Directors including these officers and the presidents of all active State unions.

The officers of the National Union shall be elected at the annual meeting by ballot, or, in case of but one candidate for any office, by acclamation, for a term of one year from the date of election or until their successors are elected and qualified. . . . The board of directors shall consist of the president and vice-president (ex-officio), and the directors as herein provided. They shall constitute the executive board of the society and shall be responsible for the proper conduct of all business pertaining to the society, including all detail work of national headquarters. They are authorized to remove incompetent employees when in their judgment it becomes necessary, and to advise and direct the uolicy of publishing the official paper. They shall engage or appoint a national secretary and a national organizer, together with all assistants required by these officers and necessary to the proper conduct of the work of these offices and the proper development of the society.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

SECTION 4. The duties of the officers of the National Union, aside from those special duties that may now or hereafter be required of them, shall be the same as usually devolves upon such officers respectively. The president shall have general supervision of the work of the society, sanction and approve special campaigns of organization, and may, upon the advice and consent of the board of directors, perform any other acts and duties as properly devolve on an executive officer.

* * *

The secretary shall be engaged by the board of directors and shall perform his duties subject to the approval of the president and board of directors.

* * *

OFFICIAL SALARIES

SECTION 5. The salaries of the president, secretary, treasurer, national organizer and all employees of the National Union shall be determined by the board of directors with a view of keeping all legitimate expenses within the bounds of reason and the ability of the National Union to compensate the most capable employees obtainable for the conduct of the affairs of this organization in a thorough, business-like manner, that will compare favorably with similar organizations.

Above are all the references to national officers, their duties and their salaries in the draft submitted by Mr. Everitt to the committee. Has any reader ever read anything fairer, more concise and at the same time explicit and comprehensive? In view of the unsatisfactory experience Mr. Everitt had with the old secretary and (mis)director of organization, is it any wonder that he sought, for the welfare of the society, to guard against a repetition of those troubles by making the offices of secretary and national organizer appointive? Besides, he was simply following the down-to-date method employed by nearly all the large and successful organizations and corporations who now appoint their secretary for the time of good behavior instead of electing him for a year.

Can the reader detect a single weakness in this draft that would give the president any more power than such an officer should have? Can you imagine that it was in Mr. Everitt's mind to acquire unusual power, to make the society a one-man society — governed by one man?

To show how false the people are who had charge of the convention and who now are in charge of the society and publishers of the false alleged official paper, we quote from the first issue of that paper dated November, page 2:

While waiting for a report of the committee on credentials, considerable commotion was stirred up over the scattering of some printed extracts, which read in part as follows:

"Extracts from the Constitution and recommendations submitted by Mr. Everitt, to the special committee, *selected by him*, to revise the Constitution of the American Society of Equity. It speaks for itself and shows how Mr. Everitt believes in one man rule. If he would be permitted to select the secretary and the National Organizer of the society, it would hardly be necessary to hold any convention at all. It is hoped the delegates here will assert their rights and select a committee from the convention to provide a constitution broad enough and strong enough to provide for the wants of the membership at large, and then elect officers that will see that the laws are enforced. Then and not until then will you have equity and an organization that you can look up to.

"DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The very objectionable amendment to the constitution was as follows:

"Section 4. The President shall have general supervision of the society's headquarters and its activities in the field. *He shall employ a competent secretary and other help as necessary* to give correct and efficient service and he shall determine the salaries paid. *He shall also select a National Oorganizer* and such assistants as necessary, and determine their salary. He shall plan or give his sanction to all campaigns before they are undertaken. He shall also contract for all expenses for the National Union or delegate this authority to others under his supervision. He shall sign all charters and commissions with the secretary, or delegate this authority and perform the duties that properly devolves on an executive officer."

We want the reader to compare section 4 above with the correct copy of section 4 preceding it and note how it has been garbled and doctored. Is this not sufficient to condemn the perpetrators of such a cowardly act and those who later compounded the wrong by publishing it broadcast to all the members. And this is the kind of a campaign that was kept up all through the convention by circulars, word of mouth and in the city newspapers. The delegates believed what was told them, but they were told falsehoods and yet some of them say they were not deceived.

* * *

Equally fair, we notice, is the matter of representation at State and national meetings in this draft submitted by Mr. Everitt. It gives direct representation to all unions — local, county, section, department and State — quite in contrast with the constitution adopted by the revolutionary convention and which is reviewed in this number.

The people who have misrepresented Mr. Everitt, impugned his motives and maligned his character to accomplish their own selfish ends have turned their hands against the best interests of every farmer in the country. These pretended friends of farmers are many times more dangerous, as they are many times more unprincipled and unscrupulous than were the opposers of the society when Mr. Everitt started it. Then the opposition was through ignorance, but now it is "anything to down Mr. Everitt and his paper." And why? It cannot be because Mr. Everitt has not been valuable to the society, because all it is he made it. It is not because he has not been true to the society, because he was true when nearly all his co-officers were false. It cannot be that his paper has not promoted the society, because it is the only one that ever did, and to it belongs the credit for establishing the society from nothing and bringing it to its recent power and influence.

But why do they want to down Mr. Everitt and UP-TO-DATE FARMING? Answer: Because they are true to the true principles and plan and objects of the society, and because they will not join with ambitious people to change the plans so the society can be manipulated to their personal aggrandizement. These are the reasons for the basest conspiracy ever conceived and conducted against any person or institution. And these are the very reasons why the farmers of America should uphold Mr. Everitt and support UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

How to Shear Sheep

Many owners of sheep continue to use the old hand shears to the injury of their sheep and the loss of much good wool. It is an indisputable fact that with the hand shears it is impossible to clip the wool evenly or to do it without putting second cuts in much of the fleece. The modern way to shear is with a good machine, and you will find what is unquestionably the best one in the field and the most reasonable in price is advertised by the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company in this issue. The Stewart No. 8 machine is a good one and will pay for itself by the additional wool secured, the freedom from second cuts, the absence of injury to the sheep and the great ease and rapidity with which the work can be accomplished. Their catalog will be sent free on request.

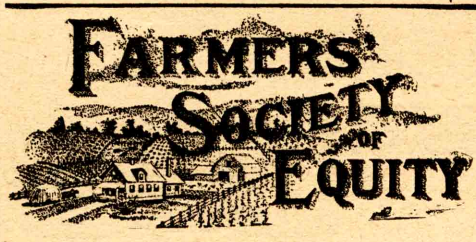
Here Is a Book for You

It's the big, handsomely illustrated catalog of the Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., makers of the celebrated "Split Hickory" brand of vehicles, also of high-grade harness, whose factories are located at Columbus, Ohio.

You take this book, sit down of an evening, and see the handsome photographic reproductions and read the full descriptions of more buggies and a fuller line of harness than you could see displayed in ten big salesrooms.

This book is fairly a library of information on the question of making and selling vehicles and harness. We would personally like to see this book in the home of every one of our readers who are interested in a vehicle or harness of any kind.

We have never known of their not doing exactly as they advertise. Better write and get this book if you are interested in their line. It's free. Simply a postal, addressed to H. C. Phelps, President Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 99, Columbus, Ohio, will bring it to you by return mail, postpaid.



Letter Heads and ENVELOPES

Your business card, name of your farm, your name and address with this beautiful design printed and delivered at following prices:

100 letterheads and 100 envelopes, delivered	$1.25
250 letterheads and 250 envelopes, delivered	2.10
500 letterheads and 500 envelopes, delivered	3.25

When printed in two colors, the rural scene green and the lettering black, it makes a very beautiful letterhead. Be up-to-date with business-like stationery. For letterheads the design is larger. Address

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

THIS WONDERFUL BLISS PIANO FREE TO GIRLS

Any Girl Can Earn This Grand Little Instrument In A Few Hours Time

Just think, girls, I give this beautiful little piano, which is a miniature reproduction, in appearance, of the big pianos costing hundreds of dollars, for just a few hours of your time spent in pleasant work in our behalf. This **GIRL'S PIANO** is 10¼ inches high and 14¼ inches wide. The center board is beautifully decorated in colors and the name lettered in gilt, making this piano one of the most beautiful in appearance. It has a xylophone key board and gives a sweet melodious sound. Keys are 2¾-inches and are a deep white, with imitation black keys just as shown above. **You will be surprised and delighted with this wonderful little Piano,** and to make our offer still more interesting, we are not only going to give you the piano **FREE, but also teach you how to play it,** with OUR SELF INSTRUCTOR MUSIC CHART, which is sent free with every piano, and which will enable you to play any of the simple melodies in a few hours' time. With this chart, you do not have to be a musician to play the Bliss Piano.

SEND NO MONEY JUST YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS and I will send you by return mail, all charges paid, 12 of my famous Swastika Spoons. These are regular, **full size silver tea spoons,** with the mysterious **Swastika Cross** on the handle, as an emblem of good luck. All your friends and neighbors will be glad to take one or more of them to help you earn your piano as spoons are something everybody can use and **Souvenir Spoons are all the rage everywhere.** Our famous Swastika Spoons are the most unique Souvenir Spoons ever offered. They are **big value** at 50c each, but in order to get them introduced, we are going to let you sell them at **the low price of 25c each,** which is a bargain price for a Souvenir Spoon of this fine grade and unique design. After you have disposed of the 12 spoons at this low price (which is a small number when you get started) **send me the $3.00 you collect** and I will ship you the **Bliss Girl's Piano** by return express, **also the self-instructor music chart,** just as agreed, without costing you one cent of your own money.

WRITE ME TODAY and see how easy it is to earn this valuable little present selling my fast-selling Swastika Spoons. The sooner you answer the sooner you can get your Piano and Self-Instructor Music Chart. **Be the first girl in your town** to get a Bliss Piano and surprise all your friends with it. Anyway, let me send you full particulars of my free offer, telling you just how you can easily and quickly earn this Girl's Bliss Piano. No harm done if you do not care to try but let me hear from you anyway. I will send you the spoons at once, charges paid.

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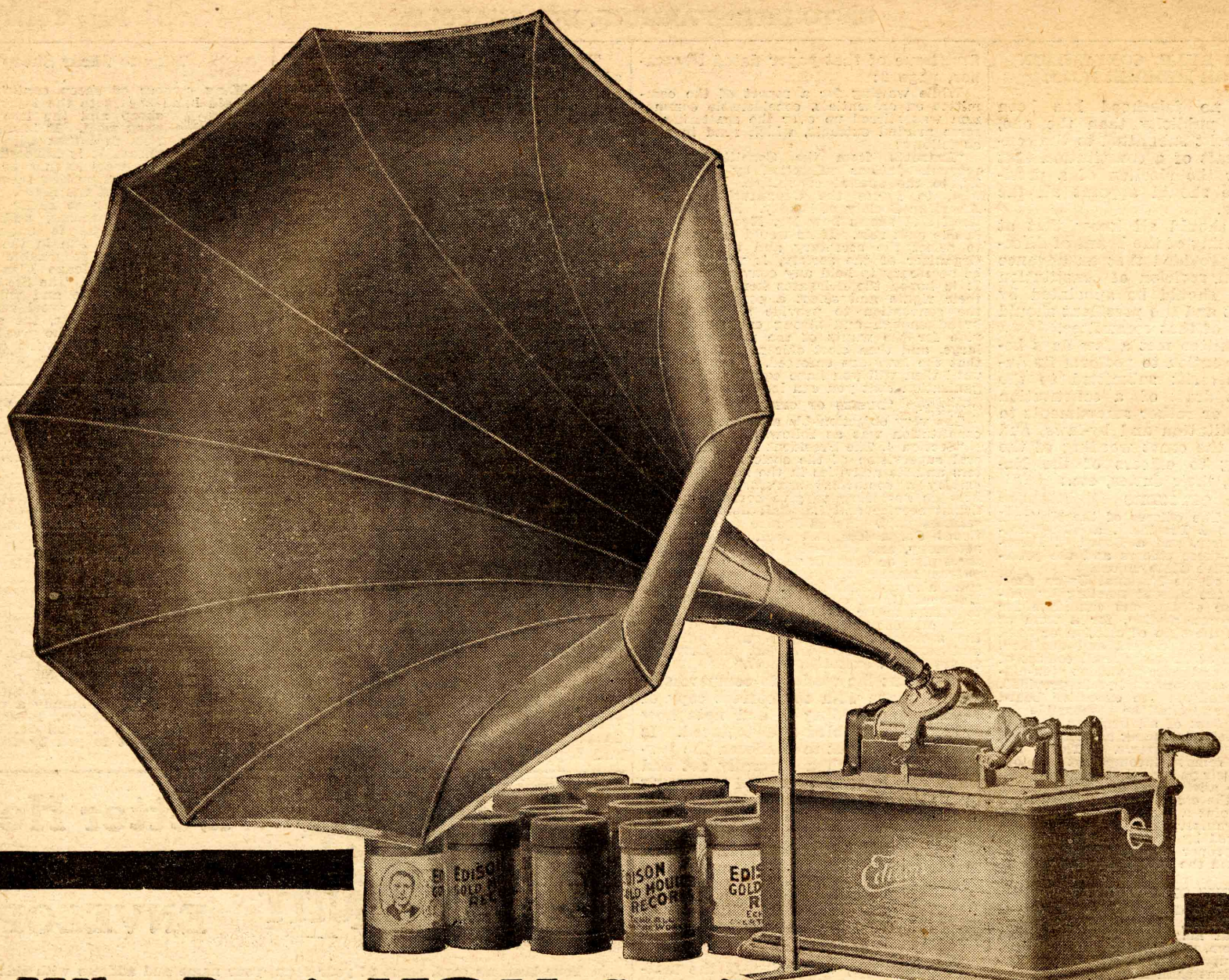

Why Don't *YOU* Get This Phonograph On FREE TRIAL?

For almost three years I have been making the most liberal phonograph offer ever known! I have given hosts of people the opportunity of hearing the genuine Edison Phonograph right in their own homes without a cent of cost to them.

Think of it! Thousands and thousands and thousands of people have been given the opportunity to hear in their own parlors concerts and entertainments by world famous musicians just such entertainments as the greatest metropolitan theatres are producing.

So far you have missed all this. Why? Possibly you don't quite understand my offer yet. Listen—

MY OFFER:

I will send you this Genuine Edison Standard Outfit (the newest model), complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded Records, for an absolutely free trial. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit; no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely **nothing** but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this phonograph together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will stop and think just a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

WHY I Want to Lend You this Phonograph:

I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the Genuine **Edison** Phonograph. **Nearly everyone** is familiar with the screechy, unnatural sounds produced by the imitation machines (some of which though inferior are very expensive). After hearing the old style and imitation machines people become prejudiced against all kinds of "Talking Machines." Now there's only one way to convince these people that the Edison is superior and that is to let the people actually see and hear this remarkable instrument for themselves. **That is why I am making this offer.** I can't **tell** you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison, nothing I can say or write will make you actually **hear** the grand full beauty of its tones. No words can **begin** to describe the tender, delicate sweetness with which the genuine new style Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute, or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. The wonders of the new style Edison defy the power of any pen to describe. Neither will I try to tell you how, when you're tired, nervous and blue, the Edison will soothe you, comfort and rest you, and give you new strength to take up the burdens of life afresh. *The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to loan you a Genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.*

You Don't Have to Buy It:

All I ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear this wonderful new style Edison. You will want to do that anyway because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that out of the number of your friends who will hear your machine there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done your part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as our agent or even assist in the sale of a single instrument. In fact, we appoint no such agents and at the rock-bottom price on this wonderful new outfit we could not allow any commission to anyone.

If You Want to Keep

The Phonograph—that is if you wish to make the Phonograph your own, you may do so, but it is **not** compulsory. I am asking you merely to send for a free demonstration. I won't be surprised, however, if you wish to keep the machine after having it in your own home. If you do wish to keep it, either remit us the price in full, or if you prefer, we will allow you to pay for it on the easiest kind of payments.

Our Easy Payment Plan.

There are so many people who really want a phonograph but who do not have the ready cash to pay for it all at once that I have decided on an easy payment plan that gives you absolute use of the phonograph while paying for it. $2.00 a month pays for an outfit. There is absolutely no lease or mortgage of any kind, guarantee from a third party, no going before a notary public, in fact, no publicity of any kind, and the payments are so very small and our terms so liberal that you never notice the payments.

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Just sign your name and address on this coupon now and mail it to us. I will send you our superbly illustrated Edison Phonograph Catalog, the very latest list of Edison Gold Moulded Records (over 1,500 of them) and our Free Trial Certificate entitling you to this grand offer. Sign this coupon now, get these catalogs and select your records at once. Remember the free concerts. Sign this coupon right now or send a postal card or letter if you prefer. But do it now. No obligations, just get the catalog. Sign the coupon and mail it to us right away before you forget it. Address F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributers, Edison Building Chicago.

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Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, APRIL 1, 1908 | Number 7

MICHIGAN'S OPPORTUNITY

★ POTATOES ○ WHEAT ⊙ PEACHES
✱ BEANS + APPLES ✠ GRAPES

EXPLANATION—The words and signs above constitute the key to the map. Where one or more of the signs appear in a county they indicate that that county produces the crop or crops largely that the sign or signs stand for. (See next column.)

The State Union of Michigan will meet at Reed City, Osceola County, April 2d and 3d.

This will be Michigan's opportunity to arrange for organizing the State, pledging the crops and to market the 1908 crops at profitable prices.

We know every farmer wants these things done. We also know that every fair business and professional man and even the people who work for wages want farmers to organize to remove the uncertainties attending their markets so greater prosperity may come to all.

We will also say that we believe these things can be done if the forthcoming convention does its duty. How to do them it is the purpose of this article to show.

Michigan holds an important position in the production of some crops. We mention potatoes and beans among the most important. Besides these she produces heavily of wheat, apples, peaches and grapes. Three counties in Michigan produce about 85 per cent of the essential oil of the country.

If producers of these crops in Michigan will organize and control them, they could be largely in a position to get their own prices. Take wheat as an illustration. The crop in 1906 was 13,644,000 bushels, of which only 4,700,000 bushels was shipped out of the county where grown. But as the State does not produce as much wheat as her people consume and large quantities are shipped in from Western and Northwestern States, growers of the State could certainly get an advantage in price equal to the freight on wheat shipped in if they would demand it through concert of action. We are now assuming that Michigan stood alone, but she will have good support from other wheat producing States, the question is more one of being ready to act when the time comes.

Similar illustrations may be made for peaches, apples and grapes. The Michigan crops supply quite definite markets at certain seasons. When the season arrives these markets look to this State for the supply. And what would result if the demand found the supply held for fair prices? In all probabilities the growers' price would be paid. Of course without organization in all the principal producing sections perfect results should not be expected. The benefits that will be sure to result, however, will justify Michigan in organizing for any of these crops, and we hope other States will lend powerful aid.

There are 44 counties in the lower peninsula of Michigan that produce some of the crops named in large quantities; 28 of these raise potatoes

[*Continued on page 17*]

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

A FEW PERSONAL WORDS FROM THE EDITOR

NOTHING could possibly be more gratifying than the thousands of letters from subscribers commending the course pursued by this paper during the last five months and the satisfactory outcome, the result of our policy. Very true, a few did not approve, as all the people never are unanimous on any one subject or policy. We, however, console ourselves that those who disapproved were deceived and stubbornly refused to be undeceived by the overwhelming mass of evidence and prof of the justice and equity of our position.

To those who thought too much time was taken to prove the claims of UP-TO-DATE FARMING in the unfortunate controversy, if such it may be called, and to other subscribers, we want to say that in the future UP-TO-DATE FARMING will surpass itself in urging united action by farmers to better their condition through organization, co-operation, pledging of crops, control of supply and scientific or at least systematic marketing.

Thus, pledging this paper to continue the fight for the farmers' industrial freedom and independence we again call upon all members and subscribers to continue their support and to increase their zeal to extend its circulation and the organization of the society. We are in the contest to win, and with truth, justice and equity on our side we WILL win.

The fight for the farmers' rights has but fairly begun. But we honestly believe the greatest obstacles have been overcome and their worst enemies have been encountered and routed. Therefore may we not hope the calling that gives to mankind bread, meat and raiment will soon be exalted to the position to which it is entitled by divine and human right, but which it has always been denied?

As there are several thousand subscribers who have not yet renewed their subscriptions, although we have reached the twelfth hour, we want to thank them one and all for their kind favors in the past, and to wish them happiness, good health, and, if farmers, that they may soon live under better conditions on the farms than ever in the past. And now, to such, unless they conclude to renew after receiving this April 1st number, we say "Good-bye!"

J. A. EVERITT.

Cost of Lumber Reduced

Lumber costs can be reduced one-third and every lumber user may be his own sawyer through the ownership of one of the celebrated De Loach mills. Any contractor, builder, manufacturer or farmer will appreciate what this saving means; to be independent, to haul your own logs and saw up your own lumber on your own premises just as you want it, and at a cost far below the retail price, means not only economy but convenience, time-saving and efficiency.

For a catalog telling all about saw mills, steam engines, boilers, gasoline engines, portable corn and feed mills, planers, shingle mills, wood saws and water wheels, address De Loach Mill Mfg. Co., Box 850, Bridgeport, Ala.

One hundred and fifty Post Holes four feet deep and ten inches in diameter in ten hours with no trace of tiredness is one Pennsylvania Farmer's record with Iwan Bros. Post Hole and Well Auger. This wonderful implement has interlocking steel jaws that simply eat out the soil and do not give the slightest resisitence from suction when they are lifted out full. It is easy to dig a post hole in one minute. This labor-saving implement is simple and durable in construction, and one day's work with it saves enough to cover its cost. Write Iwan Bros., Dept. 27, Streator, Ill., for more information.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A. EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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The Latest Date shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Subscribers are urged to keep their time paid *IN ADVANCE*.

Members of Equity will find the date on their wrapper to which subscription has been paid.

Responsibility Disclaimer The editor assumes no responsibility for correctness of signed letters and articles, nor for matter in departments conducted by others whose names appear in the head.

Profitable Employment. If you want to engage in a profitable business all your time or part time, write to us.

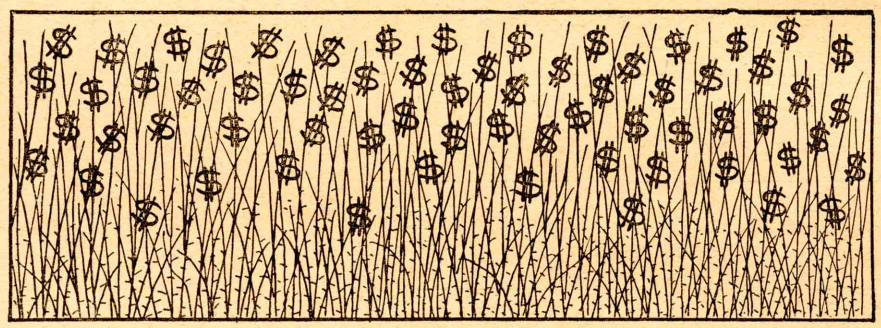
Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

FARMERS OWN THE EARTH

Above is a true statement.

Considering that farmers actually own the earth, then why should they be the most dependent, the hardest worked and poorest paid class of people on earth?

The answer is: They have not known how to preserve to themselves a just reward from the results of their toil. But this time may be past now. This paper teaches how and it is going to be more powerful in the future to put the plan into operation than ever before.



So, Mr. Farmer, if you are not sure that your crop of dollars will be as large this year as it ought to be, subscribe for UP-TO-DATE FARMING at once. You ought to subscribe now while you are preparing for the crops.

If you have farmed ten years or more, you have produced in that time an immense pile of stuff if it were all put together. To produce this stuff you have worked hard, early and late. But what have you got to show for it outside of the increase in the value of your farm, which you owe to the increase in population and development of the county?

If you got a fair profit from every bushel, or bale, or pound of the mountain of produce; if you get a fair wage for every day's work, the large bag of money will represent your worth. But If you did not, the smaller pile more nearly represents it. If you want to put yourself in a position to extract every cent of profit that you are entitled to from the mountain of produce that you will have in the next ten years, you must read this paper and help to extend its circulation. It is a great power now. It must be a greater power.

James Oliver, manufacturer of plows, died recently and left a fortune of about $63,000,000. Suppose there are 5,700,000 farms in the United States (United States census of 1900) it means that each farm contributed over $10 to his net wealth. And Mr. Oliver is only one of the thousands of millionaires farmers are making, yet many of them balk when urged to pay 50 cents, $1.00 or $2.00 to guarantee a fair share of the wealth they produce to themselves. Farmers have, actually, the best opportunity to get rich, every one of them, if they would only embrace the opportunity. And they would embrace it if designing people who want to keep them servants to make millionaires would let them alone, or if farmers would say to them, "Get thee behind me."

Renew Now—Subscribe Now!

THIS IS THE LAST COPY YOU WILL RECEIVE if your subscription expired December, 1907, or before, unless you renew now. See your address on wrapper. TO ALL SUCH we make this offer: **Send 50 cents and your time will be extended to January, 1909.**

We send with this paper a renewal blank. See it and use it. This is the last chance and you know the power of this paper must not be weakened.

To all whose time expired since December, 1907, we will extend their subscription one year from expiration for 50 cents. Address

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

WITH UP-TO-DATE'S PUBLISHER

We take very much pleasure in calling the very special attention of all our readers to the great offer of EQUITY chairs for clubs as printed in this number on page 19. It will not be necessary to say more here. The page tells the story and we make these remarks here merely to call the attention of readers to the beautiful, massive, luxurious Equity chairs. While it is not practicable to put one of these in each home, we do expect them to soon be in each community and the proud possessor will be envied by his or her less fortunate neighbors. See page 19.

A few secretaries have requested that UP-TO-DATE FARMING be discontinued to their members. Few of them had the forethought to send a list of the members, and as our subscription list is not arranged by local unions we were required to write for the lists. A few smart secretaries got very indignant because we made such a request. Here is a sample:

Armour S. D. Mch. 9, 08.

to Up to date Farmer now in regard the names that want their paper Stopped every man in our Local Union but one man wants it Stopped now you need not bother me any more about for a Bolter like your self always wants something. Yours

J. W. ROBERTS.

Of course we could not comply with such indefinite instructions as above and we are very sorry because it is a shame to waste a paper like UP-TO-DATE FARMING on such material as the person signing the above letter.

☞Did you notice that "Renewal Blank" in your paper? We look for it to come back with 50 cents. This will pay any arrearage subscriber ahead to January, 1909. This is a very SPECIAL OFFER that you should NOT fail to embrace. Look at your address on wrapper.

"At Home" wa sthe only address a subscriber gave who sent $2.00. Of course we could not execute the order until he wrote again. When we received his complaint he wondered whether we intended to defraud him; of course our explanation was satisfactory to him, but it will be more satisfactory to all parties if people will resolve to always write their address in full. We have received as high as twenty-five letters in a day with insufficient address.

And here is another from a secretary who should not be expected to appreciate a paper like this:

MR. EVERITT:

Dear Ser. Answering your letter of the 11th; inquiry of the matter of printed, and opinion
at that time you may was A member of the American society of the A. S. of E.
And now I have all my printed and other's of my members don by the American Society of Equity
I will say to discontinue the Up To Date paper for me.

Yours truly.
G. LUEKEN, Sec., Stanton, Mo.

The Equity chair offer, as in last issue, made an instantaneous hit. From reports received, hundreds of clubs of 30 are under way at this writing and from present indications many of Our Up-to-Date People who love equity and justice, will soon be enjoying rest in an Equity chair. This offer is repeated in this number. Read it. New subscribers or renewals count.

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Representing the Union or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
At 227 W. Washington Street

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Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, APRIL 1, 1908 | Number 7

DRIVEN TO DESPERATION

A Long Distance View of the Kentucky Night Riders

UP-TO-DATE FARMING stands for law and order and against lawlessness. It cannot stand otherwise. But it is a fact that law itself may sometimes become the aggressor, or, perhaps a better way to put it, an oppressor. The greatest advances the human race has made have been in defiance of law and the then present order of things. We are not unmindful of the import of what we are saying, and we are writing not to encourage anarchy, but to make as strong a plea as it is possible for us to make against those things which lead to and impel, if not compel, anarchy. The history of the human race proves that there is a limit beyond which men and women, civilized or savage, will not endure; and the higher the state of civilization the more tremendous the explosion when the limit is reached. We presume there is not an intelligent being living on earth today who does not hope to not live to see the day when the masses, goaded to desperation, shall feel compelled to openly and forcibly resist the classes entrenched behind law—too often law of their own stealthy or corrupt procuring.

Do not shudder at what we are saying, nor too hastily condemn. That watchman is the most criminal of all who sees the danger approaching and refuses to give the alarm. Such eruptions have been, and they have come to the most civilized peoples and countries. True, they have seen Havoc ride the pale horse of death and nations go down in blood; but they have come, and almost seared the pages of history on which their terrible story was written. In almost every case (may we not say in EVERY CASE?) those who made the laws were responsible for the cataclysms. Greed and corruption got the ear if not the heart of the ruling classes, and secured the framing and enacting of laws that, step by step, more noiseless than the assassin's tread, added to themselves power after power to oppress until endurance was possible no longer.

However much we may dislike to confess it, there is such a tendency of things in this country. There is growing up here a dominant class, if not a ruling class, that has secured and is securing class laws that confer special privileges not in the interest of the masses of the people, and that the true government of this country, the people, never would have enacted had they understood them and their purpose. After such enactments and the people complain at the oppressions which follow, the oppressors point to the laws and shout 'anarchist" at the complainers, and compel the executives and the courts to enforce the laws, no matter how unjust their operation nor how corruptedly procured. It is against this tendency of things we most earnestly but respectfully warn our lawmakers.

The nearest a culmination of such trouble that has ever occurred in this country since its birth (we do not regard the late war of this character) is the struggle now going on between the tobacco growers and the tobacco trust. In this struggle UP-TO-DATE FARMING has unequivocally espoused the side of the growers as being the side of justice and of right, but our readers know that we have as unequivocally condemned lawlessness and pleaded for the observance of law and the maintenance of order. But, as we said near the beginning of this article, there is a limit to human endurance, and when that limit is passed and no other remedy seems possible, the most law-abiding may become lawbreakers. In this unfortunate condition in Kentucky and Tennessee the origin of the trouble is precisely the same as that of all such troubles in the history of the past,—law intrenched selfishness and greed, embodied in this case in the so-called Tobacco Trust. But no doubt those responsible for its immediate precipitation are stubborn, or unwise, or corrupt growers who take sides with their oppressors, the trust, as against their friends and neighbors who would if they could peaceably save them from the wrongs and oppressions of the trust. It is incomprehensible that any farmers could be induced to stand out against their own class and themselves in such a struggle, when they must know that fairness and justice is on their side; but they will do so—those have always been found who would do so—and if laws are broken such persons must bear the responsibility. Had there been no Tories in America at the time of the Revolution, the minions of King George could never have found a footing on our shores.

But to show how this tobacco situation is viewed from a distance, as well as what is thought of the tendency of things to which we have referred, we copy the following article from "The Bystander," Los Angeles, Cal., a publication of select but world-wide circulation:

In certain portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, there is being waged day after day and night after night a bitter and dramatic warfare. Set in the civilization of the twentieth century, in an era of the "unprecedented," it is strangely out of place, or it is a rainbow of promise in the industrial sky. Which? That is the question, and in that aspect it is of interest to those without the zone of belligerency.

On one side of this grim, relentless battle is a band of sturdy farmers. These men, hitherto law-abiding citizens, made of that stuff which is the country's bulwark, both in time of peace and in the hour of national peril, have suddenly become a mob, whose episodes read like a chapter from Caesar. Hitherto defenders of the law, they have now spurned it and seek in the torch what formerly they sought in the courts.

On the other side is arrayed the American Tobacco Company, just as rapacious, just as vindictive, but seeking its end through means which, while within the pale of the law, are equally as far removed from the pale of right.

The admitted facts are that the American Tobacco Company, after it had combined the tobacco manufacturing concerns of the entire country, thus effectually destroying even the semblance of competition, divided the tobacco-producing section into districts. It apportions to each district one of its own buyers. The price put upon tobacco by that buyer was as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Prices were thus arbitrarily fixed and the grower of tobacco had but one of two things to do. He could accept that price or he could keep his tobacco. There was no other alternative. And the tobacco unsold was worth nothing to him.

Lounging leisurely upon his divan in Gotham, the head of the tobacco trust says to the grower:

"You and I do not agree on prices. This is a free country. I accord you the right to keep your tobacco. I demand the right to fix the price I am willing to pay for it. You are violating no law in keeping the product and I none in offering for it what I feel disposed to give. You go your way, I will go mine."

That is logic. That is law and such law as leaves the farmer helpless in the face of a wrong. That is our system of jurisprudence which inspires the cogtative to exclaim, "Lo, that which was the beautiful hath become unsightly, as Hinnon became Ge-Henna."

In the meantime back in the Kentucky hills, the days are bringing to maturity the mortgage on the old homestead. The cattle need fodder, the pigs need corn, the field needs a fence, the children need shoes, the wife needs clothing and the table needs food.

The farmer is not much at figures. Necessity snatched him early from school, but with a penny pencil and the wrapper of the weekly paper, he can figure out that the cost of producing the tobacco which he has stored, according to market value, is more than he is offered by the trust.

He thinks of the velvet carpet into which his boots sank as he walked out. He thinks of his own bare board floor through which the winter winds whistle at night. He thinks of the heating device in the trust's great building, and then of the mule sled and the hillside back at home. He thinks of the marble lavatories of the trust and of the tin pan hung against the side of the house near the well at home.

And he thinks of the hot sultry days, the long hours of tedious grinding work in the summer sun, the tired nights, the pitiful hope afforded by that season of toil, and at last of the disappointment of it all. And he says to the sentry within him, his own conscience: "This is not right. It may be lawful, but it is not just. If the price on this tobacco is to be fixed arbitrarily, why should not I who have sweated and suffered to raise it, fix that price, rather than this man who has never turned the soil in his life?"

Ladies and gentlemen, who is nearer the right? Thus face to face with the tyranny of the American Tobacco Company, the grower had either to take the money or take to the woods.

At that time, the price of tobacco brought from $1 to $5 per hundred pounds. The farmer was every year getting a little deeper in debt and the trust was every year waxing fatter on the spoils of labor.

At last the growers said, "These people have organized to ruin us. Let us organize to protect ourselves."

This they did. They formed an association, not to plunder but to defend, and now the price of tobacco ranges from $7 to $25 per hundred pounds. Compare the figures. Out of this defensive alliance, forced upon farmers as the last and only resort, has grown the feud that now rages between the tobacco producers and the American Tobacco Company.

The trust has tried every means to disrupt the organization. The courts have been appealed to, the State militia has been brought out to slay its own citizens, fighting for the paltry privilege of living on cornbread and pork. Every device that greed, directed by cunning, could employ to break up the defensive alliance, has been resorted to by the trust, with more or less success; but still those determined men, actuated by the same grim purpose that sent their forefathers to face the troops of King George, fight on, and the sympathy of every honest man in this country is with them in their holy, though violent, crusade.

For what are they to do? For what is a man to fight? The courts that are created to protect them, have spurned them and are arrayed on the side of the trust, and I add with regret, rightfully so under the laws they are to interpret.

The military forces, created for the purpose of protecting their homes, are employed in behalf of this foreign interloper whose mission is avowedly to ruin. Then what in the name of God can they do but fight for their rights? Nothing, unless they starve in order that the stockholders of a concern whose very business ought to be outlawed, as a public menace, may have a few more dollars to add to their criminal store.

The trust bought the holdings of weak and disloyal men who had placed their tobacco in the farmers' pool. It put a premium on all tobacco raised by outside growers, thus appealing to the cupidity of the men whom it had consistently robbed for years. By this traffic in scoundrels, it was enabled to cope with the men who seemed for awhile to hold the trump. And when it did this, it tossed the last straw on the camel's back.

Immediately the Night Riders began to terrorize the country. The barns of these dumper growers, pacified like swine with swill, were burned by members of the association. The warehouses of the trust were fired, and throughout the section these masked men, like wraiths, moved upon the triators and upon the votaries of Mammon.

They had tried the courts for justice. They couldn't get it there. They tried appeals, and they gained no ear that did not find the clink of silver louder than the appeal to right and reason. And now they tried the torch, and when the forked flames of the contraband warehouses shot athwart the black skies of night, they struck terror to the arrant knaves whose outrageous extortion had engendered the limitless ferocity of those determined men. The buyers of the trust trembled. "Their coward lips did from their color fly," as night after night these men rode through field and village, applying the torch and warning the vicars of greed to shake Kentucky's soil from their feet.

Now, the sentiment of the "safe, sane and conservative" element is undoubtedly with the trust and against the Night Riders. One indignant redactor, whose eight-page Palladium of Liberty carries a very profitable advertisement of the trust's brands, bolder than those on the scene of action, declares that every "mother's son of them should be shot down in their tracks."

And those words constitute the text for this article. Now, let us keep our jackets on and curb our capricious distemper while we seek the merits.

Why shoot down *many* hitherto law-abiding citizens lawlessly fighting for their very homes, in order that a *few* hitherto lawless aliens may reap the benefits of an equally lawless campaign of extermination?

As between the lawless farmer fighting for a chance to make an honest living and a lawless trust, fighting for the privilege of making a dishonest profit, every inherently honest man will not long hesitate to choose sides.

The farmer wishes a pittance to keep his family alive and preserve his home a bulwark to the State. The trust wants an unholy surplus to be eventually wasted in riotous living, on the bribing of judges and the purchase of law-making bodies, on the maintenance of a feudalism of money that is fatal to the State and poisonous to society.

The Governor of Kentucky, acting clearly within his legal rights and undoubtedly in the line of duty, has stationed throughout the region of war, guns and sons-of-guns to protect the property of the trust, but not one hand save those bearing the torch, is raised in defense of the men whose homes are at stake. Of course the spectacle is deplorable. It is a potential arraignment of our laws that men should be driven to this desperation. But it really matters little whether the American Tobacco Company loses a few pounds of tobacco or whether many men, goaded by its tyranny, are forced into lawlessness. But it is of the greatest concern that the country at large understand the principle involved—that we be informed whether the Kentucky Night Riders constitute a recurrent spectacle of the barbarous past or whether they present in their lawlessness a harbinger of the immediate future.

I am no advocate of the fire-brand, but in an age when the most vital question of about nine-tenths of our population is the condition of the family larder and the inventory of the clothes rack, there is apt to be two sides to the perpetration of a misdemeanor by a large band of citizens, who, having always obeyed the letter and the spirit of the law, suddenly forsake it, and

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE REDUCED. Because of issuing semi-monthly instead of four times a month, as during 1907, the subscription price of UP-TO-DATE FARMING will be *50 cents a year* until further notice, instead of $1.00 a year.

SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS are invited to send 50 cents now and their arrearage will be cancelled and their time extended to the end of this year. This applies to ALL subscribers whose date with address is December, 1907, or earlier. Those subscribers whose date is in 1908 will be credited a year from old date of expiration.

THIS IS YOUR LAST COPY if you don't renew. We have made the special offer as above, and as explained on page 2, to insure a renewal from each present subscriber and thus maintain the power and influence of this paper. Future numbers will be made like they were in 1904, 1905 and 1906, when UP-TO-DATE FARMING was an irresistible power to compel profitable prices. Not a single present subscriber can afford to let this paper stop, but ALL should be greatly interested in extending the circulation of the only farm paper that taught the correct method of marketing crops to compel profitable prices.

FOR THE LAST TIME we will ask, Shall it be GOOD-BYE? Will you let 50 cents stand between you and profitable prices for your future crops?

brave the gatling guns of the State and the ambushed assassin, to win their cause.

These men had always been types of admirable citizenship. They had worked hard. They held the esteem of their fellow citizens, could borrow money at the bank on their own notes, which is a better certificate of personal integrity than the credentials of the church. They kept the peace if left alone, and struck only when assailed. I contend that such men are not apt to rub out the good score of a lifetime and become criminals unless the provocation is great.

Now, what was the provocation? It was that which I believe will soon provoke the entire nation, unless some rational check is put upon the acquisitiveness and the greed of that small number of men who are the helmsmen of our various trusts, those who control our financial system. It is the same provocation that made infuriated mobs in Paris boil the hearts of careless princesses, and evolved a Nemesis for national wrongs out of shoemakers and fish-wives. It is the same provocation that made Spartacus organize gladiators who had amused oppressors, into a mob that slew the oppressors.

This contest is not one for principle only. It is one for bread. The amende honorable for a violated principle may be deferred, but an outraged stomach, supported by the pitiful appeal of an unfed child of your own blood, engenders in the mind a pugnacity that brooks no restraint.

The torch that fires those warehouses was not soaked in oil in the lairs of these Kentucky farmers, made outlaws by the very sovereignty which they have created. That torch was made in the executive offices of the American Tobacco Company, when a crew of commercial bandits directed the war of extermination upon these men; when they planned the raid upon the pittance of the grower; when they directed a policy of "Gouge and spare not." With the farmer the lawlessness consists in the use of fire. With the trust, it consists in the use of malicious, moral force, diabolic contrivance to plunder legally, and the latter is infinitely more dangerous and more nefarious than the former, for it is entrenched in our law system, while the former is open and above board, easily detected and easily punished.

The fire-bug is fighting a battle of defense, the extortioner one of offense. The purpose of one is to preserve that which it has. The purpose of the other is to acquire the spoils of a remorseless war. One is trying to lift the yoke of a master. The other is trying to rivet its shackles about the galled ankles of its slave.

And these Night Riders are not without precedent—a precedent that stirs to tingling every drop of patriotic blood in the land. Up in Boston in the good year 1773, there was organized a similar band. They didn't call it Night Riders, but they threw the gaff into the neck of greed just the same. A party of quiet men went aboard the ships of one George and did to his tea what the Kentuckians are doing to the tobacco of the trust, and for exactly the same reason. I see no difference between the tyranny of a king and that of a cunning American magnate, who destroys by an acquired instead of an inherited right.

I would sooner be the slave of a lazy, listless, half-witted king than the serf of a soulless American buccaneer of finance. I do not care in what form my liberties are destroyed, if they are destroyed. I would as soon die by the kick of a mule as by the ravage of a fever. The main thing is to avoid either and this is the object of those Night Riders.

Now, the conservative citizen says, "They do not have to raise tobacco. They can raise corn or they can hire out for wages, alternatives that would spare society this outrage upon its laws." Yes, they can raise corn. The early colonists could have continued to submit to the insolence of their royal master and rounded out amiable careers as loyal citizens instead of soiling their names with the charge of treason and sedition.

Every man who shouldered a musket against the troops of George was a wilful lawbreaker. The fruit of that masked Boston mob is the American republic. The question here then is simply this: Have these men the right to adopt the tactics furnished by the trust in defense of their property? Law is but an expression of the people's concerted will for the protection of their property rights. And when the law fails in this, it is and ought to be inoperative and void. That tobacco for which the farmer can find no market, through the machinations of the trust, is just as effectually destroyed as that to which they in turn apply the torch. It is only a difference of means, and it matters nothing if in one instance it is accomplished by the application of fire and in the other by the application of the trust method, the stifling of competition and the gagging of trade.

But there is a larger scope involved.

This country is today in a bad way financially. Of course, we love to preach confidence and paint rosy tints on lowering clouds. But the truth is that thousands of people are thrown out of employment. An army of jobless men, large enough to fell the government, clamors not for charity but for work. Soup houses are being established throughout the centers of population to feed the hungry, and this soup is wetting the throats of no professional hoboes. It is going down into the stomachs of men who are looking for work—good men, honest men who have tramped for weary weeks in search of work, the thousands who are expatiating the sins of a few stock jobbers, who have usurped control of the nation's finances.

This picture of the hungry horde cannot be exaggerated just now. They are confined to no particular section. They exist North, East, South and West, and while they stand in line for bread or for work at the employment agencies established by charitable people, the creators of these trusts go nonchalantly on their primrose paths, and when told that the people can't even get bread, naively inquire as did Marie Antoinette, "Why don't they eat cake?"

Excess after excess, possible because a few trust apostles have choked the stream of finance, have squatted upon its source and effectually control it, continues despite the fact that millions are starving who want work, who piteously beg for a chance in the land whose wealth they have created.

Do you think they will always bear up under these outrages? Remember they are sensible men, patient, docile, and sticklers for the square deal.

Louis Phillipe thought they would. The robber barons thought they would. The Tarquins thought they would. But as surely as water seeks its level, there is a savagery dormant in human nature which when aroused will not spare that which provokes it. The eventual triumphs of justice must be admitted as unequivocally as the law of gravitation, or life is a hideous lie. Continued oppression prophesies revolution unerringly, peaceable if possible, with blood if necessary. It will come unless the conditons that impel men to force, are removed.

THAT RENEWAL BLANK

One of them was mailed in each copy of March 15th number and we never had such a prompt and general response to an appeal before. It looks as though everybody is going to send it back with a renewal. But for fear some neglected to use it at once and that it may now be misplaced, we enclose another one in this issue. Look out for it. You will find it between the leaves somewhere. Look for it and do what hundreds of others are doing this day—renewing their subscription for THE PAPER WITH A MISSION and the best mission of any paper on earth. From the encouraging reports coming from every county — we almost said every postoffice — we are impressed that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is dearer in the hearts of the people now than ever before.

WILL THE CONSUMERS EXCEL PRODUCERS IN ORGANIZING?

The following dispatch from Columbus, Ind., and published in the daily papers of March 20, is interesting:

The Consumers' Protective Association, which has just been organized here, bars from its list of members any owner of a store, any salesman, any stockholder in any company which sells goods to the public, and also attorneys. One section of the by-laws reads: "The purpose of said organization shall be to aid in the enforcement of all laws relating to the sale of all commodities, or articles of household and personal use or uses, to the end, that the articles shall be as represented."

It is the intention to organize branches of this association all over the State, and woe be unto him who sells a member something which was not just as advertised. The association here starts out with a large number of members, and the wheels of the organization will begin grinding at once.

AN EXAMPLE OF THE LAW OF CONTRARARIETY

The following we select from an exchange. It very correctly portrays some of our recent experiences and is submitted for the thoughtful consideration of our readers:

This is a topsy-turvy world. The people who owe you gratitude fail you and hate you because you have befriended them, and ultimately consume themselves with envy "the saw of the soul." Those who owe you nothing come to you spontaneously paying the debts of gratitude due you from others, but at the same time broadening and benefitting themselves. It was a wise business man who said to a young salesman: "Keep going—you will get business where you least expect it; you won't get it where you expect or ought to get it—keep going—you are bound to get what you deserve in the end."

CAUTION

Some people watch for the names and addresses in UP-TO-DATE FARMING and send them letters and literature that are calculated to harm the good work we are doing. This conduct reminds us of the stanza by Samuel Butler as follows:

Like an owl that in a barn
Sees a mouse creeping in the corn,
Sits still and shuts its round, blue eyes,
As if he slept, until he spies
The little beast within his reach
Then darts and seizes on the wretch.

Our friends are cautioned against them. They mean no good to the farmers, for whom all our efforts are put forth.

GRAIN DEALERS DON'T LIKE FEDERAL INSPECTION

"Representatives of grain growers, shippers and exporting interests from the principal cities of the country met here and adopted resolutions in opposition to the Grain Inspection Bill now before Congress." This is the substance of a dispatch from Washington.

We are inclined to think that there were no grain growers present, as stated. As they are all credited as coming "from the principal cities of the country" the grain growers were probably those that raise grain on the boards of trade. The resolution further recommended that efforts be made on the part of the Grain Exchange to secure the adoption of uniform wording in rules relating to grain inspection and also as near to uniformity in practice in grading as is practicable under the varying characteristics of the different sections of the country in soil and climate.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING recommends, first, organization of farmers and the inspection and grading of grain to be in the hands of the farmers' society. But, as this may not come immediately, we recommend as the best alternative federal inspection and grading. To leave it entirely with the handlers will not secure the relief desired.

A BLOW TO CATALOG HOUSES

Catalog houses have been dealt a severe blow by a recent decision handed down by Judge Hough of the United States Circuit Court in a suit brought by the Empire Cream Separator Company and the Vermont Farm Machine Company against Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago.

As all our readers know, the complainants are two of the largest manufacturers of cream separators in the country. In the separators they make they use a patented bowl by which the cream is separated by centrifugal action. The patent used brought about a radical departure from the old style of cream separators. It is a most valuable invention and is unsurpassed in the manufacture of these machines. Sears, Roebuck & Co. readily recognized the value of it and used the same idea in making their "Improved Economy" separators. They have been selling them in great numbers to unsuspecting customers.

The decision rendered gives judgment to the complainants for a sum equal to three times the actual damage done, inasmuch as the infringement was wilful, and made with full knowledge of the responsibilities attendant.

POSTPONED AGAIN

The trial of Theo. G. Nelson, John Gentner and Chas. W. Bowne, publishers and editor of the Equity Farm Journal, which was last set for March 25, was postponed again. The time now set is April 8 next.

This is the fourth postponement and it was fought by Mr. Everitt and his attorneys on every point. Finally the judge allowed it on submission by the defendants' attorneys of an affidavit that the attendance of their chief witness, Martin L. Wade, could not be secured. Wade is the author, so claimed, of the story printed in the December-January number under the heading "Can This Be True?"

We had hoped to force these people to trial this time so the result could be printed in this, April 1, number, but it was impossible. Readers can draw their own inferences.

WALROD ARRESTED

From the Indianapolis Star March 24, 1908:

Garret M. Walrod was placed under arrest yesterday by a warrant served upon him by the sheriff. Walrod was placed in jail on a charge of libel. The warrant was sworn out by J. A. Everitt of the Society of Equity on the 9th of January. Walrod has been out of the city ever since.

MR. EVERITT, Editor:

I live in the Stemming tobacco district. We have all pooled our tobacco. We most heartily endorse you and UP-TO-DATE FARMING for the great good you have done. To show my esteem of you we named our baby after you—Clarence Everitt Bozarth, and we call him "Everitt."

Yours truly,

Dixon, Ky. U. S. BOZARTH.

THE FARMERS have always been deceived. This is the reason they have always worked better for others than for themselves.

Those who have enjoyed the fruits of farmers' labors in the past don't wan't farmers posted. We DO.

The better farmers are posted; the more they think independently; and the less they follow false leaders, the better it will be for them.

HOW FAR CAN WE SAFELY GO?

On March 13 a joint meeting of the Society of Equity and the American Federation of Labor was held at Evansville, Ind. Guy Hamilton, organizer for the A. F. of L. presided and Chas. A. Speer was secretary.

The object of the meeting, according to the dispatch, was "to organize a labor conference to be composed of Equity members and labor trade unionists of the First Congressional district." Also further objects were as follows:

To establish an Equity Exchange, the farmers to agree not to buy non-union-made goods; all goods bearing the union label to be purchased by Equity members, and the labor trade unions to assist in every way possible the demands of the American Society of Equity. The labor conference elected Philip Wurster of this city, president, and P. D. Drain of Evansville, secretary. Both these men are prominent in local labor circles. Wurster is president of the Evansville Central Labor Union, and Drain is district organizer for the American Federation of Labor. Charles Kreutznigger of Mt. Vernon, a member of the American Society of Equity, was elected assistant secretary.

The convention adopted resolutions denouncing certain stores in towns in the district that failed to employ union clerks. The resolutions also declared against the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, declaring labor unions to be trusts.

A resolution opposing the temperance wave that is sweeping over the country, including Indiana, and in favor of the breweries, was voted down at this meeting, but we find the following resolution was adopted at the regular meeting of the Evansville Central Labor Union the next day, March 14:

Whereas, the temperance wave which seems to be universal throughout the country, is bound to work a great hardship upon those employed in the breweries and distilleries, as well as many thousands of workers who will indirectly be injured if this unjust move be permitted to continue, therefore be it

Resolved, That the delegates of this conference do hereby denounce this action of these fanatics and pledge ourselves to assist the brewery workers and other organizations affected.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the Society of Equity (the true society) are friendly to organized labor and will embrace every opportunity to co-operate with them. But certain radicals have attached themselves to the society, who, if left to work their will, will hopelessly compromise the society and lead it into serious entanglements, or to destruction. But they cannot accomplish their purpose. Comparatively few members will sanction their course and thus the movement will be kept in safe and conservative channels. These people may retard the movement in a few sections for a time, but they cannot destroy it. Members in all localities where such unsanctionable activities exist should promptly place their stamp of disapproval upon them.

Improvements Galore

This year marks an epoch in the manufacturing of De Laval Cream Separators, the makers report, having improved it to such an extent that the capacity has been increased from ten to twenty per cent, and while it may seem incredible to those who have used a De Laval, there is also a noticeable improvement in the more complete separation of the butter fat from the milk.

The De Laval has been before the public possibly longer than any other separator, and its name has become a synonym for durability, stability and ability. Our readers will note their large advertisement in this issue. They make a feature of demonstrating their machines in your own home free. Before buying, write them for catalog and prices. Address De Laval Separator Co., 74 Cortland St., New York City, and mention this paper.

Buy stoves from the maker. In Indiana there are made some of the finest stoves in the country. They are sold on 30 days free trial and freight paid by the factory. Send for catalog to Hoosier Stove Co., 161 State St., Marion, Ind.

EQUITY EXCHANGES AGAIN

Ex-Secretary Tubbs, the father of the capital stock Equity Exchanges, with the plan of pricing farm products jointly by the producers and consumers, is in St. Louis, Mo. In a letter sent to members of the society, he offers stock in such corporation at 20 cents on the dollar to, as he says:

> Get away from the philanthropic, for-the-good-of-the-cause long enough to do some business on the cold dollars and cents basis, so the pioneers and promoters . . . will be paid for their energies and progressiveness.

We would not refer to this matter, except we consider it our duty to warn our readers against subscribing for any stock in such visionary and impractical undertakings, or we might say, wildcat schemes. We regret that some of the officers of the society and members may lose what they invested in them, but they cannot accuse this paper of being a party to recommend them.

From the same letter we quote as follows to show that the 1907 attempts have not been very successful until the present time:

> The Chicago Exchange is demanding help; the St. Louis Exchange is declining thousands of dollars worth of business for lack of funds to honor drafts; the start made at Cincinnati is in a precarious condition for want of assistance from headquarters, and Columbus, O., is in the same condition.

From a Chicago paper of March 10 we secure the following with reference to the renewed attempt:

> Stock will be sold at $1.00 a share, on which a dividend of 10 per cent will be paid. In addition to that every customer will receive rebates on the profits and the amount of purchases.

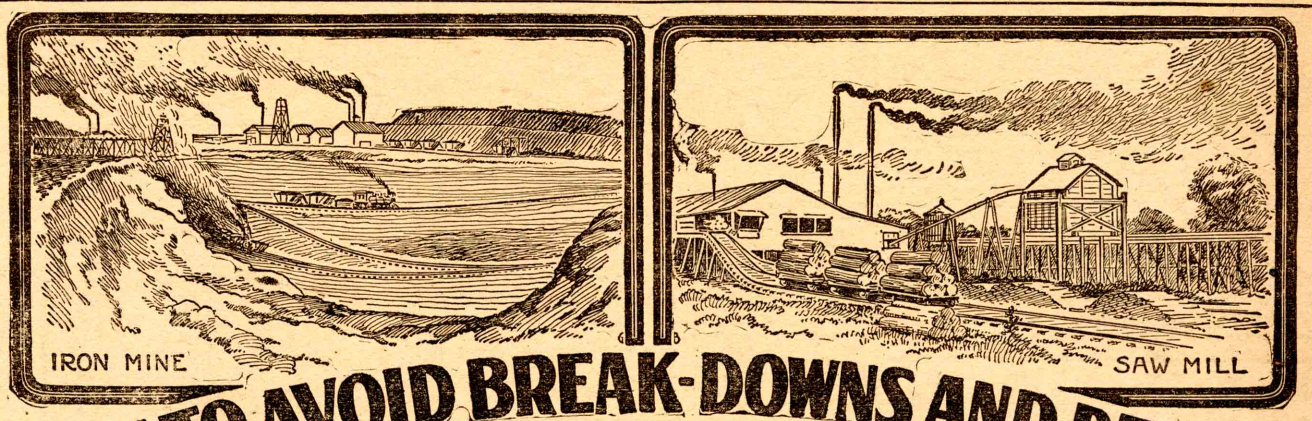
Part of the plan we obtain also from the Chicago paper and is as follows:

> The Equity Exchange Company proposes to acquire stores already established by offering the proprietors 50 per cent more than the inventory value and retain the former proprietors as store managers at a salary and commission.

Mr. Tubbs always was a Napoleon with figures. If paper plans and profits were all that his stockholders required, he would have Morgan and other famous promoters laid on the shelf for good.

Mr. Tubbs and his corporation undertakes to make a contract in advance with stockholders to pay 10 per cent dividends (and much of the stock they propose to sell on the basis of 20 cents cash and 80 cents water, hence this part is supposed to draw 50 per cent on the amount paid in), to rebate to the purchaser on the "profits and the amount purchases." But this is not the end of Mr. Tubbs' generosity. He further proposes, rather than follow out his first plan of starting new stores, to pay 50 per cent more than the store's value, and a commission and salary to the storekeeper. Of course it is not necessary to state that there will be hosts of officers to come in for their salaries and shares of commissions, rebates and rake-offs by this plan. It has them now and if it grows they must multiply in proportion.

A careful analysis of the scheme naturally brings up the question, what prices the farmers will get, and what prices the consumers must pay to carry this through? At present these must be matters of speculation. But there is no danger of the program being carried out. It is unsound from every safe, sane and conservative business viewpoint and entirely unnecessary. If farmers will organize to control their supply until the demand comes, they have done all that is necessary and they don't need to subscribe for any capital stock in anything. If farmers will do this single thing, we may trust the consumers to take care of themselves, the other end of the marketing proposition. To follow Tubbs and his plan is a wide departure from the Society of Equity plan and is going back to the old Alliance and Grange methods. We warn members against them, no matter where they may be proposed. The true plan of the society sanctions nothing like them, but some people are trying to use the society for their personal aggrandizement and profit.



HOW TO AVOID BREAK-DOWNS AND DELAYS AT HARVEST TIME

Every break-down at harvest time means time lost.

Every minute lost may mean grain lost.

Every bit of grain lost means profit lost.

You cannot afford to take chances on break-downs and delays with harvesting machines built of **doubtful materials.**

You don't have to.

Because the International Harvester Company has bought mines to get the best ore—built its own mills to produce the best iron and steel, bought timber lands and built its own saw mills—to give you material in your harvesting machines that you can **always** depend upon.

An individual manufacturing concern could not afford to take such precautions to protect you against poor materials, but the manufacturers of the

Champion, McCormick, Osborne,
Deering, Milwaukee, Plano,
Harvesting Machines

save you many dollars by putting always-dependable material into their machines.

The modern harvester is essentially a structure of iron and steel, and even as far back as the Mexican War time, the founder of one of the Company's plants, with only one factory turning out his machines, was compelled to join with two other manufacturers, in the erection of their own iron foundry so that they could give the farmers machines built of good iron.

Today, in order to give you the best materials in your harvesting machines, the International Harvester Company is compelled to own, in addition to its fourteen complete manufacturing plants:

—22,459 acres of coking coal lands in Kentucky

—100,000 acres of trees in Arkansas, Mississippi and Missouri, with a twelve-mile canal system, logging railroads, saw mills and other buildings

—40,000,000 tons of ore in Wisconsin and in the Mesaba Range with six standard gauge locomotives and steam shovels that strip the surface and heap a fifty-ton railroad car in ten swings

—a complete 93-acre steel plant with three blast furnaces, Bessemer steel mill, Blooming mill and Merchant bar mills, having a capacity of 500,000 tons of steel and 360,000 tons of iron every year.

The consumption of every natural product of the country is so far in excess of the supply that the cost of raw material is increasing annually, but by owning these properties and purchasing all other supplies in large quantities, this Company secures every advantage of highest quality.

Every bit of material—wood, steel, iron, malleables, paint, etc., is subjected to the most rigid tests in special testing departments before being used, so the farmer buying an International machine may be sure that the material is **always the best.**

Only large capital and a strong organization make these advantages possible, because an individual manufacturer would be compelled to take what he could get and pay whatever price was demanded.

In shipping, as well, the magnitude of this Company's operations insures a great saving of cost

Steel, iron and lumber are shipped to the various plants in train-loads, while copper, rivets, tacks, buckles, canvas, etc., are received in carloads.

In July, 1907, the lumber yards at one of the plants contained 56,500,000 feet of lumber of the following woods: Ash, birch, bass-wood, cypress, cotton-wood, fir, gum, hemlock, hickory, locust, maple, oak, pine, pecan, poplar, elm, spruce, sycamore and yellow pine.

About seventy-five per cent of the lumber is air-dried, which insures a very tough material.

These are but a few of the many advantages which mean the best quality in every International machine you buy.

The several plants have also been able to improve the principles of construction, to improve workmanship, and to employ every means that will increase the machines' efficiency and durability.

You get the benefit in the end.

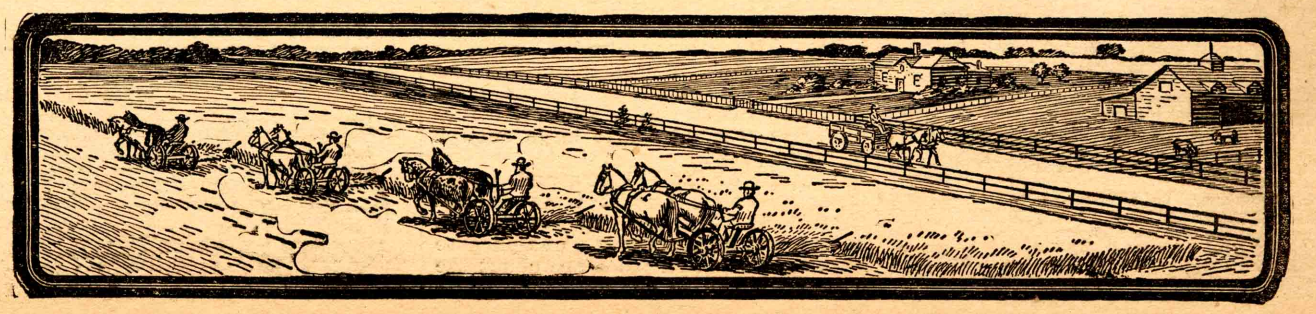
Call on the International dealer and get a catalog.

If you don't know an International dealer write us, and we will be glad to give you the address of the one nearest to you.

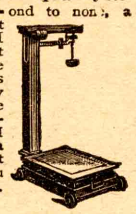
Equal in importance with a perfect machine is perfect twine. The most perfect twine made may be had in Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, and Plano, sisal, standard, manila and pure manila brands.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)
Chicago, U. S. A.

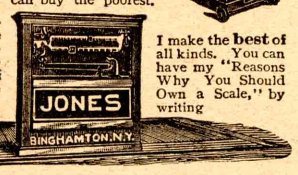
International Line:—Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header-Binders, Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Corn Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Corn Shellers, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, New Bettendorf Wagons and Binder Twine.



The Name of JONES on a scale guarantees **quality** second to none, a **fair price**, and just treatment from me. I am the man who first **dared** to fight the **scale trust.** I was the **first** to sell my scales **on trial** to the farmer, and **I am today selling** (as I have for 43 years) a **first class** scale at a lower price than you can buy the poorest.



I don't ask a penny unless my scale proves to be **exactly as represented. Because of** these things, give me a chance to sell you.



I make the **best of** all kinds. You can have my "Reasons Why You Should Own a Scale," by writing

"JONES, HE PAYS THE FREIGHT"
Box 859 Binghamton, N. Y.

Nitrate of Soda

NITRATE SOLD IN ORIGINAL BAGS

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Orders for All Quantities Promptly Filled—Write for Quotations

WIDE TIRES
For Farm Wagons

No one thing pays better in actual dollars and cents than wide tire wheels for farm wagons. Increase carrying capacity of wagon more than half with same horse power. Last a lifetime without repairs; hence save money as well as earn it. We furnish wide tire steel wheels any size to fit any axle; a set will make your old wagon as good as new. Write for free catalogue telling about wide tire wagons and how they pay.
EMPIRE MFG. CO., Box 68 X, Quincy, Ill.

SAW MILLS

All sizes. Most work with least power and smallest crews. All latest improvements. Also Edgers, Trimmers, Planers, Shingle and Lath Mills, Cut-off and Rip Saws, Feed Mills, etc. Send for fine free catalogue.
American Saw Mill Mach'y Co.,
136 Hope Street, Hackettstown, N. J.
637 Engineering Bldg., New York City.

Hand-Made Harness
made in the good, **old-fashioned way,** takes longer, but lasts longer. A-grade, oak tanned leather used in every strap. Sold direct to the consumer at manufacturers prices. Why pay more? Thirty-three years selling direct to the user.
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Direct from Factory to You.
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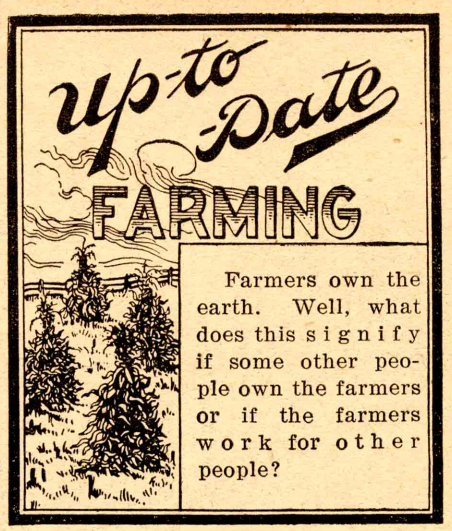


Harness up the horses,
Brighten up the plow;
There's business in the cornfields
For everybody now.

CATALPA THE TREE TO GROW

I most heartily agree with the advice UP-TO-DATE FARMING gives in the article on page 10 in January 15th issue, "to be a-stickin' in a tree," but must object to the advice you give at the finish of the article, "to plant Locust trees above other kinds."

During the past three years I have set 150 acres of my own land here in the best part of Ohio to forest trees; this land is worth from $75 to $100 per acre for farming purposes.

Before I commenced planting these trees I spent several years investigating the whole subject of growing forest trees as a farm crop and I found that the Catalpa Speciosa tree was by far the most profitable one to grow.

I will give some of my reasons for preferring the Catalpa tree to any other: First, and most important, I found that the Catalpa was the fastest growing tree in America that has any commercial value; I found that Catalpa trees on suitable soil here in Ohio will grow one inch in thickness for each year's growth up to twenty-five years at least; second, Catalpa wood is suitable for more uses than any other American wood. This is a strong statement, but I have had tests made of the wood and find it to take the place of oak, ash and hickory for carriage makers' use; for handles of all kinds it is superior to ash, being stiffer and lighter than ash. As a bending wood it is also superior to ash, holding its place after being bent better than any known wood. For interior house finish, nothing can be more beautiful, and for all kinds of furniture, it is the equal of the common woods used for such purposes. For farmers' uses in the ground, Catalpa wood is the equal of Black Locust, and for telephone poles its lightness, combined with its durability and great strength, puts it ahead of White Cedar, which has been the standard for years.

I have had breaking tests made of Catalpa wood, comparing it with Hickory and Ash. In absolute strength it fell a little below Hickory and was far above Ash. In toughness, that is, the quality of bending and not breaking, it far exceeded Hickory.

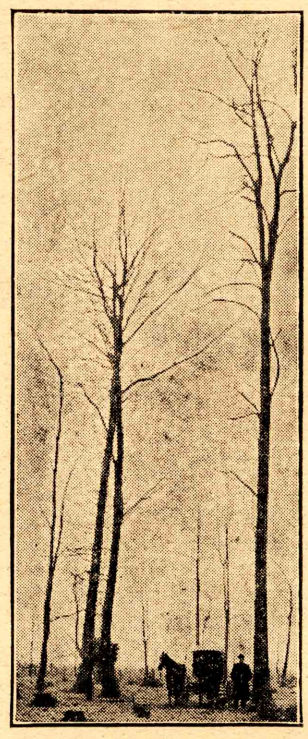
Last, but not least, the Catalpa tree has no borer enemies that injure its wood and kill the tree. The only enemy the Catalpa tree has is a worm that sometimes eats the leaves, but this never materially injures the tree.

In most of the Eastern and Middle States, the Locust borer has become so destructive to the Locust trees, that it is even chances at least, if they ever reach fence-post size before being killed. Mr. James Braden, of near Bellefountaine, in this State, has lost a twenty-acre field of Locust trees from the ravages of the borer, before his trees reached a size large enough to make posts.

In some of the Western and Southwestern States, Locust trees do not seem to be bothered as yet by the borers, but the Locust is a one-purpose tree, for posts and poles are about the only use it can be put to.

Understand me, I have no prejudice against the Locust tree, but do not consider it to compare at all with the Catalpa tree as a business proposition.

The most serious drawback to the planting of the Catalpa tree is the fact that there are three kinds of Catalpa trees and only one of them, the "Speciosa," has any value for timber purposes. The average nurseryman does not seem to know or care which kind of seed he procures when growing these trees, and the consequence is there have been millions of the "scrub" Catalpa trees set out by farmers, and of course, disappointment has come to them.



CATALPA SPECIOSA IN WABASH VALLEY, IND.

The seed of the common "scrub" Catalpa is very plentiful and easy to get, and the seed of the tall-growing Catalpa is scarce and hard to procure. Unfortunately, the small trees in nursery look exactly alike and there is no possible way of telling the two kinds of young trees apart.

I know that the land I am planting to trees will make me much more money, and make it easier, than I can make it by ordinary farming, and I know there are thousands of farmers who, if they only knew how easy it is to get a forest of trees started, would plant a part of their land to trees.

Lumber and all kinds of wood are high in price and will undoubtedly continue to advance, and the men who are far-sighted enough to prepare and be ready to supply the demand, which is sure to come, for timber of all kinds, will reap a rich financial reward.

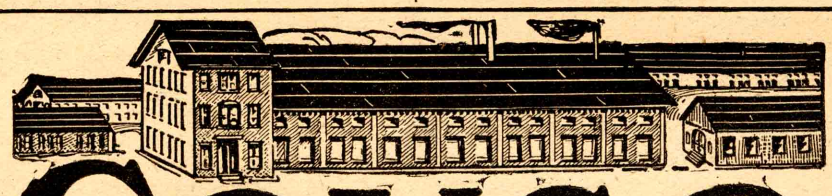
H. C. ROGERS,

MANURE HARD TO HANDLE

About every farm there is valuable manure that is allowed to go to waste because it is difficult to handle. Coarse stable manure mixed with straw, old straw or hay stacks, etc., are of this class. A good manure spreader will handle these admirably, and makes it an easy job and a pleasure to put them where they will do the most good, and it will put them there in the very best way. We wish farmers would learn more about manure spreaders. Whatever will convert waste material into dollars will add to the income and place farming on a higher plane.

We are in receipt of a copy of the "Separator News," published at West Chester, Pa. It is a very interesting publication, devoted entirely to the manufacture and use of the cream separator on the farm. It is printed in attractive colors and is fully illustrated.

The publishers will send this paper to any of our subscribers entirely free, if you will send them your name and address, and at the same time mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Alos they will send you their book No. 136, entitled "Business Dairying," absolutely free. You ought to have both. Write today. A postal will do.



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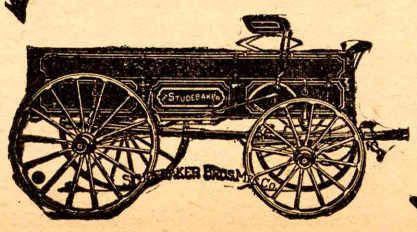
You Buy SATISFACTION when You Purchase a Studebaker



It has a reputation behind it—the reputation of the largest vehicle factory in the world which for over 50 years has put the best materials and skill into every farm wagon or buggy it has turned out. When you buy a Studebaker farm wagon you know you are buying the very best wagon that it is possible for human hands to make.

Examine a Studebaker wagon and you will see that it excels in strength, durability, correct proportions, perfect construction—a better and lighter draft wagon cannot be made.

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Why not get a wagon that will last a lifetime? A Studebaker wagon will.

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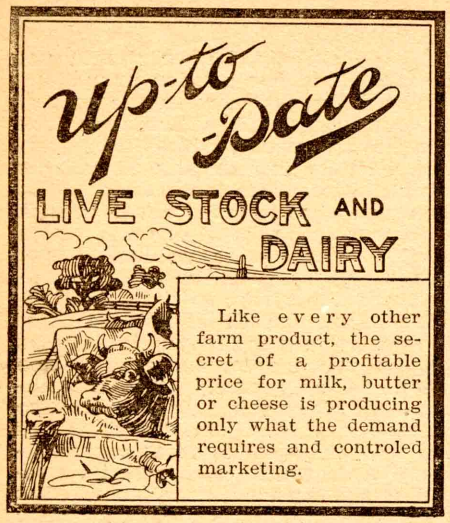
If you will mention this paper and send us two cents in postage, we will mail you "Studebaker" 1908 Farmer's Almanac—Free.



NATURE'S MOTION PICTURE

Faithful Dobbin, patient Brindle,
And the youngsters frisking 'round
Make a springtime motion picture,
Painted on the grassy ground.

FORAGE AND PASTURE

Except upon the great grain fields of the northwest the question of forage and pasture is the most important one. On the high-priced, but actually impoverished lands of the middle agricultural region, farmers can scarcely compete in grain production, the small grains we mean, with the region first mentioned. The scarcity of farm labor also makes different farming necessary and the passing of the ranches and individual ownership crowding in upon the ranges, makes the opportunity for a change, and points to forage and pasture—the growing of more stock on the heretofore almost exclusively cultivated farms.

In this there may be at least a two-fold purpose—a saving of labor and a restoration of fertility to the soil. After the land has grown forage for a few years, clover, peas, or even timothy, then red top or blue grass and pasture for a few years more, it will be ready to compete with any land for a year or two in the production of wheat or corn. Meanwhile the additional stock grown and the saving in labor and wages, will put the bank account in far better shape than if the exclusive cultivation had been continued, with its attendant expenses and soil impoverishment.

For the region of which we are speaking, the middle agricultural States, on land that has not become too much impoverished, clover is the ranking crop. It can hardly be beaten cut green for soiling and cut at maturity and properly cured, it makes the best and richest winter feed for cattle, and each year brings it into greater popularity for horses. But there is every year such an increased demand for clover hay at almost constantly advancing prices as to make that quite too costly a feed for the purpose under discussion. We may remark here, not exactly in the line of this argument, that clover and timothy mixed make about the most profitable meadows.

For cheap forage, and to improve worn land, the field or cow pea ranks high. It is a strong nitrogen gatherer, poorer land than clover will, but it is a mistake to suppose that peas or any other crop will do better on poor land than rich. On very thin soil where the peas do not grow tall or vine much, it is well to pasture them down, beginning when the pods begin to yellow. But peas under such conditions do not furnish very abundant pasturage, but it is rich while it lasts, either for cattle or hogs. If the stock be taken off before it is eaten too close, and if there be seasonable rains, it will soon come out again. This process repeated for a few years, even on very poor land, will make a great change in its productiveness of any crops.

There are other forage crops that fit in nicely in such a system of farming, that we need not discuss here. The point is to have cheap feed for winter and rich pastures for summer, with enough, but not too much, young stock to be constantly growing and increasing in value.

SUGAR FEED

Some years ago the problem of a cheap grade of molasses on the sugar plantations of the South, a grade too inferior for use in any way as human food, was solved by combining it crudely with other feed and making of it what proved to be a valuable feed for horses. This matter has been taken up by some enterprising business men of Minnesota, who have had it studied scientifically, demonstrated the value of molasses (the sugar element) as a feed, and have built a $100,000 plant for its manufacture in scientific combination with other feeds. We give the following account of the opening of the plant:

The feeding value of molasses or sugar in combination with various grains has been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt, and has been recognized for a number of years. There has been, however, a great difficulty in finding a process that would put the molasses in a condition to be conveniently handled on the market and in feeding. The greatest problem to be solved, however, was to so select and proportion the grain and sweetening substance as to produce a scientifically balanced ration especially adapted to various purposes and to the different animals fed.

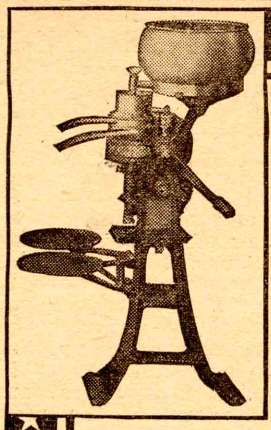
M. W. Savage, proprietor of the International Stock Food Company, has had his chemists working on this problem for a number of years. The desired results were attained last fall, and Mr. Savage incorporated the International Sugar Feed Company. He then secured the services of S. L. Frazier of Chicago, the father of the saccharine feed business in this country and the inventor of several machines used in the manufacture thereof. The contract for the erection of a $100,000 sugar feed plant was awarded to the McDonald Engineering Company of Chicago. In a remarkably short time the plant has been completed and the process of manufacture was begun February 1. The plant is a model of its kind and the engineers say that more work can be done with less manual labor than in any mill of any kind in the world.

It occupies an entire block leased by the company, and the building has a floor space of 140 by 160 feet. It is absolutely fireproof, being built of reinforced concrete. Its construction required the use of 150 tons of steel and 3,000 barrels of cement. The first floor or basement is 15 feet high, and on it is located much of the automatic machinery, including 25-horsepower motors, one individual motor being used to each unit of machinery. On this floor there is also a molasses cistern with a capacity of 125,000 gallons.

The molasses from the car tanks is dumped by gravity into this cistern, from whence it is pumped by steam pumps to a 6,000-gallon steel tank, where it is warmed by coils, when it is pumped to tanks above and flows into the molasses machine on the second floor. The grain is unloaded by power shovels and dumped on the elevator boot, from where it is lifted into any one of the fifty-seven bins which occupy the third floor. It flows by gravity from the bins into the Robinson's Steel Attrition Mills, where it is ground. From there it passes into another set of mills, and into the mixer, where the different materials are combined and passed on to the molasses machine, where the feed is processed and made ready to be bagged. The plant has a capacity of 300 tons of finished product daily, and there is room in the building for enough additional machinery to double this capacity.

The sugar feed manufactured will be of various kinds, including a balanced ration for cows, one for horses, one for swine and one for chickens. Besides the molasses, there will be used in the production of this saccharine feed the best grade of oats, barley, rye, corn, linsed oil meal and some other materials.

Remarkable interest has already been aroused in this plant, and the



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are ten years ahead of all others in every feature of separator construction

Ten New Styles--Ten New Capacities--Ten New Prices

A size for every dairy, from the smallest to the largest.

BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN
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EVERLASTING IN DAILY USE

The result of thirty years experience in building separators. See the Improved DE LAVAL before you buy, or you must surely regret it later on. Send for handsome new catalogue of 1908 machines to be had for the asking.

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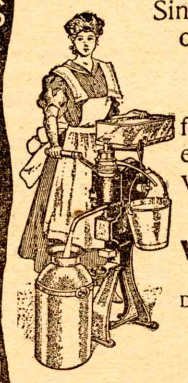

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for fifty consecutive runs, what more is necessary to prove to the doubtful purchaser on what machine to decide?

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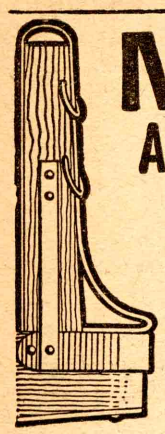

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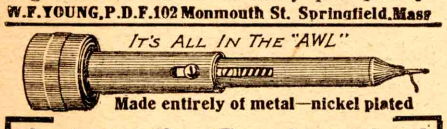

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DEATH TO HEAVES! NEWTON'S HEAVE AND COUGH CURE

GUARANTEED

A Remedy for Wind and Throat troubles. 25 years in use proves its worth for heaves and chronic cough. $1.00 per can. We also make a 50c can for Colds, Acute Coughs, Distemper, Worm Expeller, Blood Purifier and **grand conditioner** for horses badly run down, but it does not contain enough to cure heaves. All dealers or sent direct, express prepaid. **Send for booklet.**

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted. positions obtained successful students; cost in reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK. Booklet Free. J. W. BARWELL, Waukegan, Ill

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company is already in receipt of a number of large orders for its product, and it is freely predicted that it will soon be working at its greatest capacity.

GOOD BUTTER AND THE OTHER

There is more than one kind of butter. Some people won't use butter unless they know who made it. That is a cranky notion, and we have often observed that those who emphasize it most are the ones whose butter you would not care to use. But butter making is a delicate operation, and one which requires conditions to be more nearly exact than almost any other work on the farm. If the cream is not just right, the butter cannot be right. Too hot or too cold affects both the churning and the butter, and if the cream is permitted to become too sour the butter may be actually spoiled. This is doubtless the one fault which, more than any other, sends country butter to the grease can. The smell of the cream is the test of this condition, and the good butter maker, or, rather, the maker of good butter, is one who has cultivated this sense and rigidly responds to its decision. No doctoring, no after treatment, can make good butter from rancid cream.

Of course it is important that the churn be clean and sweet smelling, and in order to keep it in that condition it should be thoroughly washed immediately after it is used, and well aired and dried—sunned if possible. The least bit of the remains of the former churning left in a crevice anywhere may spoil an entire churning. Stop churning when the butter is in granular form; after that the continued agitation destroys the grain and injures the butter. Take up the butter at this stage and immediately wash out the buttermilk, or the milk may be drawn off and cold water put in its place, and the butter washed in the churn. Mrs. Peters of Iowa, an expert butter maker, whose hints we have drawn upon above, tells the readers of Successful Farming that she uses an ounce of salt to every pound of butter, as butter, no matter how well treated otherwise, will soon get strong if not well salted; besides the addition of salt brings out the delicate butter flavor. Never put butter in a cupboard or ice box containing other than victuals; butter absorbs any odors that come in contact with it.

Mrs. Peters admits that every farmer may not have all the conveniences that some of the best butter makers have, but she contends that with care and good judgment the conditions can be improved so that on most every farm gilt-edged butter could be made. Most of the details necessary to make good butter on the farm cost no money and can be put in use by all. Everyone can see that everything is clean and neat; the pails, can, churn; and that the cream does not stand too long; that it is at proper temperature when churned; that it is not churned to death, that is, until the grain is all destroyed; that the butter is properly worked and salted. The butter maker controls all these things and these things are the most important factors in making good butter, and if these were observed there would be but little low-grade farm butter.

INTENSIVE DAIRYING

Many changes have been rung on the idea of intensive farming, and in many cases farmers have produced twice as much to the acre as is produced ordinarily. But it has remained for a Long Island dairyman to illustrate intensive dairying. He keeps 32 cows and has but one acre of land! He neither produces feed nor pastures his cows; his acre is used entirely as a lot. He buys all his feed, and he buys none but the very best, though it comes high. It is needless to say he keeps none but the very best tested cows. And he makes money. He gets 10 cents a quart for his milk, which is an extra price, but he proves there is an opening for intensive dairying.

NUMBER OF SHEEP TO THE FARM

In a well-written article in Successful Farming, H. Wheeler of Elgin, Ill., gives the following good advice as to the number of sheep to keep on a farm:

To the person who has never had any experience with sheep we would advise a start with a flock of from ten to fifteen strong, healthy ewes and one ram. It is well to start with a small flock and let your flock and experience grow together. Upon the average farm it is not best to keep over fifty breeding ewes in one flock. When more than this number of sheep are kept they should be divided up into flocks of fifty to the flock. A flock will thrive much better where not too many are bunched and housed together. It is also easier to detect a sheep when it is ailing or in need of care in a small flock than in a large one. Whatever be the size of your flock, see to it that they have ample shed room and are not crowded. Also see that feed racks and grain troughs ar eliberal enough to accommodate all at the same time. Where this is not the case the "bullies" will get the lion's share and first choice, leaving the refuse for the weaker. Strike the "happy medium" for the size of flock; don't be over stocked (or under stocked). In other words, keep only what you can keep well.

LIVE STOCK WANTED

Got some good stock you don't want to feed any longer? You can easily sell it through an advertisement in the Business Exchange.

A TALK ON PUMPS AND WELLS

The pump that supplies water for domestic use should be the best that money can buy. First in importance among all the problems of the householder is that of pure water. Yet many farmers, apparently, shut their eyes and pick out the location for the well after the manner of playing "Blind Man's Buff," disregarding all dangers of seepage from cesspools, barnyards and other sources of contamination. They put in a cheap wooden pump.

In this age of driven wells and sanitary iron pumps, no man of intelligence will revert to digging a well. The well digger has found less hazardous and more remunerative occupations.

The up-to-date farmer should not be satisfied with a wooden pump.

The difference between the cost of a wood pump and a first-class iron pump is the merest trifle—in comparison with the innumerable advantages of the latter. The mechanism of the iron pump has been improved to such an extent that a good one will last a lifetime. Repairs are seldom if ever necessary. The adjustment is so perfect, and the stroke so light, that little children can easily operate these pumps. The wood pump is always getting out of order and requires too much "elbow grease." The screeching, wheezing, coughing cry that so often comes from the dry throat of the wooden pump is most exasperating. In desperate cases which we recall it has been necessary to use hot dish water for priming, when no other reserve supply was available. A high-grade iron pump never asks you to "wet its whistle" before it condescends to "deliver the goods."

By all means install the best iron pump you can buy. Be sure the well is located in the right place.

Always Examine It

Before you invest any money in roofing of any kind, get samples and investigate closely to see that you are getting your money's worth. This is the advice of the manufacturers of Congo Roofing, and they are willing to compare their brand with any in the world. If you are in any degree interested, you ought to get their catalog and samples and make them prove what they say—they want to get a chance to. Write to United Roofing and Mfg. Co., 584 West Eend Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, and mention UP-TO-DATE.

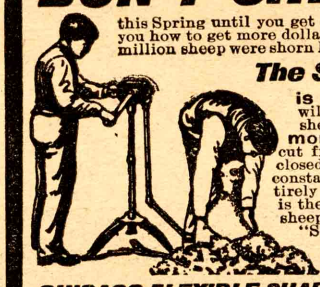
Those Good Old Days

How would you like to go back to those good old days of long ago? Days when the farmer gave his life for his farm, instead of making it give him a living. Back when you cut your grass with a scythe and threshed your wheat with flails. When you had a never-ending "crick" in your back as a result of swinging the cradle all day, and every summer got "over-het" binding oats. Pretty tough, wasn't it? And yet, in this the twentieth century of progress—you up-to-date farmers may not believe it—there are farmers who still scatter manure by hand, when an up-to-date manure spreader would repay them after one year's work. If you haven't a spreader on your farm, better find out about it right away. Send for circulars to those advertisers who use UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Address National Pitless Scale Co., 2066 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.; Wm. Galloway, 509 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa, and Smith Mfg. Co., 158 Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

DON'T SHEAR YOUR SHEEP

this Spring until you get our valuable new book—"How to Shear Sheep." It will show you how to get more dollars for your wool. It is **free.** Send for a copy today. Over 20 million sheep were shorn last year with the wonderful Stewart patent shearing machines.

The STEWART No. 8 SHEARING MACHINE

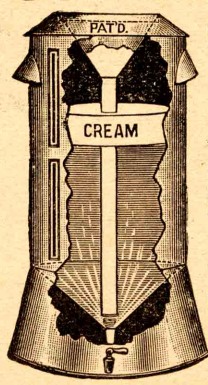


is Guaranteed for 25 Years. It will not cut or hack sheep like hand shears and **gets from 1 pound up more wool per head.** It has all gears cut from solid steel, file hard and enclosed safe from dust and dirt. They run constantly in oil and do away almost entirely with friction and wear. The shear is the only successful one made in America. If you have but five sheep it will pay you. Write a postal card right now and say "Send me your valuable book," and we will send you this free book and our big new catalog, showing the greatest line of shearing machines in the world. Send today for 1908 catalog. Send $2.00—we'll ship the machine C. O. D. for balance.

Only $9.75 Including 4 Combs & 4 Cutters

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 224 Ontario Street, CHICAGO

SAMPLE CREAM SEPARATORS FREE



Interior View

Owners of Cows We offer you a Sample Cream Separator that actually separates the cream from the milk by an automatic process that requires no ice, no chemicals, and no extra labor or machinery. All thrifty housewives realize the waste of butter fat unavoidably lost in the skimmed milk under a pan or crock method. Besides this money loss there is the back-breaking drudgery of washing pans and milk vessels, and the loss of valuable time that can be profitably devoted to other important duties. Now a

PEOPLES AUTOMATIC CREAM SEPARATOR

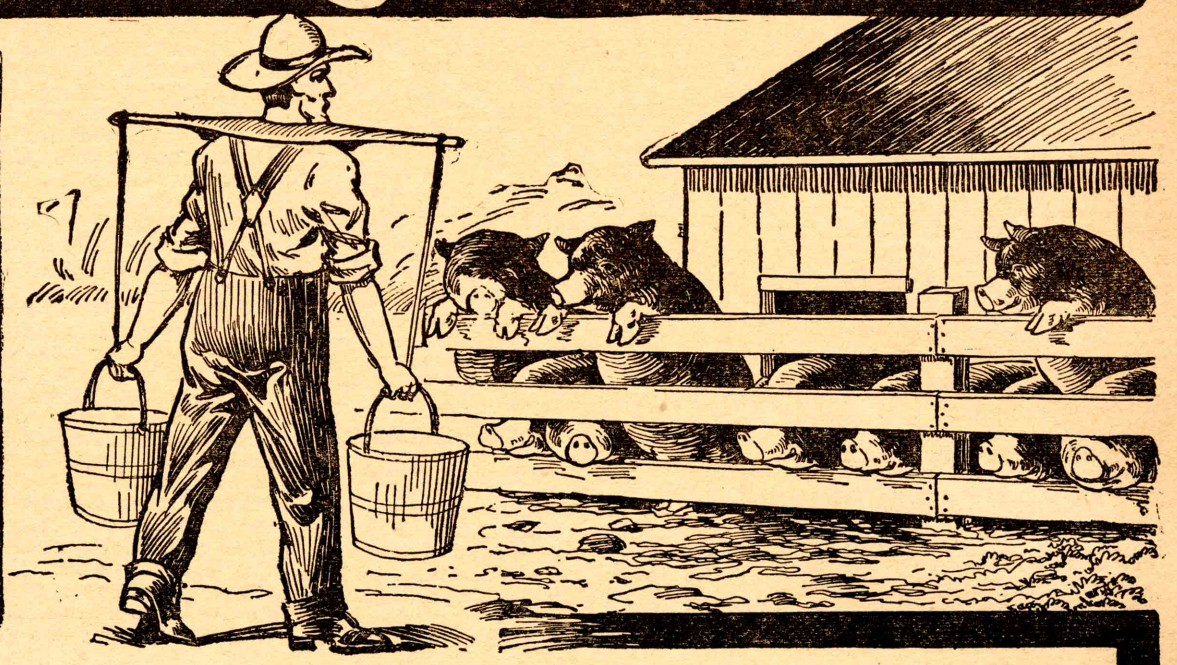
will stop this extravagant waste of money, cream and valuable time. It will increase your present yield of cream from 15 per cent to 20 per cent. It will give you the cream cool, sweet and fresh, directly after it comes from the cow, unaffected by chemical action. It will improve the quantity and quality of your butter all through the year. **It means more cream, more butter, less time. Result: More profit.**

REMEMBER It won't cost you a cent to take advantage of our free advertising offer as we will send one Sample Cream Separator into each community where we have no agent. **Write today as only one person in each locality where we have no agent may have the benefit of this free offer.** Send us your name, and the name of your nearest freight office. Address—

PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., Dept. F, Kansas City, Mo.

Before He Bought a Tubular

This Man Used to Carry Half Ton of Butter to His Hogs Every Year



THAT'S what Mr. McKerrow did for twelve years previous to 1903. Then he bought a **Tubular.** When he discovered how wasteful he had been with cream, he says that he felt like "kicking himself." Listen to him:

Herkimer, New York.

Gentlemen:—Did you ever feel like kicking your own self? I have felt like that every time I think of what I have been throwing away for the last twelve years. **Six tons of butter carried to the hogs in that time!** I made 315 pounds per cow in 1904, deep setting; 368 pounds per cow in 1905, using Dairy Tubular. 53 pounds per cow for 20 cows makes 1060 pounds; this, at 28 cents, makes about $300.00. I guess the Tubular has paid for itself all right. Skim-milk worth double too.

WM. MCKERROW.

This is not an isolated case. Thousands of thankful families all over the globe are rejoicing in the possession of this profit-bringing, cream-saving machine. It seems like a friend ever after the first week. Even one day's lack of use makes the dairyman or farmer miss it **tremendously.**

Ten Things a Tubular Surely Does.

1—Runs daily for months and months without a hitch. One man writes that in three years he paid out 40 cents for repairs.

2—It skims so clean we guarantee it to leave only one-half of that left by any other machine.

3—It turns easily requiring one-half the power needed by other machines.

4—It will run one-half longer without clogging than any other machine.

5—It delivers one-half less froth in cream than any other separator.

6—Needs only a tablespoonful of oil twice a week.

7—It requires little attention from the operator because every part is thoroughly tested and inspected by experts at our factory before shipping.

8—It requires one-tenth the time in washing required by any other separator.

9—The receiving can is lowest of them all and most convenient to clean and adjust.

10—A Tubular causes you no worry, fuss or muss. It's just a tried and true workman that is always on time; always sober.

A Tubular Will Pay for Itself

We don't care where you live. If you own eight or ten cows you can use a Tubular and pay for it in cream saved in a year. Buy the easiest machine to fill, to turn, to wash. A separator that skims clean, needs next to no repairs and saves you fuss, worry and trouble. It would pay to sell one of the cows and buy a Tubular.

Putting in Milk

No high lifting, no slipping milk pail and lost profits with a Tubular. The waist-low can solves the problem. Skimming is fun for the whole family from the six year-old up. It is a pleasant anticipation because the exercise is not exhausting and the operation is without fatigue.

This is the way one man views the "high up" kind:

"Gentlemen:—To say that we are pleased with our Tubular is putting it mildly. We have used a disc-filled, bucket bowl for several years. We find that we have been losing quite a percentage of cream besides **'climbing up to the top of the house and pouring the milk down the chimney.'** For ease of operation, rapidity, and thoroughness of separation there is no comparison between the two."

Washing a Tubular

Only three pieces in the bowl to wash, all easily gotten at. Nothing to rake and scrape your knuckles nor skin your wrists and fingers.

One man who owns a "bucket bowl" machine allows it to stand idle in his dairy house. That means $225 rusting! He uses a Tubular instead. Why? "Not for all the money in the Universe" says he "will I break my wife's back, ruffle her temper or spoil her digestion by requiring her to wash twice a day those 35 'pie plates' 365 days in the year."

Fill Out the Coupon

We have asked you questions which we suspect you are willing to answer. If you will fill out the coupon and forward to us we will see that you get just the treatment that will make you a lasting friend of ours. We shall not force ourselves upon you to make you feel unpleasant and under obligations. All we ask is for you to give the Tubular a reasonable trial along side of as many other separators as you wish, or alone. If it does not perform as we claim, you needn't keep it.

SHARPLES TUBULAR SEPARATOR

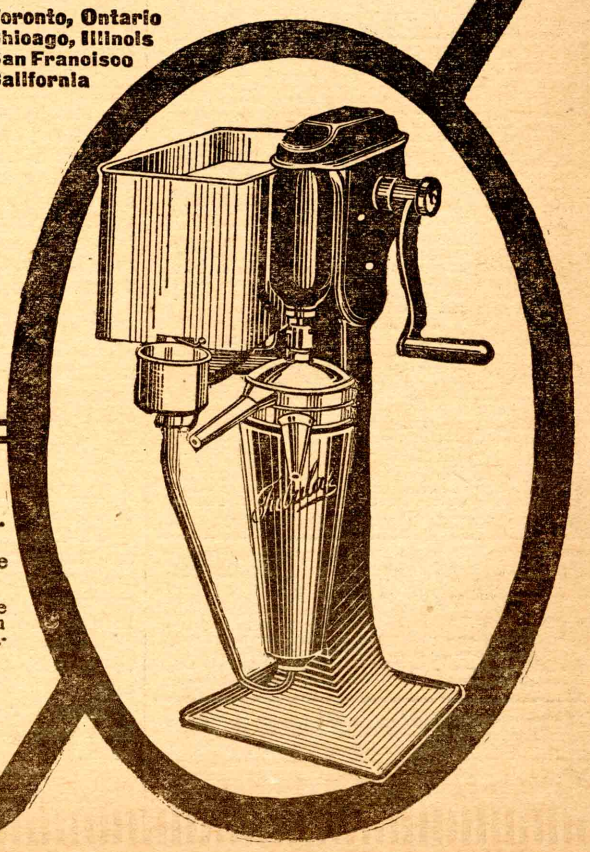
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.

Toronto, Ontario
Chicago, Illinois
San Francisco
California

Turning a Tubular

All working parts run in oil. Every part is adapted so perfectly to the other that once got in motion it's a joke to keep the bowl spinning.

The oil compartment cannot possibly leak nor at any time allow the oil to spatter on or contaminate cream or milk. The machine takes care of itself and does not worry anyone with clogged oil holes or leaking bearings. Thus your cream and butter are free from the remotest possibility of ever being rejected because of machine-grease, odor or suggestion of rancidity. This one feature saves you much worry.



Application for More Information About a Tubular

.....190....

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

Gentlemen:—I would like to know more about your Tubular Separators. In order that you may treat me intelligently I will answer the questions below which I deem proper.

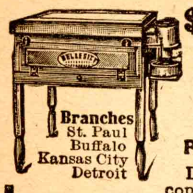
1. How many cows do you milk?.....
2. Have you a Separator?.... What style?.....
3. Have you ever seen a Tubular skim?.....
4. Are there any of your neighbors who use a Tubular?.....
5. Is there a local agent near you who sells Tubulars?.....
6. How far are you from a railroad station?..... What is its name?.....
7. Send me your catalog No. 136, and other free literature explaining all about the Tubular.

I understand that this coupon with my signature attached does not obligate me in any particular. I am filling out this coupon to obtain information about Tubular Separators.

Name .....

Address .....

Town..... ...State.....



$7.15 Buys the Best 120-EGG Incubator ever made

Freight Prepaid East of Rockies

Branches: St. Paul, Buffalo, Kansas City, Detroit

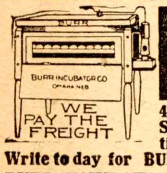
Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery; self-regulating. Best 100 chick hot-water Brooder, $4.35. Both ordered together, $11.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. No machines at any price are better. Write for our book today or send price now and save waiting.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 79, Racine, Wis.

Easy Money If you want an incubator that will actually hatch your eggs and give you good, strong chicks, then you want the Hawkeye—tested and proven by years of actual service in all parts of the country. Made on right principles for years of reliable service. Will be a good investment as it makes sufficient returns on your first outlay. Nothing new-fangled—just a good dependable hatcher. That's all. Send for free catalog. Hawkeye Incubator Co., Newton, Ia.

You can hatch more chicks, with less oil and less trouble with an OLD TRUSTY INCUBATOR than with any other incubator on earth. We let you prove it on your own place. 40, 60 and 90 Days' Trial. Don't pay two prices. Send for Big Poultry Book Free. 176 pages.

M. M. JOHNSON, Clay Center, Nebraska



BURR INCUBATORS

40 days free TRIAL, WITHOUT SENDING ME ANY MONEY, until you have tried my machines.

Write to day for BURR'S BIG FREE BOOK.

BURR INCUBATOR CO., BOX H, OMAHA, NEB.

GREIDER'S FINE Poultry Catalogue for 1908 is larger and better than ever. Tells all about pure-bred poultry and illustrates 60 varieties. Contains 10 beautiful chromos of leading breeds—pretty enough to frame. Tells of best Louse Killer, how to cure diseases, make money. Only 10c postpaid. Send to-day for a copy.

B. H. GREIDER, Rheems, Pa.

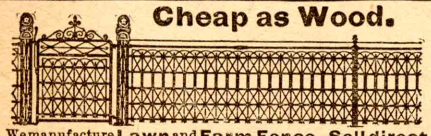
Get The Fast-Digging **IWAN POST AUGER**

Throw away that old spade and use the double blade fast-digging Iwan Post Auger which bores right into the hardest clay, gumbo, sand or gravel. Saves twice its cost the first week. No trouble to unload. Always sharp and lasts forever. Money back to you if you don't find it the best Auger you ever saw.

Send today for FREE Book "Easy Digging," and learn all about the scientifically made, tempered-steel Iwan Post Auger.

IWAN BROS., Dept. 27, Streator, Ill.

Cheap as Wood.



We manufacture Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct shipping to users only, at manufacturers' prices. No agents. Our catalog is Free. Write for it today.

UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO. 973 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

BROWN PAYS THE FREIGHT

HEAVIEST FENCE MADE

All No. 9 Steel Wire. Well galvanized. Weighs ⅓ more than most fences. 15 to 55c per rod, delivered. We send free sample for inspection and test. Write for fence book of 133 styles.

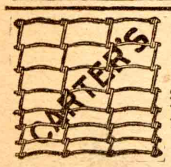
The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Cleveland, Ohio.

FENCE Strongest Made

Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.

COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 88 Winchester, Indiana

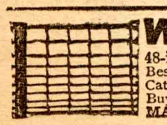
Don't-Rust Farm Fence Closest woven farm fence made. Old-fashioned galvanized, therefore can't rust. 40-Carbon Elastic Spring Steel Wire. 30 Days' Free Trial. Send for free catalog No. 57, with prices, freight prepaid, on Farm and Poultry Fence. Address The Ward Fence Co., Box 821 Decatur, Ind., also mfrs, Orna'l Wire and Orna'l Steel Picket Fence.



$10 FOR A MACHINE

To Weave Your Own Fence at 24c per rod out of coiled hard steel spring wire. WIRE AT WHOLESALE. Farm Gates. Catalog free—tells how to build fence and why you should use coiled steel wire.

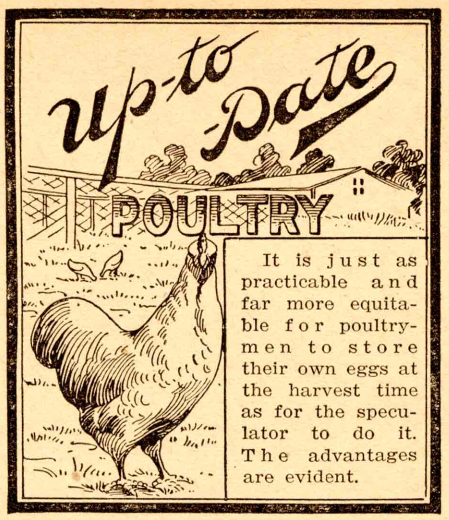
Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.



Wire Fence 29c

48-in. stock fence per rod only. Best high carbon coiled steel spring wire. Catalog of fences, tools and supplies FREE. Buy direct at wholesale. Write today.

MASON FENCE CO. Box 71, Leesburg, G.



It is just as practicable and far more equitable for poultrymen to store their own eggs at the harvest time as for the speculator to do it. The advantages are evident.

GEESE FOR PROFIT

Goose keeping is a branch that should appeal especially to those who have plenty of land available.

It is a mistake to attempt to keep either breeding stock or goslings upon a very limited area.

An English writer says that upon hundreds of farms scattered up and down the country there is a good deal of land which does not pay to cultivate and which is only used as an occasional sheep walk. On such land geese do remarkably well, as, however poor the soil, they are always able to find some animal or vegetable food therein. Besides they quickly make a great difference in the quality of the soil over which they roam.

It is claimed that an adult goose produces two cwt. of manure in a year; or ten birds between them produce no less than a ton per annum.

Despite the fact that it has right along been believed that geese kill land by their droppings, it has been proved that many a poor, valueless piece of land has been converted into a tolerably good pasture in the course of a few years, owing to its having been heavily stocked with geese.

To fatten young geese, place them in a pen not too large, so that they will not exercise too much, and feed three times a day all they will eat up clean.

A good fattening formula is cornmeal mixed to a dry crumbly state, and beef scraps amounting to 20 per cent of the bulk of the cornmeal.

While fattening young geese they should be kept as quiet as possible; no excitement whatever should disturb them. When feeding approach them quietly and do not irritate them in the least, or they will not fatten, but instead grow another crop of feathers.

At ten weeks of age, or when the tips of the wings reach the tail, they are ready for market, and should weigh between 8 and 10 pounds.

In hatching goose eggs by the hen, do not remove the goslings if the hen is quiet until all the eggs are hatched and the young dry.

Should the hen be restless, remove the young as soon as dry and keep in a warm place, such as a basket lined with flannel, and set near the fire. When all are hatched the mother hen and her young should be placed in a warm coop.

As the breeding season approaches, the first to the middle of March, plenty of vegetables, a little meat and not much grain are necessary to secure good eggs, and larger numbers than otherwise.

TURKEY CULTURE

Turkeys begin laying about the first of April.

Turkeys are apt to steal their nests, and must be watched.

Barrels placed on their sides make excellent nests; they should be placed in sheltered places.

As fast as the eggs are laid it is best to collect them, leaving only a nest egg.

Eggs for hatching should be placed in a cool place, packed in sawdust or bran.

In selecting breeding stock it is advisable to use hens in the second year if the birds are nearly related, but if bred from vigorous stock which have been carefully selected, young birds which are related may be mated together for one generation.

A good remedy for worms in turkeys is said to be turpentine and lard, followed by a dose of castor oil. Use one part turpentine to four parts lard, and give a grown turkey a teaspoonful, and young turkeys about half the quantity.

An Indiana turkey raiser says she occasionally mixes the following compound in the feed: One part sulphur, two parts black pepper and three parts charcoal.

Miller Purvis says that if Epsom salts were given to young turkeys once a week, as they were growing up, in about the proportion of a teaspoonful to twelve birds when they are small, and from that to a teaspoonful to six birds as they increase in size, a good many more would be raised to maturity.

The Bronze turkeys are good market birds, grow to be very large, and from a fancier's standpoint make a very beautiful bird.

The objections claimed against the Bronze turkeys are that they are great roamers, ranging too far away from home, especially during laying season. Hens seem to find the best place for their nests a half mile or more from home, and consequently the greater part of the eggs are lost.

The White Hollands are probably the most domestic of the turkey tribe. They range closer at home, have a gentle disposition.

The White Hollands are almost as large as the Bronze variety, are heavy breasted and solid, and make a very plump bird.

All successful turkey breeders, however they differ in methods of feeding and caring for the young, agree that cleanliness and freedom from lice are prime essentials.

EGGS WANTED

How about those eggs? Nice eggs, good stock and all, aren't they? Are you selling them at market prices? You are foolish if such is the case. Run a twenty-word ad in the Business Exchange and sell them to our readers.

SAVE INCUBATOR MONEY

The incubator book, "Hatching Facts," sent free for the asking by the Belle City Incubator Company, Box 79, Racine, Wis., tells how you can save $4 on the price of an incubator and brooder by ordering their 120-egg incubator and 100-chick brooder together. It is an offer worth investigating at once. If you think of buying an incubator, send them a postal.

The problem of securing a home has been solved somewhat by the Daniel Frazier Company, a firm that operates in farm property on a large scale in Southern New Jersey, where 5-acre farm plots are sold for $100, on installments of only $5 down, and $5 monthly. These farms are only 17 miles from Atlantic City, the celebrated all-year-round seaside resort, and that means a steady market for every kind of produce. The soil and climate is excellent and for garden farming — the kind that pays the best — this section leads. You should find out more about it by writing to the Daniel Frazier Company, 718 Bailey Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

"The clothes don't make the man—but they help." Good fences don't increase fertility, but they increase values. A good fence is the Brown fence. If you want a sample send to the Brown Fence and Wire Co., Cleveland, O., and tell them you read UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Test it every way, hammer it, file it, dip it in acid, heat it, and the fence you get will be from the same material. Send for big catalog—mailed free.

INCUBATOR FREE

To the person making the best hatch (largest per cent) with an incubator before May 1, 1908, we will refund the cost of his machine. This offer is made with the following conditions:

1. *Incubator must be bought after December 1, 1907.*
2. *It must have been advertised in Up-to-Date Farming.*
3. *Contestant must mention this paper in writing the advertiser for catalog and price.*
4. *He (or she) must be able to substantiate the report made.*
5. *Report must reach us on or before May 1, 1908.*

This is an opportunity for some up-to-date subscriber to get his machine free. It makes no difference whether it be large or small.

Go after this to win!

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis

Take Your Choice

From the Quality Line of Cream Separators.
Different Styles—One will suit you.
Different Sizes—One will meet your needs.
Different Prices—One will fit your purse.

They Are All Empires

Backed by the Empire Guaranty and Reputation.

Come to Headquarters. The Empire Cream Separator Company is the only separator company in the world that manufactures a line of Quality Cream Separators of **different types.**

You don't have to take any **one** man's idea or notion. You make your own choice and you get what suits you,
—in type and style
—in design and method of operation
—in capacity and in **price.**

And you can't miss it on **quality** because into each style has been put Empire inventive ingenuity, Empire constructive ability, Empire quality of materials, Empire "know-how."

Back of all is the Empire factory, the best equipped separator plant in the world, and the Empire Guaranty, as good as a Government bond.

Empire Disc

Frictionless Empire

Get the EMPIRE Book — FREE to You

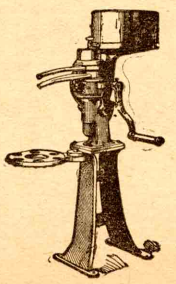
describing and illustrating the famous

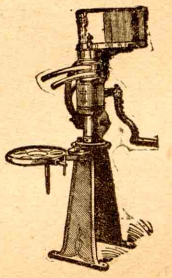
Improved Frictionless EMPIRE
The New EMPIRE STAR
The Center Feed EMPIRE DISC

This is the fairest and most impartial cream separator book ever printed.

Don't buy the cream separator some one tries to **push** on you before you look into the Empire Line. Get the Empire Book and let it help you select the type of a separator you need—the separator that will make

The Most Dollars For You





EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY
Bloomfield, New Jersey
Western Office: Chicago, Illinois

Empire Star

SETTING ORCHARD TREES

The first thing to be done on receiving the trees, says H. F. Grinstead in Farmer's Voice, is to cut with a sharp knife all injured roots as well as long roots, leaving none longer than a foot, and if a root is bruised remove it entirely. Treat the top the same way, heading back one-year-old trees to one straight switch two and a half feet high. If the trees are older, cut back the limbs to less than a foot, and shorten the top in proportion. Dig the holes for the trees in the fall before they are to be set, if possible, or as long before as practicable. The freezing and thawing will loosen the ground, and leave it in condition to receive the small roots when growth begins. It is not necessary to dig the hole much larger than the root system. After the roots are trimmed they should be moistened by setting the trees upright in a barrel or tub into which several buckets of water have been poured. A few shovelfuls of rich soil should be stirred into the water and kept in motion till all the trees have been set in the tub, when the sediment will settle on the roots, being much more effective than merely wetting them. If the trees are taken directly from this and set in the ground it will not be necessary to put water around the roots after setting unless the ground is extremely dry.

The tree should be set about two inches lower than it stood in the nursery row, and instead of heaping the earth around the tree should rather be a slight depression, which will catch and hold the rain water, thereby keeping the ground moist for a longer period after each rain than if there had been a mound to drain off quickly. Put fine soil next to the roots, but never strong manure. Spread the roots so that none of them will be cramped and begin to firm the dirt from the bottom, packing it hard as the hole is filled.

APPLE PESTS

The apple has both insect and fungus pests, the most prominent of which we mention below, with hints as to their treatment. They are named alphabetically, not in the order of their destructiveness:

Bud Moth, whose caterpillars feed on the unfolding leaves. It may be destroyed by spraying with Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead just before the buds open and again a few days later.

Codling Moth, or Apple Worm. This insect has a wide range, is very injurious to fruit, and is hard to fight. The caterpillars tunnel inside the fruit, especially about the core, and its presence may be known by powdery castings at the blossom end of the apple. Spray as soon as the blossoms fall with Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead in Bordeaux Mixture, keeping the foliage well covered with the mixture until the fruit has attained considerable size.

Curculio. The grub tunnels inside the fruit, making it gnarled and ill-shaped. Treatment same as for Codling Moth.

Canker Worm. This insect feeds upon the leaves, and falls when the tree or branch is jarred, and hangs by a thread of its own spinning. A tree badly infested looks brown and dead in mid-summer. Place sticky bands around the trunks of the trees in the fall, and spray in the spring as for Codling Moth.

Tent Caterpillar. It forms nests on the branches in May and devours the leaves. The egg masses may be destroyed in winter, or the nests should be removed whenever they appear. The spraying for Codling Moths is destructive of the Tent Caterpillar also.

Gypsy Moth. The caterpillars strip the trees of their leaves, but they may be trapped by placing burlap bands around the trunks and examining them each day to destroy the caterpillars. Egg masses may be found from August to May of the next year, and may be destroyed by applying creosote. Spraying as for Codling Moth will catch them while feeding on the leaves.

Maggot, or Railroad Worm. It tunnels through the pulp of the fruit. The remedy is to destroy all infested fruit.

Leaf Aphis. This is a louse that sucks the sap from the under side of the leaf, which then curls up and ceases to grow. Spray with soap and water or kerosene emulsion.

San Jose Scale. This is one of the most serious of orchard pests where it gets a start. The lime and sulphur spray is found to be the most effective. Akin to it but not nearly so bad, are the scurfy bark louse and the oyster shell bark louse. A spray of soap and water or kerosene emulsion is effective.

Flat headed and round headed borers burrow in the base of the trunk, and must be dug out with a sharp instrument. Their places may be found by castings that appear on the outside of the bark.

Bitter Rot is the worst fungus pest. It forms depressed rotten areas on the fruit and cankers on the branches. Beginning some thirty days after the fruit is set, spray heavily with Bordeaux mixture, being careful to get well into the top of the trees, for the spores communicate downward, and if started in the top soon affect the entire tree.

Black Rot causes mature fruit to rot, and often forms small brown spots on leaves, but it does its most serious damage by forming cankers on branches. No effective spray has yet been applied, but all dead limbs and twigs should be promptly removed.

Rust. This shows orange colored blotches on the leaves, and eventually produces minute fringed clustered cups imbedded on the under side. It spreads to the apple tree from the balls that form early in the spring on red cedar. For this reason cedars should not grow near an apple orchard. Spraying has not been found effective.

Scab. This produces scabby spots on fruit and leaves. Spray with Bordeaux just before the blossoms open, and again just after the petals fall.

Fine Work of the New Aspinwall Potato Machinery

The Aspinwall new No. 3 potato planter was placed on the market for the first time in 1907. It gave a most satisfactory account of itself. By reports it leaves little to be desired in the way of a planter. It handles a larger range of seed than ever before. The canvas hopper which takes the place of the old wooden one does away with all tendency to clog or bridge whether the potatoes be cut or planted whole. The misses are reduced to less than one per cent. The manufacturers are the pioneers in the building of potato machinery. They have ever kept ahead of the times with their innumerable inventions and improvements. If you are interested in potato culture, you should have their free catalog. Write to the Aspinwall Mfg. Co., 313 Salin street, Jackson, Mich.

Guaranteed Nursery Stock at a Big Reduction

The Iowa Nursery Co., Dept. 507, Des Moines, Iowa, has been offering in the columns of this paper some exceptionally big bargains in nursery stock. Those who have missed these bargains should write immediately to this reliable nursery company and ask for one of their bargain circulars and catalogues. It contains many fine assortments, such as $10 worth of fruit trees for $3.97, 75 grape vines and choice of 300 shrubs for $2.48, and several other good lots at prices that cannot be excelled. In addition to offering such big value, they give you a guarantee that all stock is true to name, and if any shrubs or trees fail to grow, providing it is not due to neglect or weather conditions, they will replace them from of charge and without argument.

TREES $5 PER 100, FREIGHT PAID Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Carolina poplars, healthy, true to name and fumigated. All kinds of trees and plants at low wholesale prices. Remember we beat all other reliable Nurseries in quality and price. Catalogue free. **Reliance Nursery**, Box D, Geneva, New York

SEED OATS New Kherson, Sensation; Texas Red Rustproof; Early Champion and all the best varieties grown, at farmer prices. Big illustrated Catalog of Seed Corn and all farm and garden Seeds mailed FREE if you mention this paper. **Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Ia.**

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Central States Dispatch Yellow dent and greatest yielder of any yellow corn we have found. Withstands drought and storms to a great degree. Ears 8 to 12 inches long, very shapely and extremely deep grain. A splendid feeding corn. About 20 rows to ear. Plant a field or more of this great yielder.

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O. K. SEED STORE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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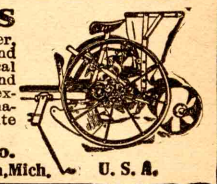

which cut, plant, cover, fertilize, spray, dig and sort potatoes. Practical Success guaranteed and proven by our 25 years' experience in potato machine building. Write this day to the

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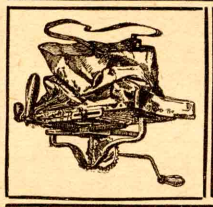

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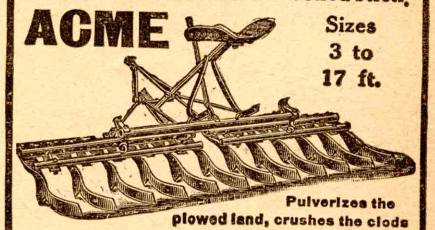
Here is a harrow that looks very different from the old spike or spring tooth harrow.

It *is* different. Every point of difference is a point of big improvement. It is as much better than the old fashioned harrow as a modern plow is better than the Indian's crooked stick.

ACME Sizes 3 to 17 ft.



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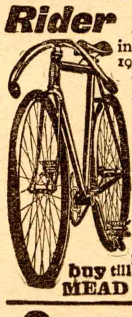

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a little book about washing and ironing. It is entirely FREE,—and it is quite valuable.

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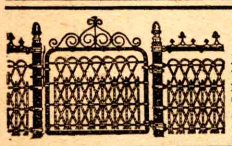
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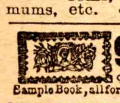
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up-to-Date
HOME ON THE FARM

We wonder if all the ladies in the farm homes where UP-TO-DATE FARMING visits read the great offer of the fine Equity Morris Chairs for clubs. If not, do it now. You want one and you can get one.

NATURE

The bubbling brook doth leap when I come by,
Because my feet find measure with its call;
The birds know when the friend they love is nigh,
For I am known to them, both great and small.
The flower that on the lonely hillside grows
Expects me there when Spring its bloom has given;
And many a tree and bush my wanderings knows;
And e'en the clouds and silent stars of heaven;
For he who with his Maker walks aright,
Shall be their lord as Adam was before;
His ear shall catch each sound with new delight,
Each object wear the dress that then it wore;
And he, as when erect in soul he stood,
Hear from his Father's lips that all is good.

JONES VERY.

STARTING DAHLIAS AND CANNAS

If you are contemplating a dahlia or canna bed for next summer, now is the best time for starting it.

The dahlia should be a favorite in every flower garden, for it is not overly particular as to soil and will grow in sandy loam; in clay with a little sand or wood ashes, or in gravel with some fertilizer. In the dahlia we find almost all shades, colors and tints except blue, and its blossoming time is from June till October or until the frost kills it. If properly planted and given some little care, it will grow as high as twelve feet with blossoms from six to nine inches across. A hedge of these will do much towards hiding an unsightly back fence.

The ordinary way of increasing the number of dahlia plants is by division of the rootstalk. New varieties, and many of them, may be obtained by planting the seeds; and persons who wish a profusion of color and are not particular for perfect blossoms grow them this way. But for the lover of fine shapely blossoms the best way is to cut the main rootstalk into smaller bits. Care must be taken with the dahlia that a piece of the woody crown of the stalk is cut with each portion, otherwise it will not be able to develop any plant. These pieces of root should be buried about four inches deep and four feet apart.

Cannas are grown in much the same manner. It is best to leave three or four buds to one piece of root, as they thrive better when not divided too closely.

Put all of these cuttings into pots or boxes and keep in the warm in the house until danger of frost is over. In a short time after transplanting to the garden you will be amply repaid for your trouble by the lovely blossoms.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

FASHION HINTS

Your last year's gowns may be easily remodeled this spring by making them up with an overskirt of the same or a contrasting material.

If there is an old heirloom of a silver knee buckle in the family, you are indeed lucky, as these knee buckles are very much favored for belt buckles now.

Satin, silk and lace hats will be very much in evidence this spring. They are the most practical kind of hat one can buy since they may be worn in any season.

The small toque is being worn quite a little now and promises to be the leading shape for spring.

Sashes are becoming popular once more.

Among the new ideas in fabrics are seen plain Scotch ginghams with striped borders and white linen crash with a colored stripe border.

This is to be a season of colored costumes. White, of course, will be worn, but most often in combination with some delicate tint. Some of the shops now offer all-over embroidery semi-made robes that are very beautiful. Among the color combinations were white with blue flounce and waist trimmings, pink with tan, lavender with tan, white with lavender and robes of plain color.

TRIBUTES PAID TO WOMEN

Woman is the masterpiece.—Confucius.

Women teach us repose, civility and dignity.—Voltaire.

Shakespeare has no heroes; he has only heroines.—Ruskin.

If woman lost Eden, such as she alone can restore it.—Whittier.

Woman is the most perfect when the most womanly.—Gladstone.

A handsome woman is a jewel; a good woman is a treasure.—Sanidi.

There is a woman at the beginning of all great things.—Samartine.

The sweetest thing in life is the unclouded welcome of a wife.—N. P. Willis.

Heaven has nothing more tender than a woman's heart when it is the abode of pity.—Luther.

Woman is born for love, and it is impossible to turn her from seeking it.—Margaret Fuller Ossoli.

HIAWATHA ON THE FARM

Do you want to see a picture,
That is fair as any Eden—
That is bright as any vision—
In a dream or in a fancy?
Go you then in early morning;
Gaze you on a summer landscape,
When the sun has just arisen;
When the dew is on the flowers;
On the trees and on the grasses—
Upon everything around you.
Walk you out in Nature's bowers—
Wrap your mantle well around you,
For the air is chill about you—
Listen to the birds a-singing,
Listen to the music ringing,
From the brooks and from the treetops,
From the meadows and the hilltops—

Smell the air so sweet and fragrant,
Twice as sweet as any perfume
Bought from drug-shops in the city.
Watch the maids with shining milk pails
Tripping lightly to the pastures,
Listen to the song they're singing;
Do they not look bright and happy?
While the city maids are sleeping;
And the city wife is sweeping
Dust from off the floor and ceiling.
How she longs for light and sunshine,
For the windows must be darkened;
How she longs for rest and freedom,
Longs for something fresh to cheer her,
From the garden and the meadows—
From the orchard and the vineyard—
Something fresh and sweet and healthful.

Do you want to eat a dinner,
That is fit for any bishop,
King or queen of any nation?
Go you to some country farm-house
Where the cream is rich and golden;
Where the cheese is fresh and homemade,
Does not taste of grocer's handling;
Where the beef is sweet and tender,
Never owned by any butcher,
And the chicken is delicious—
Never hung in dusty windows.
Taste the berries and the honey,
Sweeter than those bought with money
In the towns and by the wayside.
And the fresh and crispy cabbage,
And the fresh and golden butter—
Just brought from the farm-house cellar.
And the bread so sweet and tender
Never soiled by any baker.

If at night you wish to rest you,
Go up to the farm-house chamber;
Sleep a sleep that will refresh you,
On the light and downy pillows,
In a room so bright and cheerful,
Where no drunken howls can reach you
In your slumbers so delightful.
Sleep a sleep so sweet and healthful,
Where no city smoke can choke you—
Where the air is pure and restful.
Sleep a sleep like Hiawatha
As he lies upon his hammock
Made of boughs of oak and hemlock
With his blanket wrapped around him
With his bow and arrow near him—
In his wigwam in the forest:
Just as sweet and just as blissful.

MYRTA M. CHANDLER.
Northfield, Wis.

Three generations of Simpsons have made

SIMPSON
EDDYSTONE PRINTS
Founded 1842

Ask your dealer for
Simpson-Eddystone Solid Blacks
The time-tested old "Simpson" Prints made only in Eddystone.

Rich, dignified fabrics of enduring wear, dyed with color of never-fading intensity. Standard for mourning dresses and black costumes for 65 years.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Decline substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

GRAND BASEBALL OUTFIT FREE TO BOYS

This grand outfit contains seven full size pieces. The ash bat is 32 inches long. The mask is made of heavy wire, full size. The catcher's mitt is finely made. The ball is strongly stitched and finely finished. The cap is well made. A tanned leather fielder's glove and adjustable fancy baseball belt complete this dandy outfit. I will give you this splendid seven-piece outfit for a little easy work. Just write me to-day and I will tell you how you can get this great outfit.

A. M. PIPER, Sec., 325 Popular Building, DES MOINES, IOWA.

'CAUSE IT'S GITTIN' SPRING

The medder lark is pipin' forth a sweeter note to me,
And I hear the pewees over yonder in the cedar tree;
The popple leaves is quiv'rin' cause the wind is in the west,
And the robin's 'round a-hookin' straws to build his-self a nes';
The blackbird he's a-flashin' up the crimson on his wing.
What's the reason?
Oh, the reason's cause it's gittin' spring.

The old man's got the rheumatiz an' stiff as he can be;
Why it don't git settled weather's moah'n he can see?
But when it clears off splendid, then he's feared the crops is lost,
An' he reckons jest a little wind 'ud keep away the frost.
The kitchen door is open; I can hear Elmiry sing.
What's the reason?
Oh, the reason's cause it's gittin' spring.

The air is kind o' soft'nin' and you think it's goin' to storm;
Sometimes it's kind o' chilly, then again it comes off warm;
An' jest when it's the stillest you can hear the bull-frog's note,
An' it 'pears as if he wondered how the frost got in his throat.
The ducks and geese are riotous, an' strainin' hard to sing.
What's the reason?
Oh, the reason's cause it's gittin' spring.

BEN KING.

SOME LENTEN RECIPES

Egg Relish.—Boil fresh eggs one-half hour, remove the shells and drop in cold water for ten minutes. Cut in two lengthwise and remove the yolks. Mash the yolks fine and press through a seive. To six eggs add two teaspoonfuls melted butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne, three boneless sardines mashed fine, ne-half teaspoonful of dry mustard, and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Mix well and put into the hard-boiled halves of the eggs. Serve on lettuce leaves.

Eggs and Bread Sauce.—Simmer over the fire, for twenty minutes, two cups of milk, two tablespoonfuls of minced onion, a pinch of salt, a dash of pepper and one-half cupful of bread crumbs, add one-half tablespoonful of butter.

Put white bread-sauce in a granite pie-tin, break onto it fresh eggs, dust with pepper and salt and set in a moderate oven until firm. In another pan, brown one-half tablespoonful of butter and one-half cupful of bread crumbs.

Slip the sauce and eggs onto a hot plate, and sprinkle the browned crumbs over and serve.

RUTH RAYMOND.

"PATCHES"

Make your gingham apron strings as long and wide as possible. When the inevitable hole comes, you will have material for a patch.

In putting binding upon a dress skirt it is a good plan to first measure the hem, turn it up but not sew it and then put on the binding. One can then get at it easier and by keeping the hand in between the turned-up portion and the outside ther is no danger of sewing through.

To remove the color from a bruised spot, apply repeatedly, warm olive oil on absorbent cotton.

Soak lampwicks in vinegar, then dry thoroughly. This will prevent their smoking.

Iron mold can be removed from linen by washing the spots in a strong solution of cream of tartar and water. The linen should be dried in the sun.

Make your tablecloths and napkins wear longer by folding them an inch or more beyond the middle each time they are ironed. It is on the edges of folds where they always wear first and by folding beyond the middle a new crease will be made.

Do not allow fresh meat to remain in paper, as it absorbs the juice.

For ringworm try yellow dock, root or leaves steeped in vinegar.

To keep away red ants, sprinkle your shelves with a small quantity of green sage.

CASTOR OIL PLANTS

Castor beans should be planted now. They thrive best planted singly in small pots, from these being transplanted until they are in the five-inch size. By that time they can be bedded out.

WAYS OF EARNING PIN MONEY

In a former issue of this paper we asked our readers to tell us how they make their pin money. Here are some ways suggested by one of our friends.

If you have a creek or pond try raising ducks and geese. There is always a good price offered for pillows made of their feathers and they require less attention than turkeys or chickens and bring a better price at marketing time.

Raising onion sets and selling them to the grocery is an easy way to get pin money. If you have some old onions, set them out in the garden this spring and they will raise sets. Dry them when ripe, and put in a dry warm place, to sell next spring for ten or fifteen cents a quart. Turnip seed can be raised and disposed of in the same way.

If you are going to put out a new strawberry bed this spring, try growing yellow plum tomatoes and onion sets along between the rows. The ground has to be cultivated anyway and the tomatoes and onions will get the benefit of it. Yellow plum tomatoes are abundant in their yield and are easily sold for preserving purposes at the nearest village. They will bring thirty-five cents a pailful.

There is also a good profit in rhubarb, sold in early spring in towns. Put out a good supply of healthy bulbs this spring in a bed of rich soil and try the plan another year, if you have not already a good supply of it. Sell it at ten cents per bunch with about fifteen or twenty stalks in a bunch.

M. M. C.

WHAT TO PLANT IN APRIL.

Of course the sweet pea seeds have been in the ground several days, most people choosing St. Patricks day for the lucky sowing. All hardy flower seeds should be sown this month and during the latter part the half-hardy kind should be put out. Dahlias, canna and bulbs can be set out the last of April, but vine seeds being tender should not be planted until May if the April weather be cold or wet.

Cabbage plants, onion sets and asparagus roots should be set out now and if you wish your lawn to be pretty this summer, sow the seed at once.

Send for This Free Book

One of the handsomest and most practical incubator and poultry books we ever saw has just come to our desk. This book gives the subject of poultry raising on a money-making basis common-sense discussion, that will appeal to every one who ever raised a chicken. It is issued and sent free for the asking by the Queen Incubator Company, Lincoln, Neb., who is one of our regular advertisers. Mr. Otto Barth, farmer, poultry writer and who was formerly manager of another large incubator manufacturing company, is the writer of the Queen book and now gives his entire time and attention to making Queen incubators and brooders. These machines are distinct improvements over any he put out with his old company, and we can assure our readers of honorable treatment at the hands of the Queen Incubator Co. Mr. Barth has done business with UP-TO-DATE FARMING for four years and we know from experience he is a man of his word, besides being one of the best posted incubator and poultry men in the country. Write for the free Queen book and get acquainted with the Queen way of making money out of poultry.

Notwithstanding the splendid character of the work of earlier models of the United States separator, the improvements made in the 1908 machine promises even grander results in the manufacture of cream and butter, and consequently larger profits to the dairy farmer who is wise enough to comprehend the sterling merits of this marvellous cream and butter producer. For the Improved United States is undoubtedly the best separator now on the market.

A beautiful new catalog just issued can be obtained free by addressing the manufacturers of these machines, the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., for catalog No. 187.

Get Trusted for This Washer

WE will trust any responsible party for a 1900 Gravity Washer. We will ship you the washer and prepay freight. Take our washer and use it a full month.

Wash your finest linens and laces. Wash your heaviest quilts and blankets.

And—if you don't find that our washer saves your time, strength and health—that it saves wear and tear on your clothes, saves mending and saves money—don't keep it. Tell us you don't want the washer and that settles the matter.

You don't take any risk because you don't send us any money in advance—nor do you send us any money after the month's FREE trial, unless you decide to keep the washer. If you wish to keep the washer—if you see how it will save enough to pay for itself in a short time—then send us each week or month part of what the washer saves for you.

We make this offer because we know our 1900 Gravity Washers are far and away better than those made by any other concern. We are willing to prove this, so we offer to send you a 1900 Gravity Washer and let you see for yourself all it saves. Thus our 1900 Gravity Washers sell themselves.

Then—if you send us part of what the washer saves until it is paid for, the washer really pays for itself.

In just a short time it is all paid for and, after that, the washer is yours and all it saves is yours.

Our washers are the only washers that sell, and pay for, themselves.

Don't waste your time and money with cheap washers that wear out clothes faster than they wash them.

Give the 1900 Gravity Washer a chance to prove to you what a comfort a washer can be.

Our new Washer Book tells all about our washers and shows how they work.

Your name and address on a post card mailed to us today brings the book by return mail, postpaid.

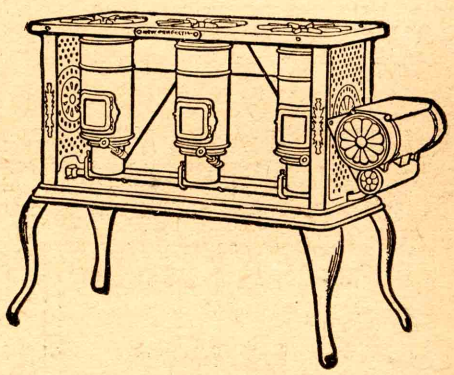
Write us now. Address—

The 1900 Washer Company, 1038 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y. (If you live in Canada, write to the Canadian 1900 Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.)

30 Days' FREE Trial—Freight Prepaid

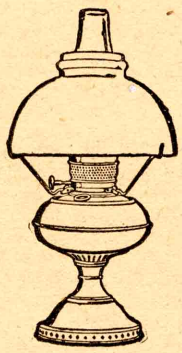
Put This Stove in Your Kitchen

It is wonderfully convenient to do kitchen work on a stove that's ready at the instant wanted, and out of the way the moment you're done. Such a stove is the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove. By using it you avoid the continuous overpowering heat of a coal fire and cook with comfort, even in dog-days. The



NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is so constructed that it cannot add perceptibly to the heat of a room; the flame being directed up a retaining chimney to the stove top where it is needed for cooking. You can see that a stove sending out heat in but *one* direction would be preferable on a hot day to a stove radiating heat in *all* directions. The "New Perfection" keeps a kitchen uniformly comfortable. Three sizes, fully warranted. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.



The **Rayo Lamp** is the ideal lamp for family use—safe, convenient, economical and a great light giver. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

GAMES! GAMES! GAMES!

Tricks and riddles will entertain the whole family, friends and neighbors. We own the assortment at a bankrupt price, and give you the benefit of it. Everyone can have games this season. **See what you get**—1 game Nine Men Morris; 1 game Fox and Geese; 1 game of Authors (48 cards in pack); 1 Chess and Checker Board and Men; 1 set Dominos; 1 game Pantomines; 1 game Tableaux; 1 game Clairvoyant 13 Magic Tricks; 1 game Forfeit; 1 game Fortune; 275 Select Autograph Album Verses; 50 Charming Conundrums with Answers; 11 Parlor Games; the great game of Rivals (size 12x18); Game of Letters; Magic Music; Assortment of Comic Cards--the Button Busters and Side Splitters, "Well, I'll Be Blowed," "The Missing Link," "Only Spooning," "It's the Man Behind the Gun that Does the Work," etc. All sent postage paid to anyone sending only 2 new subscribers to The Welcome Guest at 10c each. Send today to

The Welcome Guest, Dept. 122, Portland, Maine

F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

As its name would indicate, this is a farmers' society. Its organized forms are a National Union, State Unions, County Unions and Local Unions. Also Department, Section and District Unions are provided for controlling and marketing the various crops. Particulars for organizing the various unions will be sent on request.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall consist of farmers. By farmers we mean people who are engaged in the vocation of farming or who own land on which crops are produced. (To be *also* engaged in merchantile business, manufacturing or the professions does not disqualify a farmer, or one who owns land on which crops are produced, from joining the F. S. of E.)

SPECIAL MEMBERS. First, an exception to the rule regarding eligibility for membership may be made by any local union by a majority vote of its members at any regular meeting. It can in this way elect any one of good character, not a farmer, to *special* membership in the local union on payment of the regular fee, but such special members must never be elected or appointed as delegates to conventions of higher unions. The object of this is to always keep the management of the Society in the control of farmers themselves.

Second, wives of members and daughters of the same may be admitted to *special* membership without the payment of any fee, also male children between 14 and 21 years may become *special* members in the same way. These *special* members may retain membership without the payment of any dues, but on reaching his majority the male members can only retain membership by paying the regular fee.

MEMBERSHIP FEE. The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00. This is divided as follows: The local union retains 25 cents. The balance is sent to headquarters and 50 cents is paid for the official paper one year to the member; $1.00 goes into the organization fund and 25 cents, or as much of it as is necessary, will go to pay the general expenses.

ANNUAL DUES. Each member must pay Annual Dues of $1.20. This is payable when a year has elapsed after first joining, and annually thereafter. It is apportioned as follows: The local union may retain 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. This will be used, 50 cents for the official paper and 35 cents, or as much as necessary of it, to meeting general expenses and extending the Society.

AFFILIATION. Local, county and State unions, now organized, of societies under any other name will be chartered by the Farmers Society of Equity on resolutions passed by a majority of members or delegates. Unions thus affiliating will be chartered free on remittance of the dues as above. Provisions will be made for the support of State and county unions so affiliating and their activities defined. Supplies and a seal of the F. S. of E. will be furnished free on report of annual dues.

REMARKS. Ten (10) or more eligible people may organize a local union by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and reporting it to headquarters. Blanks will be furnished on request. Members will receive the official paper (UP-TO-DATE FARMING) one year from the time the report of their membership is received, or one year from the time their annual dues were payable. They are advised to watch the date on their subscription label and if there is any delay in receiving paper, or changing date in the case of paying dues, please report to headquarters. Promptness in reporting will be required from all secretaries and organizers. ¶ *Write Plainly.* If you cannot, then print names and addresses or get some person to write who can write plainly. We must *guard against errors* if every person is to be satisfactorily served and our Society is to quickly accomplish its great and good objects.

OBJECTS. The FIRST and chief object of the Farmers Society of Equity is *to obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.*

The SECOND great object is *to have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principle market cities and in all localities where surplus crops are raised, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for profitable prices, instead of being dumped to pass into the hands of middlemen and trusts.*

OTHER OBJECTS. The F. S. of E. also has many other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first. Also all farmers may as well understand that the *first* object depends largely upon the accomplishment of the *second*, because crops must be controlled before equitable, and always profitable prices can be secured. To control the crops, the facilities to control—store—must be provided. Therefore it is important that *a granary be provided on every farm that produces a surplus of grain and an elevator or warehouse be built at every shipping point.*

OFFICERS

President—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.
Vice President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Secretary—I. C. Rous, Indianapolis.

Send all reports, and address all communications to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNION PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL 83 INDIANAPOLIS

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also send for report blanks, etc.

ADDRESSING. Always address communications and make all remittances payable to the *Farmers' Society of Equity* and not to individuals.

If your business is with the Society, always make money orders or drafts *"to the order of Farmers' Society of Equity,"* and not to any individual. If with the publisher of this paper, make them *"to the order of Up-to-Date Farming"* and not to any individual.

Members' buttons for F. S. of E. cost secretaries and organizers 1 cent each. A supply should always be kept on hand for delivery to new members. The same way with members' cards and fee and dues stamps, which will be sent on request without advance payment.

If you have not filled out the blank for report on beans as contained in March 15th number, please do so at once. Mr. Drake wants all reports in as soon as possible. See that number, page 22.

Dues to the F. S. of E. can be paid any time during the year. This in answer to many inquirers. But it is very unwise to delay the payment longer than absolutely necessary. The dues are $1.20 for each member. See first column in "Official Department" for full particulars.

Are you trying for an "Equity" chair for your hall? See offer in this issue.

In the F. S. of E. local union the member will learn parliamentary law and get practice. Also he will gain power in debating and his reasons in business matters and conclusions will be sounder. Notice "Order of Business on first official page.

All over the country the busy spring season has come. Farmers will now be busy putting out their crops and there will hardly be a cessation from work until they are harvested and—we almost said—and sold. But we do hope that when the time comes to sell the next crops, farmers will have the good sense to not dump them into the hands of other people to hold until the demand comes.

To provide for controlled marketing, which is absolutely necessary if the large visible supply is to be eliminated and profitable prices be obtained, it will be necessary to meet in the local unions and keep up the interest of the members, always looking ahead to marketing the next crop. For a fact the meetings should be more frequent in the spring and summer than in the winter. Once a week will not be too often.

One of the very first requisites to controlled marketing and profitable prices is pledging the crop. Unless farmers will take this step all the others will be impossible. Therefore UP-TO-DATE FARMING will announce a pledging campaign for all the chief crops as soon as practical and will prosecute the campaigns with all the vigor it can and for as great results as possible. Farmers are inclined to trust to some other person to work out their salvation. But it won't do in a movement of this kind. If they want relief from the boards of trade or industrial freedom, they've got to strike the blow that will break the shackels that bind them. In other words, sign the pledge to control their 1908 crops for profitable prices.

The pendulum can swing only to the limit of its arc, then it must return. Many people who have done iniquity can testify to the truth of this statement.

Where would you rather be, with the majority and in the wrong, or with the minority and in the right?

When a particularly valuable number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is issued for your section you are invited to send for sample copies to distribute. A limited number will be supplied free; larger quantities at 1c a copy.

Some people are always giving farmers advice, but they are never careful to tell where it will lead them.

It is bad enough for the farmers to contend against all their natural foes when raising the crop, such as frosts, droughts, floods, blight, rust, etc.; these cannot always be guarded against. But if they will still be at the mercy of the gambler, speculator and dishonest handlers, it is entirely their own fault. This paper has shown them the remedy.

Farmers own the earth.

The majority of farmers have drudged from the time they could work and have not as much to show for it as those who produce nothing but handle their crops. Must this continue?

It need not continue. Farmers have first what all the other people must have and can take their profit if they will. But will they? And when will they?

Think about these things and don't dismiss the thought until you determine to do all in your power to help the only movement that can bring farmers freedom and independence in business.

"The man who borrows takes things easier than the man who lends." Unless he borrows trouble.

Dues to the Farmers Society of Equity can be paid any time during the year; but, of course, the earlier the better. The part of the by-laws covering this is as follows:

ARREARAGES

Article IV, Section 13. A member twelve months in arrears for dues or other charges shall stand suspended without action of the union. A member suspended for non-payment of dues may be reinstated by the payment of arreagages and penalties.

Will this number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING make you think?

Of course they'll deny it. But truth is mighty and will prevail.

Not too early to begin preparations for the 1908 convention to be held next October.

IT IS UP TO FARMERS TO ORGANIZE

If farmers need any additional stimulus to induce them to organize, they certainly had it in a meeting held not long ago in Kansas City. It was a meeting of representatives of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, the National Plow Association, and the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association, or at least the meeting is so reported in the public press.

And this is not the National Harvester Company either, but the meeting is said to have given the retail dealers to understand just what they must do or go out of business. Among other things, the retail dealers were told that "the farmer has been given too much time; you must make him pay up; he has the money; do business on a basis of shorter time and you will be able to deal with us on a shorter time basis."

In every step taken by the business and manufacturing combines in their onward march to power, the farmers get the first kick. Why? Because they are unorganized and everybody else is. The first apples pulled are those which hang lowest and are least protected; and, as things are now, that is the farmer every time. While each farmer is hoeing his own row, he must let somebody else price what he sells, somebody else must price what he buys, and somebody else determines how much time he may be given if he has to take advantage of his credit. The farmer is the one man in all the world that need not be consulted in a business way, and that is for no other reason but that he stands alone. To meet the business combinations that take advantage of his helplessness, he must organize so his voice can be heard beyond his own roof tree.

Equity offers the opportunity, UP-TO-DATE FARMING and his own intelligence point the way; has he the courage to follow the lead?

The Celebrated DeLoach Mill

The World's Standard for 20 Years

Saw Your Own Lumber
For lumber is lumber nowadays, and you can do it better than the other fellow, with our help.

We Set the Pace —Others do the Best They Can

A 15-year-old boy can operate successfully. Two hands cut 5,000 feet per day. 15,000 mills in use the world over. Variable Feed, Friction Set Works, Automatic Steel Triplex Dogs and Diamond Track produce results impossible with other mills. Send for catalog of Saw Mills up to 200 H. P., Steam Engines and Boilers, Gasoline Engines, Portable Corn and Feed Mills, Planers, Shingle Mills, Wood Saws and Water Wheels. Prompt shipment and we pay the freight.

DeLOACH MILL MFG. CO., Box 850, BRIDGEPORT, ALA

IOWA SEED CORN

Robbins Pure Golden Dent Seed Corn. We guarantee this seed to grow. It tested 99 per cent. Sample free. Bushel, $2.00; half bushel, $1.25; one-fourth bushel, 75 cents; in 10-bushel lots at $1.75 per bushel. Iowa Silver Mine Seed Corn tested 99 per cent strong. Bushel, $2.00; one-half bushel, $1.25; one-fourth bushel, 75 cents; in 10-bushel lots at $1.75 per bushel. If interested in the best seed corn grown, you should get a sample of our corn. None better. Sacks free. All seeds true to name and guaranteed 1907 grown. Address to

F. C. CRAVES SEED COMPAY, DES MOINES, IA.
DEPARTMENT 12

SEED CORN

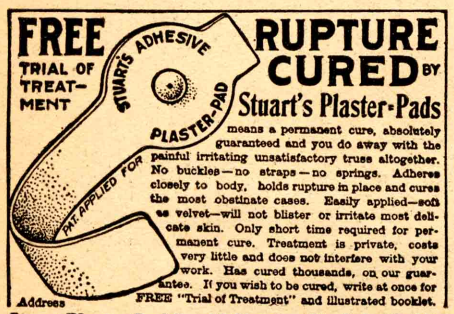
DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE. Earliest Maturing Big Eared Corn in the world. Made 146 bushels per acre. It costs but 25 cents per acre for seed. Big illustrated catalog of seed corn and all kinds of Farm and Garden Seeds mailed FREE if you mention this paper
RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, SHENENDOAH, IOWA
(LARGEST SEED CORN GROWERS IN THE WORLD)

DEAFNESS CURED
By New Discovery

"I have demonstrated that deafness can be cured."—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

The secret of how to use the mysterious and invisible nature forces for the cure of Deafness and Head Noises has at last been discovered by the famous Physician-Scientist, DR. GUY CLIFFORD POWELL. Deafness and Head Noises disappear as if by magic under the use of this new and wonderful discovery. He will send all who suffer from Deafness and Head Noises full information how they can be cured, absolutely free, no matter how long they have been deaf, or what caused their deafness. This marvelous Treatment is so simple, natural and certain that you will wonder why it was not discovered before. Investigators are astonished and cured patients themselves marvel at the quick results. Any deaf person can have full information how to be cured quickly and cured to stay cured at home without investing a cent. Write today to Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 799 Bank Building, Peoria, Ill., and get full information of this new and wonderful discovery, absolutely free

FREE TRIAL OF TREATMENT — **RUPTURE CURED** BY **Stuart's Plaster-Pads**



means a permanent cure, absolutely guaranteed and you do away with the painful irritating unsatisfactory truss altogether. No buckles—no straps—no springs. Adheres closely to body, holds rupture in place and cures the most obstinate cases. Easily applied—soft as velvet—will not blister or irritate most delicate skin. Only short time required for permanent cure. Treatment is private, costs very little and does not interfere with your work. Has cured thousands, on our guarantee. If you wish to be cured, write at once for FREE "Trial of Treatment" and illustrated booklet.

Address **Stuart Plaster Pad Co., 59 Chestnut St., St.Louis, Mo**

A LIFE INCOME OF $2,000 to $5,000 per year

From an INVESTMENT of $400 and one year's time. :::::::::: Can you do better?

ELECTRICITY TAKES THE PLACE OF THE KNIFE

"Therefore" the **Electro-Medical Specialist** has the **lead.** You want the most practical **course.** Address with stamp inclosed for reply.

Northwestern College of Electro-Theraputics
Div. A, 1711 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Agents $103.50 per month selling these wonderful Scissors. V. C. Giebner, Columbus, O. sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it, we show how. FREE OUTFIT. U Thomas Mfg. Co., 200 H St., Dayton, O.

CORNS A-Corn Salve is sure death to corns. It cures quickly, painlessly, and without risk of blood-poison. 15 cents at druggists or by mail.
Giant Chemical Co., Philadelphia

> I DO the very best I know how — the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.
>
> ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

PRIZE WINNERS

Our March 1 rebus was even more successful than the one in February 15 number. There were a large number of competitors, and many good letters were received.

The correct answer is as follows:

No. 1—Nickel Plate Fence Co.
No. 2—Sharples Separator Co.
No. 3—Barrett Mfg. Co.
No. 4—Belle City Incubator Co.
No. 5—Chicago House Wrecking Co.
No. 6—Mead Cycle Co.
No. 7—J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co.
No. 8—Smith Mfg. Co.

Despite our conditions stated in each puzzle, many sent in correct answers, but neglected to write the article on the best ad in the paper, and these we were compelled to mark wrong.

Below are the names of the winners

First Prize, $1.50

John Knutson, Keosauqua, Ia.:

Second Prize, $1.00

Thos. A. W. Williamson, R. R. No. 9, Murfreesboro, Tenn.:

Third Prize, 50 cents

Robert Murphy, R. R. No. 3, Box 30, Merrill, Mich.:

MICHIGAN STATE MEETING
(Semi-Annual Meeting)

The Michigan State Union will meet at Reed City, Mich., April 2 and 3. This will be the most important meeting in the history of the society in Michigan. Mr. Everitt, the founder of the society, has been invited to be present and has sent his acceptance.

LEELAWAN COUNTY (Mich.) UNION will hold its quarterly meeting at Cedar City April 8th. All locals are requested to send delegates. Meeting will be called at 10 a. m., and important business will come before it.—Frank J. Beits, Sec., Provemont, Mich.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY UNION, F. S. of E., will meet at Baldknob, Ky., April 4, '08. Locals are requested to send a full delegation, as there is considerable important business.—Henry Grace, Sec., Haleys Mills, Ky.

ERROR

Some criticism has been made of this paper for printing the wrong date for the recent convention of the Kentucky State Union, at Henderson. By way of explanation will say that we fell into the error by copying from a Henderson paper which gave the wrong date.

END YOUR ROOF TROUBLES WITH Amatite ROOFING

A Roof that Really Protects

The more carefully you study the subject of Ready Roofings the more you will be convinced of the great superiority of AMATITE.

The average buyer sends to a few advertisers for samples, picks out one that looks tough, and sends in his order to the nearest dealer.

If the dealer doesn't keep the kind selected some other kind which he has is generally bought instead.

That is a good way to get a leaky roof.

The careful buyer is more particular. He knows that any roofing will last for a little while without attention, but he wants to postpone the time and cost of renewal as long as possible.

He is figuring next years's cost as well as this year's cost. He thinks of the money he will have to spend after a few years for a new roof if this one won't last any longer. If he can get a better roofing at equal cost that will last longer, he is so much the gainer.

That kind of calculation is called thrift. The thrifty buyer sees important differences between AMATITE and the other roofings.

The other roofings either require a coating with a special liquid every year or two, or periodical painting. Right there is a future expense to be counted by the thrifty buyer.

His judgment swings toward AMATITE, because it needs no painting either at the time it is laid or afterward. Once it is on you have no further bother or expense.

Then again, AMATITE has wonderful durability:—

First, because it has a mineral surface. Doesn't it seem reasonable to believe that a top covering of crushed stone will resist the wear of storms better than a roofing with a smooth or unprotected surface?

Second, it contains solid layers of Coal Tar Pitch—the material which is used by the best engineers for waterproofing deep cellars, tunnels, etc. Doesn't it seem reasonable to suppose that this offers better protection against water than materials which are never used for such severe service?

One more argument. Weight for weight, AMATITE is the lowest in price of any mineral surfaced Ready Roofing.

These, then, are some of the reasons why thrifty people buy AMATITE—It costs nothing to maintain; it has remarkable durability, and its first cost is very low.

Sample Free.

There are more arguments for AMATITE than these. Our Booklet tells them. Sent with Free Sample for a postal to nearest office.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY TRADE B MARK

New York Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Cleveland Allegheny
Cincinnati Kansas City Minneapolis New Orleans Boston London, Eng.

BELOW MAY CONCERN YOU

The Board of Directors of the A. S. of E. ruled in 1907, that all subscriptions to the official paper, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, should expire the end of 1907, and they paid for the paper on that basis.

There have been many complaints from subscribers about this rule, and if the subscriber understood he would receive the paper a full year, it is not equitable. Therefore I make the following offer:

If you expect this paper—UP-TO-DATE FARMING—a full year from the time of joining the society, fill out the below blank and send to me and your time will be extended accordingly.

J. A. EVERITT, *Editor.*

EXTENSION COUPON

PUBLISHER OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

I became a member of the A. S. of E. in the month of..... 1907, and understood I would receive UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year from that time. I paid $.....when joining.

Name .....

R. R.....P. O.....

Co. ..... State.....

NOTE—I will esteem it a great favor if you will remit 50 cents to pay for another year, beyond the extension time above. This will save you the trouble of a later remittance, us the trouble of an extra change on our list and it will help us now, when we need it. J. A. E.

FLINT-COAT ROOFING

See Our Roofing on the Minnesota State Fair Buildings.

You Will Save 25 to 50 Per Cent.

1-ply Flint Coat Roofing	$1.50	1-ply Acme Rubber Roofing	$1.60
2-ply Flint Coat Roofing	1.90	2-ply Acme Rubber Roofing	2.10
3-ply Flint Coat Roofing	2.20	3-ply Acme Rubber Roofing	2.50
4-ply Flint Coat Roofing	2.50	5-ply Rock Asphalt Roofing	2.90

The Best Roofing on Earth. That's all we Claim.

EVERY ROLL GUARANTEED PERFECT

Above prices are for one roll of 108 square feet, **delivered at your railway station, all ready to lay.** Can be laid by anyone. Special prices quoted west of Mississippi River. Nails and Cement with each roll. Our roofing costs less than shingles; lasts longer; can't rust like iron or steel. **Water, Wind, Hail and Fire Proof.** Recommended by leading architects, largest railroad companies and corporations in Northwest. Samples and Booklets **FREE.**

ROCK ASPHALT ROOFING CO., Room 602, Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Chicago

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures **Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. F. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.**

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. **Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia**

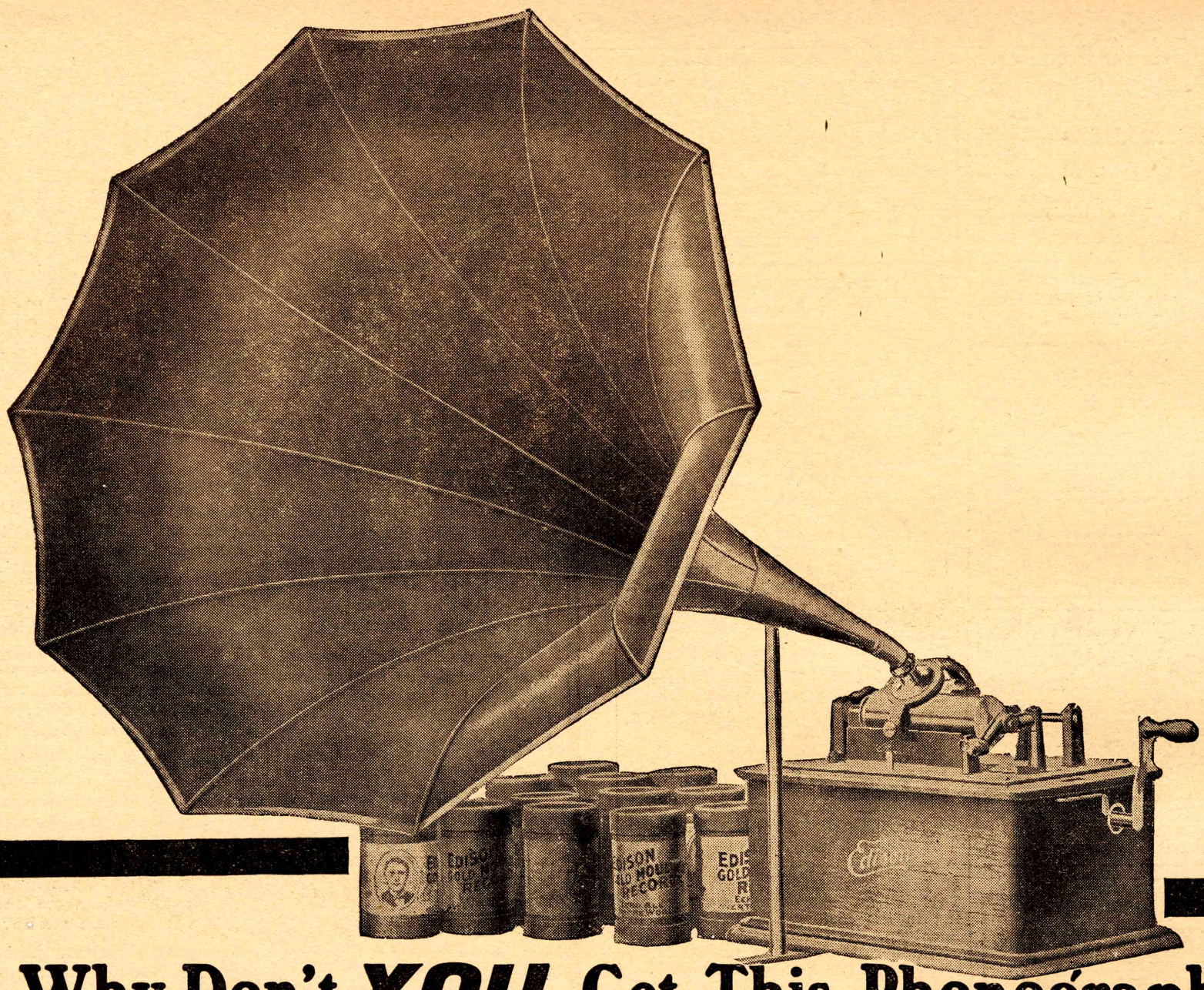
AGENTS $300 Every month selling our wonderful **SEVEN PIECE KITCHEN SET**

Send for sworn statement $12 daily profit. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. U Thomas Mfg. Co., 7200 H St., Dayton, O.

$21 a Week to put out Merchandise and Grocery Catalogs. Home territory. **American Home Supply Co., Dept. am., Chicago**

MONARCH FISH HOOK

Catches two fish to any other hook's one. If fish touch bait they are caught. Price 25c Write for FREE offer. Agents wanted.
Reno Fish Co. Dept. Omaha, Neb.



Why Don't *YOU* Get This Phonograph On FREE TRIAL?

For almost three years I have been making the most liberal phonograph offer ever known! I have given hosts of people the opportunity of hearing the genuine Edison Phonograph right in their own homes without a cent of cost to them.

Think of it! Thousands and thousands and thousands of people have been given the opportunity to hear in their own parlors concerts and entertainments by world famous musicians just such entertainments as the greatest metropolitan theatres are producing.

So far you have missed all this. Why? Possibly you don't quite understand my offer yet. Listen—

MY OFFER:

I will send you this Genuine Edison Standard Outfit (the newest model), complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded Records, for an absolutely free trial. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit; no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely **nothing** but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this phonograph together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will stop and think just a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

WHY I Want to Lend You this Phonograph:

I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the Genuine **Edison** Phonograph. **Nearly everyone** is familiar with the screechy, unnatural sounds produced by the imitation machines (some of which though inferior are very expensive). After hearing the old style and imitation machines people become prejudiced against all kinds of "Talking Machines." Now there's only one way to convince these people that the Edison is superior and that is to let the people actually see and hear this remarkable instrument for themselves. **That is why I am making this offer.** I can't **tell** you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison, nothing I can say or write will make you actually **hear** the grand full beauty of its tones. No words can **begin** to describe the tender, delicate sweetness with which the genuine new style Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute, or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. The wonders of the new style Edison defy the power of any pen to describe. Neither will I try to tell you how, when you're tired, nervous and blue, the Edison will soothe you, comfort and rest you, and give you new strength to take up the burdens of life afresh. *The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to loan you a Genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.*

You Don't Have to Buy It:

All I ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear this wonderful new style Edison. You will want to do that anyway because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that out of the number of your friends who will hear your machine there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done your part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as our agent or even assist in the sale of a single instrument. In fact, we appoint no such agents and at the rock-bottom price on this wonderful new outfit we could not allow any commission to anyone.

If You Want to Keep

The Phonograph—that is if you wish to make the Phonograph your own, you may do so, but it is **not** compulsory. I am asking you merely to send for a free demonstration. I won't be surprised, however, if you wish to keep the machine after having it in your own home. If you do wish to keep it, either remit us the price in full, or if you prefer, we will allow you to pay for it on the easiest kind of payments.

Our Easy Payment Plan.

There are so many people who really want a phonograph but who do not have the ready cash to pay for it all at once that I have decided on an easy payment plan that gives you absolute use of the phonograph while paying for it. $2.00 a month pays for an outfit. There is absolutely no lease or mortgage of any kind, guarantee from a third party, no going before a notary public, in fact, no publicity of any kind, and the payments are so very small and our terms so liberal that you never notice the payments.

Get the Latest Edison Catalogs

Just sign your name and address on this coupon now and mail it to us. I will send you our superbly illustrated Edison Phonograph Catalog, the very latest list of Edison Gold Moulded Records (over 1,500 of them) and our Free Trial Certificate entitling you to this grand offer. Sign this coupon now, get these catalogs and select your records at once. Remember the free concerts. Sign this coupon right now or send a postal card or letter if you prefer. But do it now. No obligations, just get the catalog. Sign the coupon and mail it to us right away before you forget it. Address F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributers, Edison Building Chicago.

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK ON EVERY INSTRUMENT

Thomas A. Edison

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phon. Distrib'rs, Edison Bdg. Dept. 3654, CHICAGO

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributers,
Edison Building, Suite 3654, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me without any obligations, your 1908 Edison Phonograph Catalog, list of Edison Gold Moulded Records and Free Trial Certificate entitling me to your grand offer, all free.

Name.....

Address.....

Sign and Mail this Coupon Today.

RUSH FOR CALIFORNIA FRUIT FARM LANDS

Thousands of Acres Are to Be Thrown Open

LOS ANGELES, March 31.—Under a new system of colonizing, 25,000 acres of California fruit and farm lands are now offered to the public. By this new plan actual settlement is not compulsory. You can have your land improved and cultivated without leaving your present business until ready. Any person having $50 or more can secure five to forty acres without any payment for the land and for a small outlay can have their land cultivated, set to fruit trees and guaranteed a profit of not less than $25 an acre. If you will write to the National Homestead Association, A 624, Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles, Cal., inclosing 25 cents, money or stamps, they will send you the National Homestead, a monthly publication, six months, their new plan book and free land certificate. These publications are worth hundreds of dollars to those seeking to better their condition. They tell how $100 to $500 per acre can be made from California orchards and farms. The opportunity is unusual and will bring independence or modest fortune to those seeking it, or those desiring to make a home in the genial clime of Southern California, near Los Angeles.

160 Acre FARMS IN Western Canada FREE

Illustration Showing Mixed Farming Scene in

WESTERN CANADA

Some of the choicest lands for grain growing, stock raising and mixed farming in the new districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been **Opened for Settlement** under the

REVISED HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Entry may now be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader. Thousands of homesteads of 160 acres each are thus now easily available in these grain-growing, stock-raising and mixed farming sections.

There you will find healthful climate, good neighbors, churches for family worship, schools for your children, good laws, splendid crops and railroads convenient to market.

Entry fee in each case is $10.00. For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

W. H. ROGERS
3rd floor Term. Traction Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Canadian Government Agent

For information as to lands in

THE NATION'S GARDEN SPOT

along the

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to

WILBUR McCOY

Agricultural and Immigration Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

Farm Opportunities Near

SALEM, OREGON

"THE CHERRY CITY"

on the beautiful Willamette River. Hop, walnut and fruit farms pay $200 to $500 per acre net; dairy farms pay $200; improved farms $25 to $200 per acre; unimproved, $5 to $25. Excursion rates to Salem in March and April. For information and hard facts address

BOARD OF TRADE, ROOM 34, SALEM, OREGON

CALIFORNIA LANDS

Homeseekers with limited capital offered exceptional opportunities in Tulare County, Cal., where cows will return $6 to $8 per month; grapes, $10C; peaches, $300; prunes, $100; onions and sweet potatoes, $300 to $600 per acre. Anything grows. Lands irrigated. Prices, $10 to $75 per acre. Write for particulars.

J. L. Newell & Co., 233 Pac. Elec. Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Thrifty Farmers are invited to settle in the **STATE OF MARYLAND** where they will find a delightful and healthful climate, first-class markets for their products and plenty of land at reasonable prices. Maps and descriptive phamplets will be sent free upon application to STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, Baltimore, Md.

Minnesota Invites the Homeseeker who appreciates all that is best in Climate, Soil, Money-making opportunities. Investigate. Get our literature compiled by the State; facts that will set you to thinking. Address GEO. WELSH, Immigration Commissioner, Room 210, State Capital, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

$60,000 Value Given Away

THE RACYCLE has 27 % less pressure on its crank hanger, ½ less strain on chain, it runs and climbs hills easier than other bicycles. Is the largest selling high-grade wheel in the world. Will last a lifetime. We make no cheap RACYCLES but you can get yours **AT FACTORY PRICES** by securing us an agent. Catalog and pamphlet sent FREE. It tells about the RACYCLE and how to get the $60,000.

THE RACYCLE MANUFACTORY, MIDDLETOWN, O.

MICHIGAN'S OPPORTUNITY

(*Continued from page* 1)

heavily; 26 beans; 19 apples; 4 peaches and 4 grapes. Three counties, viz.: Allegan, St. Joseph and Van Buren, produce a controlling portion of the peppermint oil of the country.

If the 28 counties producing potatoes heavily are organized, it will leave only 16 unorganized counties out of the 44 necessary. Thus we find that by organizing for one crop we practically organize for all the crops. If the potato and bean growers organize as they should, as they are the two chief crops, only 4 counties out of the 44 will remain. These are St. Joseph, Branch, Hillsdale and Kalamazoo. The first and last belong to the wheat group; the others belong to both wheat and apple groups.

To better understand this matter we refer the reader to the diagram. Twenty-eight counties producing potatoes are represented by the black column compared with the whole column representing the entire crop of Michigan. The same explanation for wheat, apples and beans.

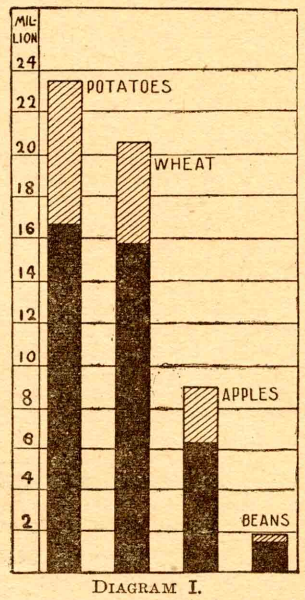


DIAGRAM I.

The problem is to organize 44 counties, but of course there will be no objection to organizing in other counties, and the movement will voluntarily extend into them. If the 44 counties producing important crops heavily, as shown by the map on first page, are organized, we may claim that the State is organized sufficiently to control the crops. Can 44 counties be organized?

My candid opinion is, under the old conditions, no. If the farmers of Michigan expect to organize any counties, they must have a State union that will undertake the job just like a set of men go into any other business undertaking. Organizing a State into the Society of Equity, pledging the crops, controlling them and marketing them at profitable prices means an organization for business just as truly as if you were opening a store, starting a factory, engaging in banking, or launching an insurance company.

Michigan will not be organized until you have a president, secretary, treasurer and State organizer who will make it their business to organize it, and we will say you will not get such officers until they see that they are going to be paid for their work. You must not expect a few men to give their time and pay their money to put all the farmers in a position to make more money and they get no more for it than those farmers do who give none of their time and money.

How are the workers to be paid? That is the important question that presents now.

Each of the 44 counties ought to furnish an average of 1,000 members or 44,000 members total.

The membership fee is $2.00. Therefore 44,000 members will bring in $88,000.

Can 44 counties be organized for $88,000?

Out of this the official paper must be paid, headquarters, national and State, maintained, organizers employed and and their salaries and expenses paid, newspaper and other advertising paid for, halls rented, etc. Also the local unions will be supported out of the fee. There will be much expense, but we are sure the job can be done for the price and everybody come out even.

Farmers should not balk at a little expense, because they are the people who make the big money. To illustrate: Let us take any good county in Michigan. It will produce, say, 2,000,000 bushels of crops and, say, 2,000,000 pounds of live stock or other crops that sell by the pound. Ten cents advance on each bushel and 1½ cent on each pound will make the net sum of $230,000, nearly three times as much in one county as is asked to be paid for organizing 44 counties.

This is the problem for the Michigan State convention. Every farmer in Michigan who wants industrial freedom and independence in marketing this year's crops, and who can possibly leave home, should be at the convention and see to it that officers are elected who have ability and who will enter into the work to succeed.

Conditions are favorable in the State; 27 counties already have local unions, and 10 have county unions. The pledging campaign should be started at once, also, wherever needed, companies should be organized to build warehouses against the time to store the next crop so it may be controlled.

This, we believe, will be Michigan's opportunity. Will she embrace it bravely? Will Michigan be a shining example this year to her sister States of what can be accomplished for controlled marketing and profitable prices?

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 5 Cents a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues will not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say; "I saw it advertised in Up-to-Date Farming."

Agents Wanted

Agents Automatic Curry Comb, postpaid 40c. Over $5.00 daily or sample returnable. Particulars free. Clean Comb Co. [B] Racine. Wis.

Farmer Boys are making easy money selling our three articles. You can do it. Early reply gets exclusive territory free. Western Manufacturing Co., 1811 College Ave., Racine, Wis.

$25 per week and traveling expenses paid by reliable house to salesmen to visit dealers; experience unnecessary. Purity DD Co., Chicago.

Dogs and Pet Stock

For Sale Thoroughbred Scotch Collie pups. Best farm dogs on earth. H.R.Miller, Lowell,O

Ferrets Raised in small lots; healthy stock; prices the lowest. C. Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

Farm Lands

Buy from the owner 400 acres, all level, tillable land, 4 miles from Souris, N. D. 10 elevators within five miles from land; $25.00 per acre. Have other farms for rent or sale. Easy payments. Address L. O. Tollefson, Souris, N. D.

Cheap Farm. Central Minnesota. Write Ed. Landwer, Gardena, N. Dak.

Dairy Farm; good one offered cheap. For full particulars write Bredemann, Lindsey, Wis.

For Sale. Safer than bank; fine investment; 168 acres improved. White Co., Ill., 60 bu. corn per acre, only $50 per acre; ⅓ down, bal. time 5 per cent. Marshall & Staley, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange property, any kind, anywhere, state your wants and send 10c for the Investor's Guide, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Michigan Farms; Stock, Grain, Fruit Farms. Selling Cheap, Good Schools, Ideal Climate, write for list No. 9. C. B. Benham, Hastings, Mich.

Sacramento Valley, California, is the greatest agricultural valley in America. It It is the "Land of Opportunity" for the farmer. A family may be independent on tweuty acres. Write Sacramento Valley Development Association, Sacramento, California. We have nothing to sell.

Sunny Tennessee presents poor man's as well as rich man's opportunities. $10 an acre land yields $100 and more an acre. Address Doak Aydelott Mayor, Tullahoma, Tenn.

Texas STATE LAND. Texas has passed new School Land Laws. Millions of acres to be sold by the State, $1.00 to $5.00 per acre; only one-fortieth cash and no more to pay for 40 years unless desired, and only 3 per oent interest. Only $12.00 cash to pay the State on 160 acres at $3.00 per acre. Greatest opportunity. Land better than Oklahoma. Send 50 cents for Book of Instructions and New State Law. J. J. Snyder, School Land Locator, 133 9th St., Austin, Tex. Reference, Austin National Bank, also this paper.

WE can sell your property; send description and price. If you want to buy, state your wants. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Farm Products for Sale

Honey Finest quality clover honey in 30-pound cans. One can 11½c per pound; 2 or more cans 11c per pound. Send for price list. M. V. Facey, Preston, Filmore County, Minn.

Gates and Fencing

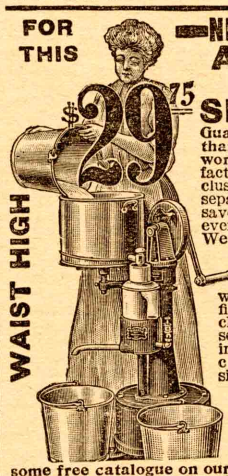
Special offer on first order in any county for our new style automatic gate. Address with Stamp. Manlove Gate Co., 272 Huron St., Chicago, Ill.

Up-to-Date Movable Fence. Make it at home, for pens, yards, lanes, etc. Cheap. Can set one rod in one minute. Write Mad River Fence Company, West Liberty, Ohio.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Berkshire Pigs; Heim Company, Moultrie. Ohio.

FOR THIS



—NEW LOW DOWN— AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

Guaranteed to skim closer than any separator in the world. Sold direct from the factory. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America. You save all agents', dealers' and even mail order house profits. We have the most liberal **30 DAYS' TRIAL**, freight prepaid offer. Write for it today. Our new low down, waist high separator is the finest, highest quality machine on the market; no other separator compares with it in close skimming, ease of cleaning, easy running, simplicity, strength or quality. Our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN machine. We can ship immediately. **Write for our great offer and handsome free catalogue on our new waist high model. Address, Box 1105,**

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

COIL SPRING FENCE

Made of high carbon Steel Wire Horse-high, Bull-strong, Chicken-tight. **Sold direct to the Farmer at lowest manufacturers prices on 30 Days Free Trial,** freight prepaid. 100 page Catalogue and price-list free.

KITSELMAN BROS., Box 289 MUNCIE, IND.

Sell Tobacco and Cigars locally or traveling. Salary or Commission. Full time or sidiline. Good pay; promotion; experience unnecessary. Address **Morotock Tobacco Works, Box D31, Danville, Virginia.**

For Sale

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Jacks and Jennetts; 30 head for sale. J. M. Outhouse, Patoka, Ill.

Machinery

Why not buy a gasoline engine to do your hard work? It is the cheapest help you can hire. An air-cooled engine is the best and cheapest. Built in four sizes, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10 H. P. Write for prices. The Air-Cooled Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Patents Advice and book free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Supplies

Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Eggs from choice stock, 15 for $1; 30 for $1.75. Peter Doll, Morris, Indiana.

Burket's White Rocks will please you. Bred white, bred right, bred to lay. Eggs $1.00 per 15. White Rock Poultry Yards, Box X, Findlay, Ohio.

Eggs from extra fine White Wyandottes. $200 per 15; $5.00 per 50. After April 15th will sell eggs for $1 per 15 straight. This is a chance to get fine stock cheap. F. C. Hollamby, Weston's Mills, N. Y.

Eggs: Narragansett and Bourbon Red, $3 per 11. Mammoth Bronze and White Holland, $2 per 11; Rowen and Pekin Ducks, $1 per15. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

Poultry and Supplies—Continued

EGGS, Cockerels, Buff Rock, S. C. B. Leghorn, White Wyandotte, Pekin Ducks, Tonlouse Geese, Buff Turkeys, Duroc Hogs, best families, farmers prices. Stock guaranteed as represented. Geo. W. Crim, Uhrichsville, Ohio.

Eggs for hatching; 25 varieties; poultry supplies; incubator chicks. Also pedigree strawberry plants. Write for catalog. Oakland Poultry Farm, Albert Lea, Minnesota.

Eggs for hatching from 11 breeds pure-bred geese, turkeys, ducks and chickens. Stamp for circular. Mrs. Emma Timmerman, Janesville, Minn.

Eggs $1.00 per 13, $2.00 per 30, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons. Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Catalog free. Link Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

For Sale, Toulouse Geese for breeding. Melford King, Mechanicville, N. Y.

Poultry 20 leading varieties: Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Leghorns, etc. Eggs, $1.00. Albert Bagwell, Paducah, Ky.

Reid's Rhode Island Reds are the best. 8 single—fine pens—8 Rose. Orders for eggs booked, run $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 per 15. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. Send orders to Chas. B. Reid, Manager Olentangy Poultry Yards, Delaware, Ohio.

Rhode Island Reds; S. C. Great Winter Layers. $1.50 and $1.00 per 15 eggs. Mrs. L. H. Mier. Paris, Mich.

Rhode Island Reds rose or single comb. Farmers, the Rhode Island Reds are the best all-around, general purpose fowl. Let us start you with prize winning stock, Eggs $1.50 per 15. Morning Glory Farm, Sellersburg, Ind.

Selling out—moving, Pure bred Buff Cochins only $1.00 each. Big, golden beauties. Frank Morris, Marengo, Illinois.

Silver Wyandottes from Prize Winners, $2.00, Eggs in season. $1.50 per 15. Circular free. C.W. Browning, Box S, Portland, Mich.

64 Varieties Poultry, pigeons, hares. 20 eggs $1.00. Catalog and show record free. H. D. Roth, Box 14, Franconia, Pa.

The Highest standard of perfection in Golden Laced Wyandottes; eggs, guaranteed, $1.50 per sitting of 15. Warren K. Clouser, New Bloomfield, Pa.

The Up-to-Date fowl, Walters, bred to lay, weigh and win, silver cup winning, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds are the greatest all-purpose fowl on earth. Four grand yards each headed by prize birds scoring 93 to 95. Eggs two, three and five per 15. Descriplive egg circular free. Marie R. Walters, Sonoro, Kentucky.

30 varieties geese, ducks, chickens. Catalog free. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

20 Eggs, $1. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes. 30 other varieties. Also pigeons, hares, etc. List free. A. L. Bergey, Telford, Pa.

White Rock Eggs, $1,50 for 15; $2.50 for 30. Mrs. Boyd Robertson. Morganfield, Ky.

Schools and Colleges

Wanted Two out of town ladies to attend business college. Have two excellent propositions open where all expenses can be defrayed. Address Lain Business College, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Dahlias 20 kinds $1.00. Catalog. H. Burt, Taunton, Mass.

600 Bushels Yellow Seed Corn for sale. Otto Thuman, St. Jacob, Ill.

Seed Corn—Barred Rock eggs from best strain—Strawberry plants good as the best, etc. Catalog free. John W. Hall, Marion Station, Md.

Tobacco For Sale

For Sale 20,000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin. R. R, 5, Franklin, Ky.

Miscellaneous

$200 to $300 per month in the real estate business. $10 capital will start you. Experience unnecessary, as I prepare you and appoint you my special representative. Write for my free book. C. H. Gray. Pres., 873 Century Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Wills—Make your own. New booklet giving full directions with forms 25 cents. Price & Stow, Dept. C., Valparaiso, Ind.

THE MAN WHO SWEARS BY THE FISH BRAND SLICKER

is the man who has tried to get the same service out of some other make

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Clean-Light-Durable Guaranteed Waterproof and Sold Everywhere at $3.00

ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE FOR THE ASKING

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CAN.

602

ONE OF THE BEST AGENT'S ARTICLES ON EARTH!

Price Reduced to Agents

Best because they please your customers and are needed on every set of work harness. Big demand—quick sale. Do away with strap hame fasteners. They are out of date, troublesome in summer and an abomination in winter, when you wear gloves. No bother if you use our patent fasteners. "Fastened in a twinkle." One pair will outwear the harness and can be removed to new ones. Adjustable to dif-

ferent sizes. If you once use FERRY'S HANDY HAME FASTENERS, you will never try to get along without them. Mr. H. A. Carter, Franklin, Ky., writes: *"I bought a Handy Hame Fastener four years ago and have used it ever since. It is the thing."*

200% to Agents Sample mailed for 25c. Dozen $2.25 by express not prepaid. Money refunded promptly if not entirely satisfactory. Write for new agents' prices. One agent sells 24 dozen a week easily. You can do better. Order a sample.

Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis.

25c FERRY'S HANDY HAME FASTENERS 25c

Department of TOBACCO GROWERS

The slogan in the Stemming District is "It is coming our way."

James N. Banks, secretary, in the Henderson Gleaner says:

At the last meeting of the executive committee it registered two very important orders addressed to all the members in the five counties embraced in the association.

First—That the remnant of the 1907 pooled tobacco be steadily pushed to delivery to the end that the season might be closed on April 10.

Second—The committee gives fair warning: The books will be closed on May 1, and after May 10 the association's secretary will reject any pooling papers tendered.

The profits of the American Tobacco Company for the year ending December, 1907, is reported by the treasurer to have been $27,371,010.

During 1908 the United States Department of Agriculture will conduct experiments in Connecticut, New York, Ohio, California, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama and Texas for the purpose of improving types of tobacco, determining best fertilizers to use, proper rotation of crops, curing, judging and testing. Much of the effort will be toward better and larger production, but none toward profitable selling. While the National Government is thus engaged with its great sums of public money the growers in Kentucky are making strenuous efforts to control production to force fair prices. What an anomalie!

From the News-Herald, Owenton, Ky., we print the following:

At a called meeting of the board of council of the city of Owenton, Ky., meeting March 16, 1908, the following members were present: W. A. Lee, mayor; J. T. Walker, Dr. J. F. Rees, B. F. Holbrook, Frank Fullilove and J. B. Martin. At said meeting the independent tobacco buyers in and near Owenton were invited and were present. The tobacco situation was discussed at length and it was the unanimous opinion of the board of council and buyers present that it would be for the best interests of the city and county for the independent buyers to cease buying any more tobacco either pooled or non-pooled, and all of said buyers agreed not to purchase any of said tobacco and will close their business as soon as all of their outstanding purchases (which are very small) shall have been delivered. On motion meeting adjourned.

W. A. Lee, Mayor.
Jno. B. Martin, Clerk.

It is believed that this action will bring peace to the warring factions in Owen county. The paper also says "there is much rejoicing on the part of the citizens" and it is considered a great victory for the Society of Equity.

A bill, called the "Crecelius Bill," which provides a fine of $250 for purchasing or selling pooled tobacco that remained in the grower's possession, passed the Kentucky Legislature and awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

TO KENTUCKY READERS

Reply to S. B. Robertson

A. C. Schooler of Pleasant Home, Ky., writes as follows:

Mr. J. A. Everitt.

Dear Sir and Friend—When I say friend I mean it, for I believe you have done more for our society than any one. Find enclosed a clipping from Louisville Courier Journal from S. B. Robertson, secretary. I thought perhaps you would not see it. I don't believe some things he says.

The clipping referred to me to comment on is as follows:

Secretary Robertson assures his fellow Kentuckians that Mr. Barnett is still the president of the A. S. of E.

Why, bless him, we never said he was not. All we said was that he resigned, and so he did. It is considered that as long as a resignation is not accepted the person is the officer. As Barnett's resignation was to be held over until the February meeting of the board, and as at that meeting they did not have a quorum, hence could not transact any business, we suppose Barnett is president yet. For the same reason he is likely to remain president until another set of officers are elected.

But why all this ado about a president? Barnett has been at headquarters only three times since the convention and each time about three days, so he is not cutting much of a figure in the society's affairs. Robertson wants to deceive the people by saying Mr. Barnett is the president when we said he resigned. Mr. Robertson, did President Barnett resign?

Mr. Everitt never pledged his support to any officers who would conduct themselves as the officers of the A. S. of S. have and he never did indorse in advance, viz.: on Wednesday, the middle of the day, the subsequent actions of that convention. Let this be final. If I would indorse then, I would be a traitor to every true member and you don't need to be in doubt where Mr. Everitt stands. He is always found on the side with truth, justice and equity and for the TRUE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY, not for a substitute or revised edition.

There is no fifty-year contract fastened on the society. But Mr. Everitt was right in opposing the attempts of that convention to annul a contract for an official paper that 99 per cent of the members wanted.

The second convention is referred to elsewhere in this issue. Read about it on third page. Your eyes will be opened if they are still closed.

Not a member whose name was reported to Up-to-Date Farming with subscription for 1907 has been dunned. Why don't Secretary Robertson explain the discrepancy of over a thousand names of members who he says paid the 1907 dues not being on the official paper subscription list? Why don't Robertson explain this? As long as Mr. Everitt submits quietly to be defrauded and have the members defrauded, and quietly bears abuse all is well. But as soon as he tells the truth then his enemies resort to falsification to deceive the members.

It is no credit to the Kentucky State convention to indorse the actions of the national convention. The Kentucky delegates to the national convention have got just two horns to close on. They either will back up the conspiracy that dominated that convention or repudiate it. They will either have to stand for Speer, Mulholland, Tubbs, Drayton, Nelson, Gentner, the Walrods and some others who run the convention, or repudiate them. At this stage of the proceedings we don't care much which they do, as it is a personal matter with the delegates. The members of the society can't be fooled all the time.

Will Mr. Robertson give proof that Mr. Everitt was opposed to pooling? This is strange when the idea was fundamental with the society, and that I was opposed to reduction of acreage when it was fundamental also with the society. I wrote, before S. B. Robertson probably ever heard of the scoiety, that **when a known surplus existed the acreage can be reduced."** But the farmers must be deceived. It won't do to have the farmers know the truth.

The Equity Farm Journal is not the official paper of the society, **except by the proclamation of a few individuals who have determined to consign Mr. Everitt and Up-to-Date Farming to oblivion.** Why? Answer: Because they could not force them to depart from the true A. S. of E. plan. It is about time for the members to assert their manhood and independence and not be deceived against their own best interests.

Mr. Everitt's purpose is to save the American Society of Equity. Was there any complaint about the growth of the society before Tubbs jumped the track and Speer took charge of organization? You old members, be honest now with yourselves and answer this question.

In conclusion, and we are sorry it is so, if you support the new edition of the A. S. of E. or any part of it, you are supporting something that the 1907 revolutionary convention LEGISLATED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

What are you intending to read next year? There are lots of papers, and they all read very much alike, but in Up-to-Date you find things that we know you like to read; they are truths you ought to know, but you don't find them in any other paper—Up-to-Date is not like any other paper. We are sure you will continue to read it, and that you will do us the favor to ask your neighbor to read it. Help us and we'll help you.

Winter tramping by stock in the pastures is responsible for the fact that pasture lands so soon grow up to weeds. It injures any land for stock to tramp it when it is muddy.

"Here's the way business men out West are talking.

"By Golly, Boys, She's Coming Fine."—says "Bill" Galloway, of Waterloo, Iowa, in telling about sales of his Galloway Wagon Box Manure Spreader—general business and the fertilizing subject.

"Farmers everywhere in this country are sending to me for my Galloway Spreader on 30 days' test at my risk. It fits any wagon truck and with my seven distinct patents is a great winner. I'm getting thousands of voluntary testimonial letters on the successes of my spreader as a most practical worker and lightest draft. I'm shipping thousands of Galloways direct from my factory to every state in the Union. I've got the factory that can make 'em right and I ship promptly on 30 days' free trial and the farmer keeps his money in his own pocket. All I've got to do anywhere to sell my Galloway is just spread the news. No notes. No obligations to keep my Galloway after 30 days' test.

"If you don't like it I pay the freight both ways. If you do keep it, you get my $25,000 bond guarantee that my Galloway is all that I claim for it—best materials — best workmanship — built to last years and work successfully. Besides that you know what it will do by trying it first. Here's one of them. Listen to it.

Claremont, Minn., Dec. 29, 1907.

Mr. Wm. Galloway, Waterloo, Ia. Dear Sir: I must say that the spreader I bought of you last spring is a grand spreader. I have spread all kinds of manure and even hard, frozen chunks and it will scatter anything of manure, and you can't break it. My neighbors all have large ones and they are always breaking down and the Galloway is the one you cannot break. I have a pair of three-year-old colts that weigh 950 pounds apiece and they will handle it easy. Now, if you wish to use this you can. Wishing you a Happy and Prosperous New Year. Yours truly. D. HISSAM.

"Right **now**, for 30 days only, (and this offer **stops** in just 30 days) I'll **prepay** the freight on one of my Galloways to every reader of this paper who writes me for my special proposition.

"Just write me your name and address on a postal—spend 1 cent to save $50—and I'll send you my Special Freight Prepaid Proposition and my new big Red Hot 1908 Galloway Manure Spreader Catalog free.

"Every farmer ought to have this big free book of mine, all about the fertilizing subject and about my Galloway Spreaders.

"I also keep your name on my free mailing list so I can send you all other literature free from time to time on the **fertilizing** subject, Government reports, improvments, etc., etc. Just write to me personally and say you want my free book and special proposition. It will pay you to know about this, and get both. Address, Bill Galloway, President, The William Galloway Company, Waterloo, Iowa, 509 Jefferson Street."

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Dec. '07. If this date, or an earlier date is on your wrapper you will not receive another copy of Up-to-Date Farming unless you renew NOW. Renewal rate 50 cents to any subscriber.

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Although it costs me 8c to mail every one of these Books, yet I'll send you one **FREE** just because I want you to know about my Celebrated **SPLIT HICKORY BUGGIES**—Made to Order—Sold Direct from my Factories on 30 Days' Free Trial—Guaranteed Two Years.

Over 125,000 Split Hickory Vehicles are now in use—giving satisfaction in every part of the country.

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THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., Station 99 **Columbus, Ohio.**

H. C. PHELPS President. *Write For Split Hickory Buggy Book Today Free*

GOOD MORNING,

Have You an Equity Chair?

Readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING are Delighted with the opportunity to earn one of these grand Equity Chairs. Read Our Offer. **FREE**

This is an offer that doesn't come often. It will not do to delay. Start your club this very day. It will surprise you how easily you can get one of these grand chairs is yours—or both for a little effort. Note the thickness of the pieces in each. Not a thin stick used—made stronger than seems necessary.

EQUITY MORRIS CHAIR

This is one of the finest Morris chairs you have ever seen. It is made of finest materials. The back adjusts automatically. No rods, ratchets or springs. Made of quarter-sawed oak and the frame is as nearly indestructable as it is possible to make it—full piano finish and hand carved. Back is reversible.

WHY? We want to quadruple the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING at once so it can compel profitable prices for the 1908 crops. Each new subscriber means added power; each new one makes each former subscriber more powerful, individually. That's our reason. **HERE'S OUR PLAN:** You want one of these chairs, we know you do. These are two of the most beautiful, most comfortable chairs you ever saw. They are honest chairs. The best material in each of them. They will be the pride of every possessor and a joy forever. The regular subscription price of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is 50 cents a year. It's worth it, too, as subscribers know. But others who have not read it don't know its value. It is these people we want to reach until it goes to every farm home in the country. You know them. Some of them are your neighbors. We calculate 30 or more are your neighbors. So we are going to make it worth your while to get them to subscribe. Read the following great offer.

OUR OFFER **FOR 30 YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS AT FIFTY CENTS EACH WE WILL SEND YOUR CHOICE OF THE CHAIRS ON THIS PAGE.** As soon as you see these photo reproductions of the chairs on this page, the word "Equity" on the front, and read the true descriptions, you will want one or both of them. We know you will. Won't they set your sitting room off, though? They are not too fine for any room, but their chief recommendations are strength, durability and comfort. They are appropriate in any place, no matter how plain or exquisite the furniture of the home.

There are 30 or more people in each community who can be secured as subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you explain that it is the only farm paper that teaches the **marketing end of farming.** Every farmer ought to take this one paper no matter how many others he takes, because it is in a class by itself and is cultivating a field heretofore neglected. **And this field is the one that grows the crop of dollars.**

IF YOU BEGIN A CHAIR IS SURELY YOURS

You may say, Oh, I cannot get 30 subscribers; there is no use to begin. But you do not know until you make a real, genuine effort. You know that every farmer **OUGHT** to take UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Since this is so, why cannot you get his subscription? But suppose you don't get 30, you can get the chair anyhow. For instance, if you get only 10 subscribers send us 50 cents each, $5.00, and $5.00 cash extra, and either chair will be sent you; or 15 subscribers and $3.75 cash extra; or 20 subscribers and in addition $2.50 cash; or 30 subscribers and no extra cash. Subscriptions may be new or renewal.

LOCAL UNIONS INTERESTED

There are a great many local unions that this offer ought to interest. One or both of the chairs would be a great acquisition to the meeting hall, or we would send two alike, if preferred. The president and secretary would appreciate them very much. If your local union has not paid up yet, this is your opportunity. If the secretary will send 30 names for UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 50 cents each, either chair will be sent, or a less number and the small cash payment as explained.

DESCRIPTION OF CHAIRS

The photographs very faintly show the good points of these chairs. They are strong and massive and the lines are simple and attractive. Very handsomely designed, and made from the very best selected heavy quartered oak, full piano golden oak finish, and highly rubbed and polished. Seat is made of steel construction, with six 5-inch coiled springs.

ROCKER is upholstered in genuine fine black Chase leather, which is guaranteed for ten years, and filled with curled hair.

MORRIS CHAIR is upholstered in finest Velour, of green and black or red and black, and is guaranteed to keep its shape. Every article used in the construction of these chairs is high-class—made to last.

They are each equipped with patent adjustable back which marks the greatest improvement in chair manufacturing in 20 years. They are perfectly automatic, adjusting themselves to your every movement. You simply lean backward or forward or lie at rest and the chair follows. No rods, no ratchets, no levers or springs. Chairs cannot get out of order. These are simply two of the best chairs ever manufactured. Strong and durable, built for solid and enjoyable comfort. Something you will use for a lifetime, and be prouder of the longer you have it. Surely they are worth a little of your time.

WHY NOT BEGIN TODAY?

We ask you to work in a good cause. An "Equity" chair is worth the trouble, to say nothing about the sentiment that will always associate with it and the consciousness of having benefited every member of your club. We want every secretary, every organizer and many others to possess an "Equity" chair.

There are many spare hours and rainy, cold or odd days when you can't do anything but hang around the house. These are the times to earn an "Equity" chair and on these days you will find your neighbors in the house also and possibly grumbling because prices are down. The best way to boost prices is to boom the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

WE WANT TO MULTIPLY THE CIRCULATION OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING BY FOUR AND DO IT BEFORE THE 1908 CROPS ARE HARVESTED.

We believe it can be done. Let us go at it to win and it will be done. Then we will have profitable prices for the 1908 crops and YOU will have one of these beautiful, luxurious "Equity" chairs to sit in when you enjoy well-earned prosperity that you cannot reach in any other way.

The chair is all ready to ship. Send in your club as soon as possible. If you cannot get enough at once, send what you can get and the balance in cash and then hold the cash back as you send others. Let us know if you are going to get an "Equity" chair.

MORRIS ROCKER

The photograph very faintly shows the good points of this splendid Rocker. It is strong and massive. Back is patent adjustable—perfectly automatic. If you want to lie down press back and with little effort the trick is done. Cannot get out of order. It is upholstered with genuine black Chase leather which is guaranteed 10 years. Made of quarter-sawed oak, full piano finish.

You May Want Both Chairs and it will take double the club to earn one of each. Or get ONE now and start in on another club for the other. You can do it as well as anyone else. Start today. See old subscribers for renewals; get new ones.

Other Benefits Nearly all the people who embrace our offer for an "Equity" Morris chair will be farmers. If we succeed in quadrupling the circulation it will give us nearly three-quarters of a million subscribers. This number of farmers reading this paper and knowing the minimum prices that will be set on the next crop, can compel profitable prices.

Don't Delay It behooves you to not delay. We have chairs for as many as earn them. To the alert and enterprising always goes the best rewards. A word to the wise is sufficient.

We want everyone to help. Don't think this is addressed to "the other fellow." It is a chance for YOU to sceure a luxurious chair and to increase the circulation of the best farm paper for farmers in the country.

We are depending on YOU, reader. Help us and help yourself.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Chair Dept. D. **INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**

OUR GRAND 1908 OFFER

NEW LUMBER

Bought at Forced Sales from Manufacturers. It makes us Headquarters for Thousands of Genuine Bargains in Lumber and Building Supplies. We save you money.

FIFTY MILLION FEET AT REDUCED PRICES

BIG SPECIAL SALE

Save 30 to 60 Per Cent. Buy Direct. Building Supplies of Every Kind.

The Chicago House Wrecking Co. purchased at forced sales, 50,000,000 feet of new lumber. We are making special concessions to those who buy at once. Our prices today are far lower than prices have been for years. Order now for immediate or future use. Quick action will save you big profits. Remember prices elsewhere, which are even now high, are bound to rise. We can quote you 30 to 60 per cent better prices for the same lumber than can be sold by your local dealer. We guarantee every carload to be exactly as represented. Inspection of our lumber stock invited.

Call at our warehouse and yards at Chicago and see the lumber we are offering and you will recognize that it is all we say of it. Make your own selection and see it loaded. It is not necessary to come to Chicago, however, unless you wish to. ***We can fill your order by mail*** with just what you want and guarantee you absolute satisfaction. Ours is the largest direct to consumer lumber headquarters in the world. We sell millions of feet annually. Orders filled from every part of the United States. No matter where you live you can save money by supplying your building wants here.

Balustrades, Barn Sash, Bath Room Outfits, Beams, Boards of all sizes, Building Paper, Casing, Ceiling, Cement, Flooring, Gable Ornaments, Glass, Green House Material, Hardware, Heating Apparatus, Hot Bed Sash, Imitation Brick Siding, Joists, Lathing, Mantels and Fire Places, Moulding, Nails, Paint, Pipe, Plumbing Material Porch Work, Roofing, Scantling, Sheathing, Shingles, Siding, Stair Work, Storm Windows, Studding, Timber, Water Supply Outfits, Window Frames and Sash, Wire.

We do not figure fancy prices, but quote figures that command your patronage. Whether your order is large or small we can save you money on it. Our tremendous business of millions of dollars annually is your best guarantee of complete satisfaction of every purchase from us. In our enormous stock of new lumber of every kind we have just what you need for every purpose. Don't buy a stick of material until you get our prices. We offer you everything in the lumber and building supply line needed for residences, farm homes, stores, churches, barns, out-buildings of every kind, sidewalks and fencing. In short any kind of a structure requiring lumber, at from 30 to 60 per cent less than your local dealers or lumber yards, ask for it.

FREE!

Building and Barn Plans— Architects Advice

Lac Qui Parte Riverside Stock Farm,
Madison, Minn., Jan. 14, 1908.

The carload of lumber I ordered of you, got here and I find it is better than I expected. I am well pleased with it. There were many people to inspect it. Three of the parties told me they would place an order with you. I saved very nearly $200.00 on the carload. —T. B. MEAD.

Silver Creek, Neb., March 4, 1908.

Car of lumber I ordered from you received and unloaded yesterday. We were pleased with it. Mr. Antrim helped me unload and he will order a car right away and two other men said they will order soon. —DANA D. LITTLE.

Frankford, Ind., Feb. 13, 1908.

My car of lumber arrived yesterday and am very much pleased with same. I am going to build a house later and you will be quite sure of the bill. Quite a few people who saw this lumber, said they were going to order of you.

Thanking you for better lumber than expected, I am, —T. C CHAMBERS.

Janesville, Wis., March 4, 1908.

I received the car of lumber and have it all hauled home and it is all right. I am well satisfied. —J. M. HUGUNIN.

FREE!

Building and Barn Plans— Architects Advice

IMPORTANT! Send Us Your Lumber Bill For Our Estimate. IMPORTANT!

Make up a list of what you need. Send it to us for our price. If you are putting up a building of any kind whatsoever let us figure with you. ***Our prices talk louder than words.*** Have your carpenter or contractor send us your list of what is needed if he has charge of your building. Don't pay exorbitant prices to the lumber trust with their long line of lumber yards all over the country. Don't let the local dealer soak you with his heavy profit. Remember: Chicago House Wrecking Company buys millions of feet at a time under circumstances of forced sales which mean sacrificed prices and enables us to sell even as low as cost without loss. You take no chances in dealing with the Chicago House Wrecking Company. Whether for $1 or $10,000 your order will be filled carefully. Our lumber and supplies are guaranteed exactly as represented. If you have no need for a whole carload yourself, get your neighbors to club in with you. By buying a carload you can save all kinds of money on freight charges. We have railroad trains running through our main warehouses and buildings and can load a car to good advantage for you. You can include in this same car, pipe, plumbing material, roofing, wire, fencing, furniture, hardware and merchandise of every kind.

We also furnish you building and barn plans absolutely free upon request. Write us for any information or advice you want and we will have our staff of architects answer every inquiry promptly. Our free book of plans is sent if you mention this paper. We simplify your building proposition.

Our business demands quick action. We must keep our stocks moving. This means prompt shipment — no annoying delays. Let us help you lay out your plans. We will relieve you of every detail. That is what our Special Builder Service is for. Be sure and send us your lumber bill for our estimate. Feel free to write for anything you want to know along the line of building and building supplies. All questions cheerfully answered.

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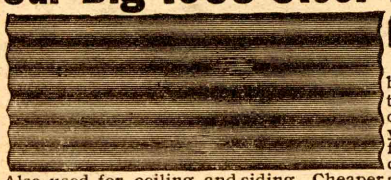
WE PURCHASE OUR GOODS AT SHERIFFS' and RECEIVERS' SALES

Don't Build Your House, Barn, Store, Corn Cribs, Church, Etc., without getting our big lumber offer.

Our Big 1908 Steel Roofing Offer



100 SQ. FT. $1.50

Most economical and durable roof covering known. Easy to lay, no tools but a hatchet or hammer. Will last many years with ordinary care. Ideal for houses, barns, stores, churches and out-buildings. Also used for ceiling and siding. Cheaper and lasts longer than shingles. ***Lightning, Water and Fire Proof.*** Will stand the elements best of all. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Will not taint rain-water. We are headquarters for roofing. Our prices defy competition. Read our offer: Absolutely perfect, brand new, No. 15 grade, semi-hardened Steel Roofing and Siding per 100 sq. ft. ***$1.50.*** Each sheet 24 in. wide and 24 in. long. Our prices on corrugated, like illustration, 22 in. wide and 24 in. long ***$1.75.*** For 25 cents per sq. additional we furnish sheets 6 and 8 ft. long. Steel pressed brick siding per sq. ***$2.00.*** Fine steel beaded ceiling, per sq. ***$2.00.*** Can furnish standing Seam or "V" crimped.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT to all points East of Colorado except Oklahoma, Texas and Indian Territory. Quotations to other points on application. This freight prepaid proposition only refers to the steel roofing offered in this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We will send this roofing to any one answering this advertisement C. O. D., with privilege of examination if you send 25 per cent of the amount you order in cash; balance to be paid after material reaches your station. If not found as represented refuse the shipment and we will refund your deposit.

Lowest Prices on Millwork Supplies, Roofing, Water Supply Outfits, Paints, Plumbing Supplies, Hardware, Heating Outfits, Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Etc.

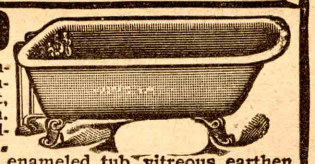
GUARANTEED PAINT, 85c PER GALLON.

A paint that is a paint. Not the cheap kind. Made of best materials. Ground in pure linseed oil. Every gallon backed by our five year binding guarantee. You run no risk in using our "Premier" Brand Paint. We duplicate your order free of charge at any time within five years if it is not up to our guarantee.

1 Gallon Can ..... 98c per gallon
5 Gallon Bucket ..... 95c per gallon
Half Barrels (25 gal.) ..... 88c per gallon
Barrels (50 gal.) ..... 85c per gallon

Send for free color card and estimates.

Bath Tubs, $6.00



300 "New Style" metal tubs, finest galvanized steel, finished inside with Special white japanned enamel. Nicely finished outside. Heavy wood rim. Length 5 ft. While they last, ***$6.00.*** 5½ ft. ***$6.40.*** Handsome porcelain tubs with 3-in. roll rim. Seamless. White enameled on inside, finest nickel-plated fittings, each ***$14.*** Full line of other tubs up to ***$25.***

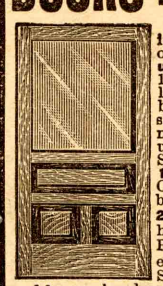
BATH ROOM OUTFITS $25. With steel enameled tub, vitreous earthen closet bowl, polished hardwood seat and tank, handsome enameled lavatory, all nickle trimmings, complete, ready to install, ***$25.*** Other complete combinations at ***$37.50, $50.00, $54.00*** up to ***$150.00.***

PLUMBING MATERIAL ALL KINDS at prices that do not represent original cost of production. We buy at Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales only. Cast Iron Enameled Sinks, up from ***$1.25.*** One piece Enameled Iron Sinks, back and nickle plated faucets, ***$11.00.***

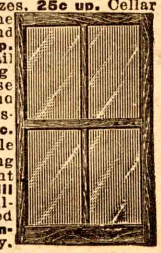
Rubberized-Galvo Roofing, $1.25 per 108 Sq. Ft.

The greatest Roofing value on earth. No higher grade manufactured. Unexcelled as to quality, wear and economy. Easy to put on. Requires no previous experience. Can be put on over shingles without removing them. Does not require a coating after it is on the roof. Weather-proof and fire-proof. Contains no coal tar, residuum or injurious compositions. This roofing is bought direct from manufacturers and is usually sold at double our prices. It is guaranteed to give lasting service. Rubberized-Galvo Roofing is slate color, tough, leather-like material, made of a combination of wool felt and highest grade of natural, pure asphalt. Makes buildings warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Not affected by acids or gases. Has rubbery surface and on this account we call it Rubberized-Galvo Roofing. It toughens and hardens with age. We furnish with each order, sufficient cement to make the laps and large head nails to put it on with. It is appropriate for any kind of building. **1 ply per sq., $1.25. 2 ply per sq., $1.40. 3 ply per sq., $1.75.** These prices are per sq. of 108 sq. ft. and are F. O. B. Cars, Chicago. Also have in stock 1000 sqs. of pure asphalt rock surfaced roofing, bought by us at manufacturers' sale. Put up two to five lengths to a roll and each roll contains 108 sq. ft. Price per 108 sq. ft., including nails and caps, **$1.50.** Red, rosin-sized, Building Paper per roll of 500 sq. ft., **45c.** Slaters Roofing Felt, per roll of 500 sq. ft. **75c.** Write for free samples.

DOORS 40c WINDOWS 20c



1,000 Good Doors, various sizes, secured by us in connection with dismantling operations, most of them with hardware. Prices range from **40c up.** Fancy front doors, all designs, **$1.50 up.** 10,000 window sash, **20c up,** all sizes. Complete line of everything in mill work. All brand new, best quality. Barn sash, 6 sizes, **25c up.** Cellar sash, **37c up.** Clear yellow pine mouldings, **20c** per 100 ft. and up. Porch columns, **54c up.** Stair newells, **$1.78.** Stair rail **10c** per ft. Pilaster casing O. G. base, **1 3-4c** per ft. Base blocks, **4c** each. Quarter Round **20c** per 100 ft. Hardwood thresholds, **4c.** Porch brackets, **3c.** Porch spindles, **4c.** We handle everything in the Building Supply Line, including light and heavy hardware. **Send us your lumber bill for our estimate.** Ask for our new special millwork catalog. It prices everything needed for building purposes. **Sent FREE if you mention This Paper.** Send us your order today.



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I saw this advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming.

Send me free of all cost your 500-Page Catalog.

Address **Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill.**

OUR NEW 500-PAGE CATALOG NO. 204 FREE

This Wonderful Bargain Book is just out and ready to be sent to you at once. It is a book such as every shrewd buyer must have. ***500 pages*** with thousands of items of the very best merchandise and supplies bought at Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales. It will pay you to keep it handy. Its pages contain a full record of what we still have on hand from the wonderful St. Louis Worlds' Fair. Merchandise, machinery and supplies, articles for everyone. You will find it useful in the home, in the workshop or in the office. Write today.

Cut out coupon in corner. Fill in answers to questions. Sign your name and address in full and mail to us. We will send you our big Catalog Free upon receipt of coupon and answer all inquires promptly.

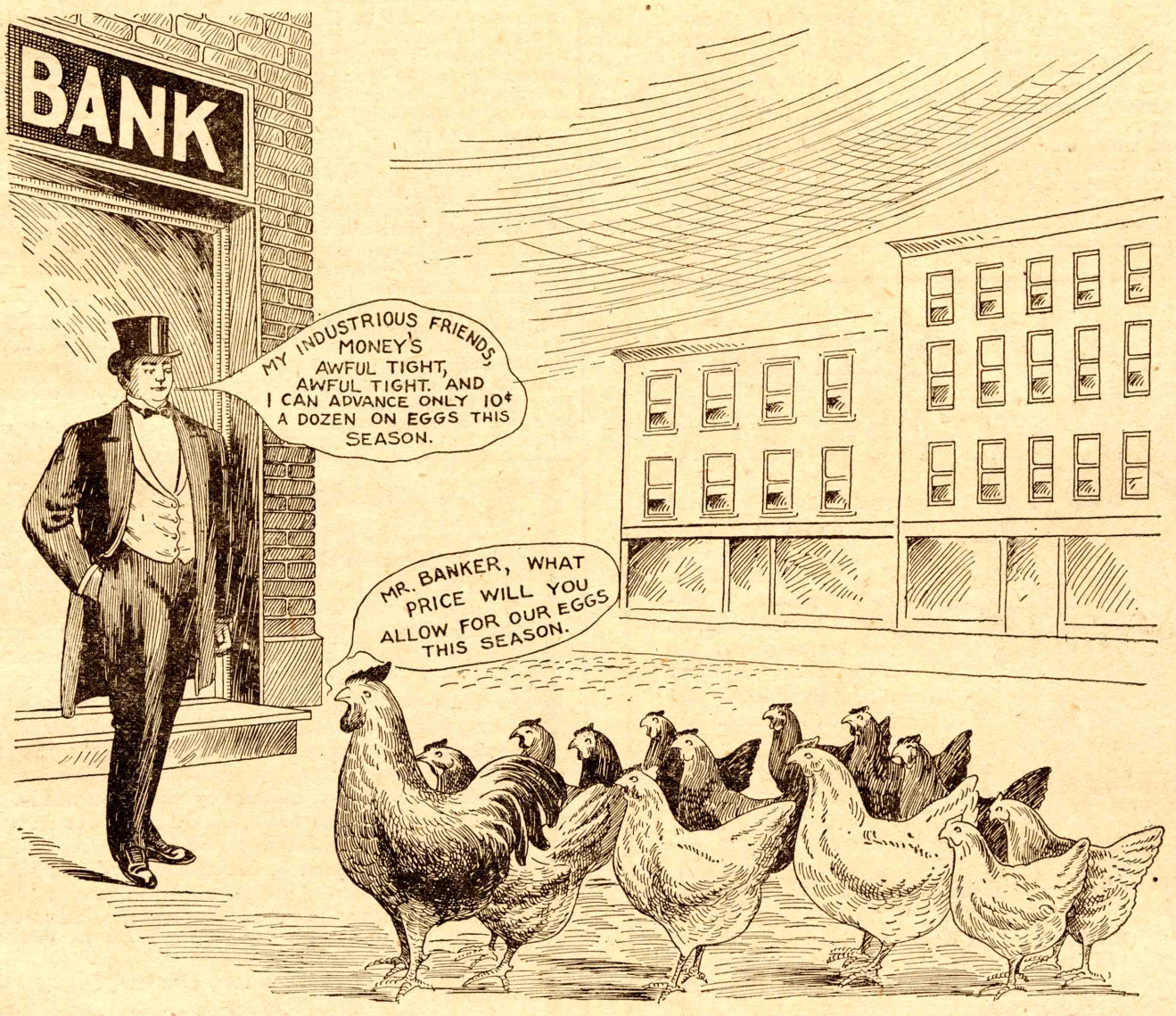
CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY, 35th and Iron Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, APRIL 15, 1908 | Number 8

Making the Price For Eggs



WE presume more people in the United States are interested in the price that shall be paid for eggs than that which shall be paid for any other one commodity; and as a rule, the people most interested in that price depend more exclusively upon it for their income than any other. It would seem the price of such an article should always be on an equitable basis, and if there is any law, natural or otherwise, that fixes prices, the price of this commodity should be fixed in accordance therewith. But it is not. A meeting was held not long since at Des Moines, Iowa, a meeting of buyers and shippers, not of producers, who claimed and exercised the right to say how much should be paid for eggs, the president announcing that a price (naming it) had been "decided upon." Whom do you suppose had been cousulted before the price had been "decided upon?" Not the hen, though the prime factor in the production. Not the farmer who furnished the corn to feed the hen. Not the farmer's wife or daughter who cared for the hen and gathered the eggs, which were her chief dependence for "things of her own," as well as for much of the groceries for the family consumption, and some of the

(*Continued on page 2*)

MAKING THE PRICE FOR EGGS

(*Continued from page* 1)

clothing for the children. None of these were consulted. Who then? Read:

Mr. Douglas of Connecticut said, after a careful canvass for two weeks among New England bankers, it was his conviction they would be very particular about advancing money, and therefore buyers could not pay a high price for eggs.

Mr. Purcell of Chicago said:

On account of the condition of New York and New England banks, which are absolutely rotten, the Chicago banks would be extremely conservative in the matter of loans, making it necessary that the price of eggs be held low.

So the banks that were never known to feed a hen or hatch a chicken, were the powers consulted, and their rulings determined the price of eggs!

We are reporting this matter exactly as the meeting was reported by the Associated Press. Neither the producers nor the consumers had a word to say about the price. In the estimation of these people, it was enough for the producers to furnish the eggs without troubling themselves as to what they should receive for them, and it was enough for the consumers to pay the price charged or do without eggs.

This is a situation that must strike our readers, especially the woman whose heritage the poultry and its products usually is, as something rather peculiar. But that is not the only American industry that depends upon the banks and suffers because of adverse action by them. The fact is, as an industrial nation, we are a bank ruled and money governed people. The masses may plan, labor and execute, but they must look to the money holding powers for the result of it all.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A. EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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But the important lesson in this work of the Des Moines convention is, that the price of eggs is not an accident, that it is not determined by any law, that it is made by human beings and made arbitrarily; that supply and demand cut no figure in it, that the buyers are using some one else's money, and that they must obey those who furnish the money. Anyone who would expect equity under such circumstances ought to live in a purer world than this.

What does it mean? That market commodities are the playthings of speculation; that greed takes toll of them when they leave the hand of the producer and that it takes another toll when they go to the table of the consumer. In other words, the producing and consuming masses of the entire country are taxed at will by a horde of the most worthless citizens the country has: the gamblers on 'Change. One must almost despair of the courage and intelligence of a people that permits such a condition to exist.

And the remedy for this evil, as for practically all others that afflict the masses today, is in the hands of the farmers of our country. Why will they not exercise their right to regulate and power to remedy? They will when they stop following demogogues.

WITH UP-TO-DATE'S PUBLISHER

The "Subscription Blank" or "Renewal Blank" as sent with recent numbers was not intended for those whose subscriptions are paid in advance. This should be evident, but we make this explanation for the benefit of those who did not understand. UP-TO-DATE is mailed by a machine, and if we want the blanks to go to some we must put them in all the papers.

Enclose address clipped from your wrapper when renewing, if convenient. Write name and full address, *including county*, very plainly. If you cannot write plainly, then print the letters. Care on the part of correspondents will aid greatly in securing correct service.

The subscription price of UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been reduced from $1.00 to 50 cents.

Any subscriber in arrears to a date previous to 1908 can cancel all arrearage and pay in advance to the end of 1908 for 50 cents. Subscriptions expiring in 1908 will be extended one year from expiration on receipt of 50 cents.

If you approve of the mission of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, write for terms to club raisers and help to extend its circulation.

We have had a large demand for extra copies of April 1 number containing the article "Driven to Desperation," or "A Long Distance View of the Kentucky Night Riders." We still have some copies and will supply them at 1 cent a copy.

If your subscription expired January, 1908 (see address on wrapper), you will receive only one more number after this one. Of course we need not say that we hope all such will renew at once. If your subscription expired February, March or April, we also hope for a renewal at once.

We again remind our subscribers to always give their county when they write to us. Our correspondence and orders are filed by State, county, postoffice and name. The *county* plays an important part in the system.

Shall Be Damned

"Although I'm not with gospel crammed,
The Scripture plainly says,
The people surely shall be damned
Who do not mend their ways."

BURNS.

[Burns had in mind the farmers who wil not join the F. S. of E.—ED.]

Start on a New Line

Regular trains are now operated on the new Pacific Coast Line as far as Mobridge, Lemmon, Hettinger, Bowman, and Marmarth, in the Dakotas; to Terry, Miles City, Musselshell and Harlowton, in Montana.

Homeseekers' Excursion

Tuesday, April 21,

Tickets good 21 days and stop-overs allowed. Investigate **NOW** the openings in farming, stock raising and mercantile work along the **PACIFIC COAST EXTENSION** of the

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

On above date the round-trip fare from Chicago will be $26.90 to Mobridge; $30 to Lemmon, Hettinger, Bowman and Marmarth; $39 to Harlowton; $40 to Moore and Lewistown, in the Judith Basin, Montana. Fares to other points quoted on request.

Maps and descriptive books regarding the opportunities in this new country free for the asking.

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The bodily, mental and moral welfare of the enlisted men in the Navy is cared for in every way. Every officer is required to treat the men kindly and help them to advance.

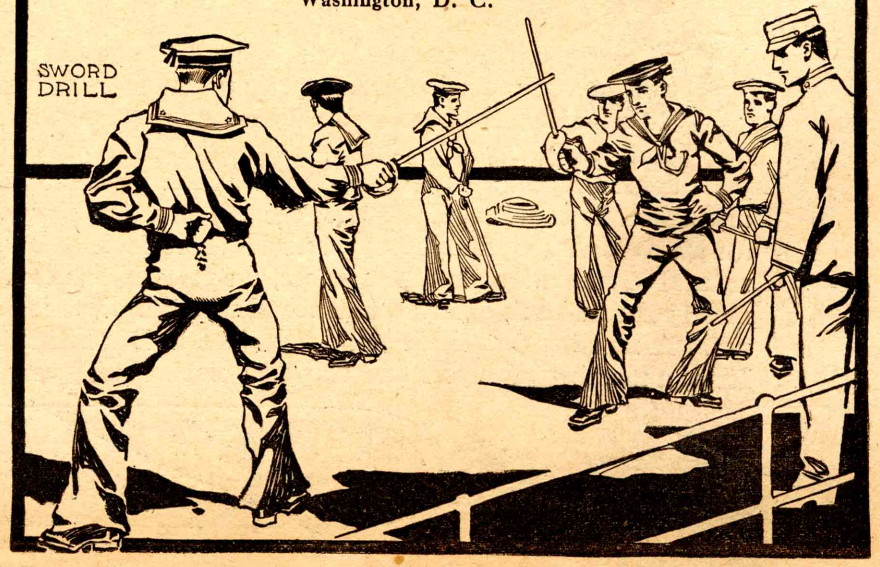
There is frequent change of work and scene in the Navy. The life is a healthful one and by no means all work. There is time for sports, reading and other recreation.

In most respects, the Naval service pays as big rewards as the average man can win in civil life, and has this advantage—it absolutely assures a comfortable living upon retirement from active duty after thirty years' service.

If you enlist without having any trade, you will be sent to a training station and fitted to become a seaman. As an apprentice seaman you will be given a $60 outfit of clothes free and your pay to start will be $16 per month, including board and medical attendance. You can be advanced in time until you receive $75 or $80 a month, together with free board, lodging and medical attendance.

The term of enlistment is four years. Write for detailed information and addresses of Navy Recruiting Stations to

Bureau of Navigation, Desk 7, Navy Department,
Washington, D. C.



UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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Volume XI **INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, APRIL 15, 1908** **Number 8**

VALUE OF HOME ENTERPRISE

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has ever been a champion of home enterprise. Almost every community has within itself the seeds of prosperity if its people only had the resourcefulness and courage to plant and cultivate them. It takes organization and co-operation to do the work, and it requires friendliness toward and equity in our dealings with business and capital to successfully reap the ripened harvest. Where these elements combine and are in lively eercise success is as certain as any other effect to follow cause.

Had George William Curtis been writing to UP-TO-DATE FARMING instead of to the Chicago Record-Herald in describing what has been accomplished in a single county in South Carolina, he could not have more aptly chosen his words to prove the contention of this paper, nor to illustrate what follows the working out of its teaching, wherever that teaching is acted upon no matter who may have been the teacher. We refer to the doctrine that farmers should control their marketing, build up local enterprises and grow up with them. In this South Carolina case the cry was "Bring the mills to the cotton instead of taking the cotton to the mills," and Mr. Curtis thus writes of the result:

The gospel preached on that text impressed many men of capital and enterprise, and the consequences may be seen in the mill villages scattered all over the State, which have done so much to develop the character, improve the morals and promote the material welfare of a large portion of the population, as well as multiply their wealth. To the farmers especially have the mills been beneficial. They have afforded a home market to the cotton, and for everything in the way of food products they could raise. Take Spartanburg county for example, which used to be a lonely and dreary waste without anything that makes existence happy or profitable. The water power that nature supplied caused thirty-seven cotton mills to be built in that county, which annually consume 250,000 bales of cotton, which is five times as much as is raised in the county, and produced $25,000,000 in actual money last year. The mill villages are composed of comfortable frame cottages, neatly painted white or some color, with five or six rooms; and they rent for $1 a room per month to the mill hands. Each cottage has a quarter of an acre of ground, where the family can make a garden, and most of the corporations offer prizes to encourage their tenants in producing the best display of flowers or the greatest value in vegetables.

These cottages, situated on the highlands in the Piedmont country in a mild climate, are infinitely more comfortable than the crowded tenements of the factory towns of the North, and although the wages paid down here are considerably lower, the cost of living corresponds, and the operatives are able to save a good deal of their money if they are thrifty and economical. The fact that they do so is indicated by the $8,000,000 of deposits in the banks of Spartanburg county. But all that money does not belong to the mill families. At least half of it was deposited by the farmers.

About 50,000 bales of cotton are produced in Spartanburg county, which is carted directly to the mills and sold for cash. The money goes into the banks. Before the mills were built cotton was sold to local commission merchants to settle debts for food and clothing, implements and fertilizer, that had been incurred in making the crop. Upon such advances the farmer paid from 6 to 20 per cent and often more interest. Now, instead of paying interest to his commission man, he sells his cotton for cash and draws interest upon his money from the bank. Cotton is high just now. Ten-cent cotton used to be considered better than any gold mine; today cotton is selling at more than 11 cents a pound, and the crop of Spartanburg county is worth from two and three-quarters to three million dollars. To complete their supply the mills buy four times as much more from the farmers of the adjoining counties, and all roads in that section of the State lead to Spartanburg.

In addition to their cotton crop, the farmers have to supply food for a population of 20,000, which has been drawn into the towns and villages around the mills. The pay roll is regular and certain, and about one-half of the wages of the operatives are spent for what the farmer can furnish. He has a steady, certain market, and when he carries a wagon load of garden truck, eggs, poultry, butter and meal to town, he gets cash for it.

A significant fact is that while the mill population seven years ago was 61,468, and that it is now 126,288, there are only eleven more children employed in the mills now than there were then, a positive proof that the people are prosperous and do not have to burden their children with untimely labor.

The above is but a proof of what may be accomplished in an awakened agricultural community. South Carolina had advantages that many other communities have not, easily available water powers, but other communities have advantages South Carolina has not. All have something, and when capital and labor, farmers and merchants, mechanics and professionals, work together in the spirit of enterprise, the key will be found to unlock the storehouse of prosperity.

THE APPLE SITUATION

The apple situation, whether the crop of 1908 be good or bad, is not very reassuring. Orchardists well remember that the crop of 1906 — so large that the apples could not be handled, and that it was alleged the buyers formed a combine to prevent the purchase of enough of the fruit to overstock the speculative market, leaving the remainder to rot in the orchards. Then came the crop of last year so lean in many of the large producing sections that the growers had none for their own use, and there was none at all in such regions for the shipping demand. No one could have expected an oversupply in the winter and spring markets of this year. But early in March the Produce News reported the apple market completely congested. "The apple deal for 1907-08 is a sad, sad tale," said the News, "and it is estimated by the most conservative men in the business that the losses to handlers of apples in the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia this season will go far beyond the $2,000,000 mark." The News avers that there has not been such a disastrous year in apples in the history of the trade as will mark the present season. It is said there is not a man in the trade who bought apples at any time previous to the first of the year who has not lost money.

There was certainly nothing in the crop of last year to foreshadow any such condition, and we are almost ready to believe, though we revolt at such a thought, that the report is manufactured to prepare the way for forcing extremely low prices for the prospective crop of 1908. We confess it is a shame to intimate such a thing, but so much graft has been detected in late years, so many subterfuges have been resorted to, so many misrepresentations have appeared in journals devoted to special lines to deceive the public and play for gains to their backers, that we are almost justified in assuming anything. Market speculators have sent men into the cotton States to make false reports of the cotton crop, and into the wheat producing States to do the same regarding the wheat crop. Less than two years ago such hirelings reported wheat in the Northwest and even in Russia, heaped in piles at the shipping stations, with no protection, because the growers had so much they could do nothing else with it. Of course it was false, all false, but it brought down the price just the same; and if orchardists have apples next fall, and buyers begin to justify inordinately low prices by referring to reports like the above, they may begin to sip the milk in the cocoanut.

But there is a theory on which the above report may be justified, and it speaks but little better for the powers and influences that seem to have a grasp upon the destiny of the country. The following, which we clip from the same publication, seems to point to the second theory:

A year ago last February the movement of apples was very heavy, exceeding 1,500,000 barrels. The report of the movement for this February is not yet out, and while it will be large, it will not be so large as a year ago, and there are several reasons for this. Trade seems to be dull. Consumers can do without apples, which in many instances are used as a luxury.

If that is true the trouble may be real, and it is the result of under consumption, compelled by the bankers' dastardly panic of last fall. The apple is the health-giving luxury of the working people, and throwing millions of these people out of employment prevented their using apples as heretofore and left the fruit a dreg in the storage houses. If this is so, and it must be acknowledged a plausible theory, then every dollar lost by the dealers is chargeable to the present ruinous control of the money of the country, and every dollar the growers may lose because of lower prices next fall is chargeable to the same miserable source. It is a pity the lawmakers will not once in a while turn their faces toward the people instead of keeping them all the time so firmly set toward the powers that rule in wickedness.

But be the trouble what it may, the only remedy lies with the producers. It will only come through a sane system of control outside of the hands of the speculators and maintenance of equitable prices that will keep apples out of the list of luxuries. It is time now to prepare for this by providing storage facilities for the 1908 crop, which, in all probabilities, will be a good one, and organization of the growers that will allow a correct report of the crops to be secured when the price can be set fairly and the distribution intelligently directed.

SOIL EXHAUSTION

Forest destruction is to be greatly deplored, and the whole face of the country, if not the climate and rainfall, is being changed by it. But farmers are responsible for a more damaging thing than that — the exhaustion of the soil. That completed means the starvation of a race. Nature never exhauts soils. She has been building them up through all the years since creation, and would still be doing so if man did not interfere with her plans.

Soils should never be exhausted. Crop after crop may be produced, and each season find the soil more eager to grow another. But it must not be the same crop grown in the same old way every year. What is taken from it must be returned, either by the farmer himself or by the following crop.

Cultivated ground gets bad if it has no humus in it, and that calls for the plowing under of some crop to rot and make vegetable mold. It is likely to get sour and unproductive if it has no potash or phosphorous in it, and that calls for lime, ground rock or bone meal. It gets weak and has "that tired feeling," lacks energy, if it is deficient in nitrogen, and that calls for a few well-administered doses of the legumes—clover, peas, soy beans, alfalfa, etc.

But in any condition it calls for all the barnyard manure you make, and it wants it in such a shape that it can swallow it all. It is hard to properly dish it up without a manure spreader. Land freshly planted, however, given a good, even dressing of barnyard manure with a modern manure spreader, and then well harrowed, is eager to do its best with any crop. Farmers who reduce the above simple outline to practice, may have richer farms the longer they own them, and can never be charged with having robbed the coming generations by impoverishing the soil.

IT IS DIFFICULT

To start over.
To heed advice.
To be generous.
To have charity.
To make an apology.
To obey one's conscience.
To keep a high standard.
To know sham from real.
To keep out of bad habits.
To control a hasty temper.
To look for the silver lining.
To think first and act second.
To admit one is in the wrong.
To feel consideration for others.
To love one's enemy as one's self.
To smile when one has been unfortunate.
To think more of character than reputation.

But we ought to do it.

A BEAN ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

Geo. G. Winans of Hamburg, Mich., State organier, is preparing to organie the principal bean producing counties of that State. These comprise 25 counties as follows:

Allegan, Barry, Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Gennesee, Gratiot, Huron, Ingham, Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Midland, Montcalm, Oakland, Saginaw, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Van Buren, and Washtenaw.

At the recent meeting of the Michigan State union the best conditions that the State ever enjoyed in favor of organization, were produced and Mr. Winans is the man to make the most of them. Capable organizers will engage in this campaign. Write to Mr. Winans and co-operate with him to arrange the campaign, which should be carried out successfully before a bushel of the 1908 crop is ready to market. We have recently received some letters from people who still have their 1907 crops, asking for advice. We cannot give definite advice as long as the growers are not organized. But if each grower will now do his duty, all apprehension about the future price and markets for beans may be spared.

To Escape Criticism:

Do nothing
Say nothing
Be nothing

ELBERT HUBBARD

Semi-Annual Meeting of Michigan State Union American Society of Equity

Meeting called to order by President U. S. Holdridge at 2 p. m.

Invocation by Rev. Niles of Reed City.

President Holdridge with a few appropriate remarks introduced Theodore Schmidt, mayor of Reed City, who gave the welcoming address and presented the convention with a key to the city. The response to the mayor's address was given by Howard Hovey of Hamburg, Livingston county.

President Holdridge then announced that the convention was formally opened subject to the will of the delegates. G. A. Emerson moved to appoint three delegates on credentials. This motion was carried and M. N. Drake, of Trufant; David Roush, Traverse City; W. E. Robinson, Evart, were appointed as such committee. Motion was made and carried that the delegates be seated by counties. The committee on credentials recommended that all persons who have been members within twelve months be seated as delegates. This motion prevailed and the delegates were seated.

The following committees were appointed:

Committee on Order of Business—N. M. Callahan, J. R. Ladd, C. A. Mastin.

Committee on Resolutions—E. W. Van Fleet, Wm. Lowry, F. P. Fox, John Vance.

Committee on Essential Oils—Geo. C. Wattles, Chas. Mastin, L. E. Dufer.

Committee on Beans—G. G. Winans, E. N. Ball, H. Hovey.

Committee on Potatoes—E. P. Fox, J. Vance, F. G. Farr, E. W. Van Fleet, Chas. Richards, N. M. Callahan.

N. M. Callahan announced to the convention that at 7 o'clock in the evening the Board of Trade of Reed City would give a banquet to the delegates of the convention at Congregational Church parlor. While the committees were at work C. A. Windle, national organizer of the A. S. of E., made an address before the convention. Following Mr. Windel, H. B. Sherman of Indianapolis addressed the meeting, after which the convention adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock a. m. April 3.

Morning Session, April 3

Invocation by Rev. Chatfield.

Move to dispense with the calling of the roll of delegates and carried.

Committee on order of business reported and the report was adopted as follows:

Appointment of standing and special committees.

Report of the committee on order of business.

Report of committee on essential oils.

Report of committee on the potato crop.

Reprt of committee on the bean crop.

Report of the special committees.

Report of committee on resolutions.

The committee on essential oils reported on peppermint oil only, as follows:

This branch has been inactive since the winter of 1906. The cause of this inactivity has been the failure of the growers supporting this branch and not marketing according to the plan.

Another cause of not carrying out the original object was advising too high price. While the buyers as a rule expected to pay the price for the 1906 crop and contracts and oil were bought and sold on the basis of the minimum price. At the same time they bluffed and quizzed the market, and the market on peppermint has been down ever since.

Where growers sold for from $2.50 to $2.75 (1906 crop) they increased the 1907 acreage enough so that conditions have remained about the same. As to the 1908 crop, it has become scattered and covers more territory, and without a system of crop reporting we cannot give information that can be relied upon.

This one thing is true: the plan of Equity marketing is bound to win out on all crops.

The report was adopted as above.

Report of the committee on the bean crop. Geo. G. Winans, chairman of the committee, made quite a report verbally as to the work that was done last year in reference to pricing of the bean crop. Mr. Winans stated that Mr. Ball, the second member of the committee, and himself took it upon themselves to issue circulars to be mailed advising the farmers all through the bean-raising section not to sell for less than $1.50 per bushel. Posters were also gotten out and sent to the different bean thrashers in many portions of the district, to be pasted on the machines, so that the growers and every one else could see what the movement was.

Mr. Ball, the second member of the committee, had several conferences with the secretary of the Bean Buyers' Association in Ann Arbor, and it was learned that in many cases the jobbers had contracts to deliver 500 carloads of beans for about $1.35 a bushel, thus fixing the price practically to be paid to the farmers at about $1.00 per bushel. Mr. Allmendinger, secretary of the Buyers' Association, stated that owing to the stand that we had taken in reference to beans at $1.50, it had a decided effect on the market in raising the price. While we claim some advantage by our organization, we also have to admit that the conditions of the weather in damaging the crop made it possible to advance the price for good beans up above $1.50, but the movement had much to do with price-making and there is no reason why Michigan should not control the crop of beans as thoroughly and as easily as Kentucky could the price of Burley tobacco. A considerable credit was given the members of the committee in the efforts they used in forwarding the movement in price-making.

Motion was made to appoint three as a committee on a business men's branch of the organization. This committee consisted of D. C. Richards, H. Hovey and M. N. Drake.

Motion made that the visiting men be allowed to speak during the remainder of the meeting. This motion was carried, and remarks were made by C. M. Barnett, president of the A. S. of E., of Hartford, Ky.; also by J. A. Everitt, publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Remarks were also made by C. A. Windell of Chicago and H. B. Sherman of Indianapolis, Ind.

A communication was read from the Ideal Light and Fuel Company to visit their plant between 6 and 11 o'clock that evening. The invitation was accepted and later many of the members availed themselves of the opportunity.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions offered the following:

We, your committee on resolutions, beg leave to submit the following report:

Whereas, we, the American Society of Equity of Michigan, in convention assembled at Reed City, Mich., this 3d day of April, 1908, realizing after due consideration and mature deliberation that the American farmers, like all other classes of people, are subject to the same form of government as all other classes, hence must be governed and controlled by a majority vote of their representatives. And realizing the importance of a national organization to carry out the noble principles of the A. S. of E. and the necessity of uniting farmers in the various States whose interests are alike, to the end that they may be a greater power in controlling the price of the products they produce, do hereby offer the following resolutions for your consideration:

1. That we indorse without reserve the patriotic and manly course of President Roosevelt as President of the United States in his efforts to suppress the lawless trusts and protect the American citizens in their rights.

2. We heartily indorse the action of our State officers, and pledge to them our hearty support in their fight and effort to place us farmers on the high plain of permanent prosperity, and earnestly beseech all lovers of the principles of the A. S. of E. to aid them in their work.

3. That we extend our thanks to the business men of Reed City for the very cordial reception extended to us on this occasion.

4. That we extend our thanks to Bro. M. M. Callahan of Reed City for the interest he has taken in the arrangements for this meeting.

5. Resolved further, that we extend the right hand of friendship to all classes of men who have honestly endeavored to assist us in the fixing and maintaining of profitable prices for our products.

6. That we heartily indorse the press of this State and county and extend to them our hearty thanks for the wide publication of this meeting.

7. Therefore, be it resolved that we, the American Society of Equity of Michigan, in convention assembled, do now renew our allegiance to the National organization of the American Society of Equity of North America.

Motion was made to accept the resolutions as a whole. Amendment was offered that the articles of the resolutions be taken up separately, and amendment carried.

Motion was made and lost that the convention resolve itself in a committee of the whole.

Motion made and carried that resolutions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 be adopted, if no one offered objection. No objection being offered the same was carried and adopted.

Section 7 was again read by the secretary. The motion was made and seconded that the resolution be accepted as it stood.

Moved and supported that speeches be limited to fifteen minutes. Same carried. A substitute to the original motion was offered by H. Hovey and thus far neither the original nor the substitute were accepted.

As a compromise between the original and the substitute resolution, section 7 was made to read as follows, and the same was adopted:

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the American Society of Equity of Michigan, in convention assembled, do now renew our allegiance to the principles of the society as originated and promulgated by J. A. Everitt; and be it further resolved, in the opinion of this convention, that the best interests of this society can be subserved by the adoption of UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper for the society, and that our national officers and directors be hereby requested to take steps toward discontinuing the Equity Farm Journal and substitute UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Report of committee on potatoes:

1. Resolved, first, that the acreage should be reduced about 10 per cent.

2. That, for potatoes from the field, we recommend a minimum of 40 cents per bushel until November 1. From November 1 to January 1, 50 cents. From that on, 60 cents per bushel.

3. We recommend a careful sorting and grading of all potatoes put on the market.

4. We recommend conservative marketing.

5. Resolved, that the influence of the American Society of Equity has held the price of potatoes as close to the minimum as the financial condition has permitted.

It was recommended that the Secretary of the State Union send blanks for acreage in the spring and for the amount of bushels for the crop in the fall, if such are to be gotten out and had. The secretary was also instructed to urge the local secretaries to be prompt in getting out reports and to use all means possible to interest the growers to join the organization and report their crops at least.

The auditing committee failed to make a complete report, owing to the length of time in which to make it and it was moved by Mr. Callahan that an auditing committee of two be appointed and meet one month previous to the regular meeting in October. This motion was carried and committee was to meet at the office of the secretary.

Moved that the president and secretary prepare a circular letter to be sent to secretaries of local unions.

William E. Robinson moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the Reed City people for the hospitable and entertaining manner in which we were treated while in their city. Vote carried by rising unanimous vote.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet in October.

E. N. BALL, Secretary.

THE DAWN IS BREAKING

The dawn of light is breaking,
The darkness disappears,
The sons of toil are waking
To drive away the fears.
Now all be up and working
With brain and tongue and arm
To make our union lasting
And guard it from all harm.

THE 1908 CONVENTION

Shall it be held in October or in December? By December the dumpers have dumped their crops and a great big club of visible supply has been created. This club will be used all the balance of the year to beat the prices down on the crops the other farmers hold. Dumping must be prevented, if possible. The way to prevent it is to have an early convention, agree on minimum prices and publish them to all the farmers of the country so they may know what to ask and hold for.

Without an early convention and prices set marketing will be like it was before the time of the society—each farmer his own pricemaker. But with prices set each farmer will have something to aspire for and the results must be good even while the organization is numerically weak. Let the convention be in October as heretofore. We want to hear from members and local unions. Discuss this matter in your meetings, resolve and report to this paper.

PANICS AND MEAT PRICES

When farmers and live stock men complain that prices for their stock are low, they are told that prices can not be otherwise on account of the money panic; and when consumers complain that they are required to pay high prices for meats they are told that meats are high "on account of the panic," and that consumers ought to be glad to get meat at any price. That seems to be a little inconsistent, it is true, but inconsistency is no jewel where buying and selling are both made by the same parties.

J. Ogden Armour, one of the packing house kings, went to Europe about a month ago, returning to Chicago only a week or so ago. The first thing that happened after his return is thus told by a Chicago market paper:

Dressed beef advanced $1 a hundred. Mutton and lamb went up from 3 cents to 5 cents a pound. Pork had 2 cents added to its price. The failure to boost pork higher is due to the fact that Chicago has received this winter more hogs than in four years.

When asked why meat prices took such a jump upward, Mr. Armour is reported to have replied:

I found sentiment greatly improved in New York over what it was one month ago. Now there is a complete change. The opening of the Knickerbocker Trust Company seems to have had a great deal of influence on sentiment and sentiment is a wonderful factor in business.

I believe business will improve from now on. Railroad earnings are as small as they can be and the next change will be for the better. I don't mean there will be any sudden change, or that it will be in two weeks, three weeks, or three months, for that matter, but if we have good crops everything will be better and there is no telling what will happen next year.

Mr. Armour is a thrifty man. He sniffs prosperity in the distant air, and he does not propose it shall slip up on him. He knows exactly how to "get there first." The advance made in meat prices on Mr. Armour's return is shown in the following table:

	March 24.	*The week before.*
Prime beef	$6.65	$5.90
Poorer class	5.60	3.60
Pork	5.15	4.40
Mutton	8.15	7.55
Choice lambs	7.50	6.95

The Chicago paper from which we quote tells us the packers say "the advance in meat prices is the aftermath of the recent financial flurry." But there seems to be no "aftermath" reaching out to the pastures and feed lots where the live stock is kept. That "aftermath" will not be apparent there until the prosperity breeze gets here, and then it is as apt to blow down as up.

It is surprising that a million people in a free country, engaged in raising live stock, should allow themselves to be made the playthings of a dozen packers, when the same means employed by the packers, organization, would enable them to control their own business! This condition will not continue longer than the people allow themselves to be influenced by popular agitators, and this will cease when farmers become independent thinkers.

The Farmer's Hope

The farmer's hope, the farmer's aim,
And need, our bond of union be,
And friendly converse feed the flame
That burns for us—bright Equity.

TO DECIPLES OF EQUITY

BEGIN the morning by saying to thyself, I shall meet this day with the busybody, the ungrateful, arrogant, deceitful, envious, unsocial. All these things happen to them by reason of their ignorance of what is good and evil. But I who have seen the nature of the good, that it is beautiful, and of the bad, that it is ugly, can neither be injured by any of them,—for no one can fix on me what is ugly,—nor can I be angry with my neighbor, nor hate him. We are made for co-operation. To act against one another, then, is contrary to nature; and it is acting against one another to be vexed and turn away.—*Aurelius.*

MICHIGAN LADIES' SOCIETY OF EQUITY

About two years ago was started in Wisconsin the Women's Auxiliary to the Society of Equity which is still maintained in that State.

Recently a similar movement was started in Michigan under the name "Michigan Ladies' Society of Equity," with headquarters at East Jordan, Charleovoix county, Michigan. The officers are as follows:

President, Mrs. James Howey, East Jordan; vice president, Mrs. C. A. Masten, Sherwood; secretary, Miss Julia Ball, Hamburg; treasurer, Mrs. Matthew Hamilton, Williamsburg; directors, Mrs. F. P. Fox, Williamsburg; Mrs. Frank Kidder, East Jordan; Mrs. Earl D. Adams, Traverse City; Mrs. U. S. Holdridge, Hersey; Mrs. M. N. Drake, Trufant.

From the constitution and by-laws we glean the following:

The membership shall consist of women over 16 years of age who are interested in the cause of the Equity Society. Also husbands, sons, fathers and brothers of members may become special members, but they must be in good standing in the main society.

Among the purposes is this: To co-operate and become co-workers with and aid the work of the main Society of Equity. Local, county and State unions are the organized forms. The membership fee is $1.00; the dues 60 cents a year. Dues are payable three months after joining and may be paid quarterly or yearly.

A beautiful sentiment put into practice is to give the local unions flower names. For instance the first union is called "Goldenrod." The first State meeting was held at Reed City at the same time as the State meeting of the men's organiation.

As the object of the ladies' organization is highly commendable and as there are striking illustrations already of great good coming from the ladies' activities in the society, it is desired to extend this branch of the movement all over Michigan and even to other States. We sincerely hope the time is not far distant when the Ladies' Society of Equity will equal the main society in numbers and that the members will, through their sweet and powerful influences, persuade the sterner sex to practice equity in all the business and social relations of life.

The president, Mrs. James Howey, East Jordan, Mich., will gladly correspond with any one desirous of organizing a union and will send copies of their constitution and by-laws, etc., free on request.

Parlin & Orendorff Company, Canton, Illinois

We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Parlin & Orendorff Co. of Canton, Ill., appearing in this issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

A representative of UP-TO-DATE FARMING visited their immense plant last week and finds that not only is the high standard of their product maintained, but raised. They manufacture, plows, harrows, planters, cultivators, etc., and have branch offices in Kansas City, Mo.; Portland, Ore.; St. Louis, Mo.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Dallas, Tex.; Des Moines, Ia.; Omaha, Neb.; Denver, Colo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Spokane Wash., and Winnipeg, Canada. Their advertisement in this issue of this paper is of their celebrated Canton Sulky Plow, and will be followed by their full line of agricultural implements in subsequent issues.

Write for their book No. 41, giving a full description of their implements. It's free.

What would you think of a man who worked all summer, clear through July and August, in the harvest field and beneath the scorching sun, dressed in a fur coat, felt boots, woolen clothes and underwear, and in his winter clothes complete? Why, before the day was over he would be in the "bug-house."

And yet thousands of farmers torture their horses just this way. The poor horses have to pull the heavy plow back and forth all day, sweating streams and next morning be sore and stiff to repeat the same thing again, all because the owner didn't take his winter suit off, didn't clip that thick and heavy coat of long hair covering his body.

If for no other reason than this, you should have a clipping machine. They are cheap, and will repay their cost in a season. Write the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 224 Ontario St., Chicago, about them.

On another page in this issue our readers will note the advertisement of the American Separator Co., Box 1105, Bainbridge, N. Y. This company is a large manufacturer of the famous "waist-high" cream separators. They guarantee them to skim as close as any one made, and are offering them at very reasonable prices. In addition they are making an attractive 30-days' free trial offer. If you haven't already done so, look up their ad and write for their catalog, which is free for the asking. A postal will do.

We are just in receipt of a letter from the Daniel Frazier Co., 718 Bailey Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., accompanied by a lot of literature describing a plat of land they are offering for sale between that City and Atlantic City. They are selling 5-acre tracts, suitable for truck farming and poultry raising, on very easy terms. Here is an opportunity for the hard-working renter to gain a home of his own and a livelihood of comparative ease. As an investment it looks like a good one.

If you want more details about this, write the above company and ask them to send you their free illustrated book.

WHEN you buy a harvesting machine, you naturally want to be *sure* that you are buying the *right* one.

You want a machine that will not make trouble and lose money for you at your busiest time.

You want a machine that will harvest *all* of your grain crops—and thus save *all* your profit for you with the least possible waste.

You want a machine that will be easy on your horses, and give you long service and good service in all conditions of grain—light—heavy—standing—down—tangled—in short, you want a machine that you can always depend upon.

The machine you buy cannot be all this—cannot be *right*—unless the *workmanship* in it is right.

Two things are the prime essentials to the best workmanship—they are the best tools and the best workmen—the best facilities and equipment and the most skillful mechanics.

The secret of success in the making of modern machines is in the machinery to make the machines.

Although the International Harvester Company organized with $60,000,000 worth of equipment, the demand for International machines has compelled the expenditure of $16,000,000 more on factories alone.

Tens of millions of dollars have been expended so that these factories shall have the best manufacturing facilities, and be as automatic as the inventive genius of man can make them.

In the productive activities of the Company, an army of 25,000 employes receive in their pay envelopes the immense wage of $15,000,000 every year.

Two of the fourteen plants give direct support to 3 per cent of the population of Chicago.

Is it any wonder that the International Harvester Company attracts to its factories the most expert workmen, the most skillful mechanics?

It is the enormous demand for

Champion, McCormick, Osborne,
Deering, Milwaukee, Plano,
Harvesting Machines

which enables this Company to maintain plants of the very highest efficiency and to employ workmen of the highest skill.

Such workmanship could not possibly be maintained upon the comparatively small demand that would come to one independent manufacturer.

In the manufacture of a harvesting machine, each one of the several thousand parts must be made exactly right or the machines will never give good service.

If you examine any part of an International machine, you will find each piece to be as carefully made as though an entire plant had devoted all its resources to making that one piece—every part of every machine being made with the utmost care and consideration for the work it must perform.

The wonderfully automatic machinery which ample capital has enabled this Company to gather together in its plants is the basic reason for this perfection of workmanship and economy of cost.

This Company has the most perfect equipment for making castings. At one plant 56,000,000 castings are made in a year.

Here tons upon tons of molten metal cool into sprocket wheels, bevel gears, frames and other familiar parts, and their quality cannot be excelled.

In the tempering and case-hardening rooms, the parts to be tempered are heated in molten lead and dipped in oil and brine—the fuel used for the furnace is hard coal, coke and fuel-oil—but the parts are drawn to temper in wood furnaces.

All sections, ledger plates, springs, etc., are hardened and drawn to proper temper.

By an unfailing system of double checking the vast product from the various plants is handled with comparatively few errors.

In large measure the efficiency and durability of a machine depends upon how carefully it has been tested. The purchaser of a machine should prefer the one which has been thoroughly tested before it is shipped from the works. The Company maintains laboratories at the steel mills and at each manufacturing plant. In these laboratories the raw materials are subjected to careful tests, the test at the works serving as a check on the steel mill test. The small manufacturer cannot afford to maintain such laboratories for the purpose of testing raw materials, and without such tests defective materials are certain to be found after the machine is put in the field. The rigid test given all material before it is allowed to enter into the construction of International machines is a guaranty as to their quality.

All finished machines must pass a critical inspection by competent men who devote their whole time to this work. Their trained eyes discover any imperfection, and by means of their check marks and numbers which are carefully registered, they are held responsible for the good work and material entering into the construction of the machines. By this arrangement it will be seen that no machines are allowed to leave the works that would reflect discredit on the inspector whose position depends solely on his watchfulness and care. This is a safeguard that saves the farmer much time and money in the midst of harvest when a serious breakdown would mean the loss of a whole year's profits.

The large space set aside for testing, elaborate equipment used, the efficient organization and the methods adopted make it practically impossible for a defective machine to be shipped out.

Not alone in workmanship, but in materials and principles of construction as well, International machines have the best of reasons for their undisputed superiority.

The manufacturers of these machines are able to own their own timber lands and saw mills, mines and steel mills, thus securing the best materials the world affords.

And for the same reason these manufacturers are able to maintain a $350,000 a year staff of inventors and designers to improve their machines from year to year, thus holding the place they have established as the standard through fifty years of superiority.

This is the kind of a harvesting machine that you want—the only kind that you can be *sure* is *right*.

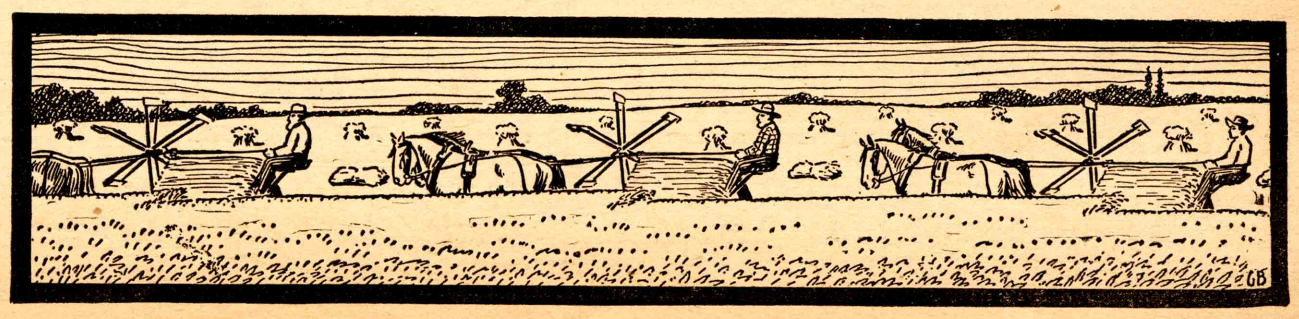
Call on your International dealer and get a catalog.

If you do not know an International dealer, write us, and we will be glad to give you the address of the one nearest to you.

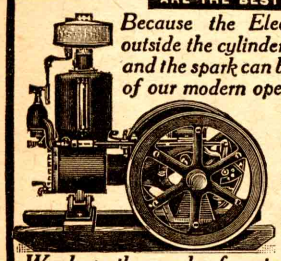
Equal in importance with a perfect machine is perfect twine. The most perfect twine made may be had in Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano and International Sisal, Standard, Manila and Pure Manila brands.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)
Chicago, U. S. A.

International Line:—Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header-Binders, Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Corn Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Corn Shellers, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Tillage Implements, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, New Bettendorf Wagons, International Auto Buggies and Binder Twine.



Stickney Gasoline Engines
ARE THE BEST



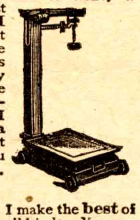
Because the Electric Igniter is outside the cylinder where it is cool and the spark can be seen, because of our modern open tank cooling system and because of 57 reasons told in—Stickney's Free Catechism

1½ to 16 H. P. Stationary and Portable

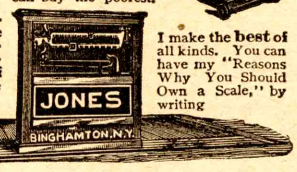
We have thousands of engines in successful operation because of our years of experience in making engines of the best material and most accurate workmanship. **Send for Catalog.**

Charles A. Stickney Company
Main Office and Factory, St. Paul, Minn.
Branch, 55 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass.
AGENTS EVERYWHERE SELL STICKNEY ENGINES

The Name of JONES on a scale guarantees **quality** second to none, a **fair price**, and just treatment from me. I am the man who first **dared** to fight the **scale trust.** I was the **first** to sell my scales **on trial** to the farmer, and **I am today selling** (as I have for 43 years) a **first class** scale at a lower price than you can buy the poorest.



I don't ask a penny unless my scale proves to be **exactly as represented. Because** of these things, give me a chance to sell you.



I make the best of all kinds. You can have my "Reasons Why You Should Own a Scale," by writing

"JONES, HE PAYS THE FREIGHT"
Box 884 Binghamton, N. Y.

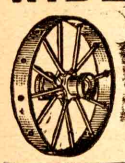
Hand-Made Harness
made in the good, **old-fashioned way,** takes longer, but lasts longer. A-grade, oak tanned leather used in every strap. Sold direct to the consumer at manufacturers prices. Why pay more? Thirty-three years selling direct to the user. **We pay the freight. Catalog free**
SCHAFER SADDLERY CO, Box 106 Decatur, Ind.

SAW MILLS
All sizes. Most work with least power and smallest crews. All latest improvements. Also Edgers, Trimmers, Planers, Shingle and Lath Mills, Cut-off and Rip Saws, Feed Mills, etc. Send for fine free catalogue.
American Saw Mill Mach'y Co.,
136 Hope Street, Hackettstown, N. J.
637 Engineering Bldg., New York City.

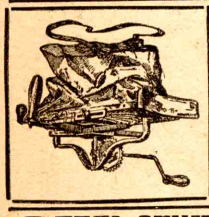
Use HAHN FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTOR

for applying Commercial Fertilizer to growing crops. Can be attached to any riding or walking wheeled cultivator. Makes a top dressing of the fertilizer while cultivating and you get it well worked into the moist ground. Send for circular.
E. L. HAHN & CO., Muscatine, Iowa

WIDE TIRES BEST



Carry sixty per cent more load than narrow tires under same conditions. Save money because never need repairs. We furnish steel wheels any size to fit any axle—get a set for your wagon. Our free Catalogue tells the farmer how to save money—write for it.
EMPIRE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Box 68-Z, Quincy, Ill.



NEW IDEA SEEDER
Is the best broadcast seeder made. Small, compact, strong, durable, light. It does the work better than any other. Saves seed, increases crops. Sows all seeds, plaster, fertilizer, salt, ashes, etc. Quantity adjustable instantly. SPECIAL PRICE $1.25 each. Packed one in a box. Send your order today.
O.K. Seed Store, Indianapolis

STEEL STUMP PULLERS

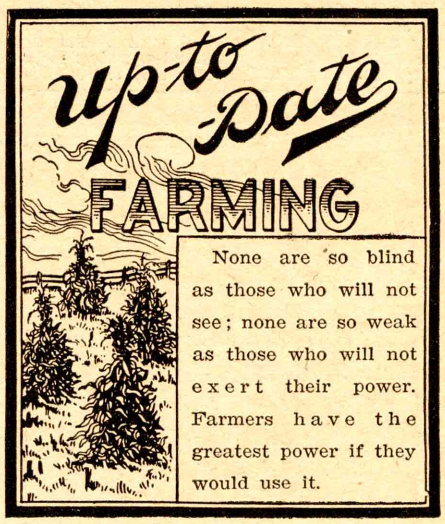
400% stronger, 60% lighter than old style. Guaranteed 3 yrs.
Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 11, Centerville, Ia., U. S. A.

MONARCH FISH HOOK
Catches two fish to any other hook's one. If fish touch bait they are caught. Price 25c Write for FREE offer. Agents wanted.
Reno Fish Co. Dept. C Omaha, Neb.

Amatite ROOFING NEEDS NO PAINT MINERAL SURFACED
Ask Your Dealer For Booklet

MAKE MONEY by using "Peerless" Traction Engines, Threshers, Hullers, Saw Mills, Gasoline Engines and Steam Plows. Catalog free.
THE GEISER MFG. CO., WAYNESBORO, PA.

BUCKEYE MOWER and BINDER REPAIRS
Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo.



None are so blind as those who will not see; none are so weak as those who will not exert their power. Farmers have the greatest power if they would use it.

Spring

"Spring is here and the time for planting;
Prepare the mind as well as the soil,
And plant such seed as bloom in heaven
As well as such as reward your toil."

MORE ABOUT CLOVER SEED

In a recent issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING we mentioned the growing of clover for the seed rather than for the hay. Incidents constantly confirm what we said then. A Southern Illinois farmer only a few days ago took to market three ordinary two-bushel bags of clover seed, the product of only a few acres of ground, and received therefor more than sixty dollars cash. Besides this seed crop of clover, he had cut from the same land a good crop of clover hay, and had added several dollars' worth of nitrogen gathered from the air by the roots of the clover, to every acre of his land.

That is the Neighbor Thrifty way of doing things. And we are right now in as good a time as there is to sow red clover seed in the great middle agricultural belt of the United States. There is not a more costly seed planted by the farmers of the region mentioned, and there is scarcely one that is given to the ground more carelessly. The usual way is to scatter the seed with little care on land that in the fall had been seeded to some other crop. Nature's freezing and thawing is depended upon to plant the seed. Such sowing is sought to be done before freezing and thawing is over for the season, and yet late enough that there may be no freezing after the seed has sprouted. In this are two contingencies it is impossible to positively guard against, and farmers seldom so jeopardize anything that represents so much money as does clover seed.

Where it is desired to grow red clover by itself, we would rather prepare the ground thoroughly in the fall, making an extra fine seed bed, and sow the seed then, harrowing sufficiently afterward to cover every seed well. We like to do this seeding when the ground is in good tilth, but too near the winter for it to sprout before the warm weather of the following spring. Fairly deep covering is the best safeguard in this kind of seeding. Or, we would sow early enough for the seed to germinate, and for the plant to make three or four leaves before growth is stopped by the freezing cold of winter.

There are contingencies in fall seeding as well as in spring seeding. If the late-sown seeds sprout, the plants are almost sure to be killed, and the early sown must take the chance of being pulled out of the ground by the freezing and thawing, and thus perish.

Perhaps the safest way is to wait until a good seed bed may be prepared in the spring, and sow after all danger from frost is over, lightly covering the seed. The contingency in this case is the danger of an early drought, but on rich land well prepared this danger is minimized.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING would like to have, briefly given, the experiences of its readers with this important crop.

THE DISC HARROW

Here are some suggestions regarding the use of the disc harrow which may be helpful to you:

Of course everyone knows that there is no machine so perfectly adapted for fitting sod ground after plowing as a disc harrow. It cuts the sods, chops them up in fine pieces and forces them down into the bottom of the furrow, instead of pulling them out on the surface as other styles of harrows are likely to do. It frees the soil from the roots, fills in the spaces between the sods and makes a fine mulch of the surface soil, which not only makes the very best seed bed, but the moisture drawn from the subsoil by the capillary attraction is held by this mulch and kept ready for use by the growing plants instead of dissipating in the air.

The disc harrow is equally good for cutting up and pulverizing hard lumps of clay soil. As a matter of fact, it is about the only tool that will thoroughly pulverize these hard lumps. It is so perfectly adapted for this work that in many localities it goes by the name of pulverizer instead of disc harrow.

In a dry season the land will be greatly benefited and the fall plowing will be done much more easily if you disc your wheat and oat stubble as soon as possible after removing the grain. It fills up the cracks, makes the mulch which attracts the moisture and, therefore, puts the ground in better condition and makes the plowing easier.

The disc is coming into quite general use in the place of the plow under certain circumstances. Of course it cannot entirely replace the plow, but if you have a field that, for example, was a meadow last year, which you are plowing for corn this year, you can after removing the corn fit the ground with the disc harrow without plowing, for fall wheat, or for oats the following spring. Of course this saves a great deal of time, because the disc gets over the ground so much faster than the plow. The only danger is that you will save too much time, by which we mean that you will not go over the ground enough times.

We believe that farmers are deriving a great deal of benefit from the use of the disc harrow for preparing a seed bed for oats or corn stubble, not only keeping the ground more moist, thus putting it in excellent condition for the seed, but because it may in this way be fitted in much less time than would be required to plow first, thus making it possible to get the oats in quite a little earlier. Even when the corn stalks are on the ground, a good sharp disc would do splendid work, not only fitting the soil, but chopping the stalks into pieces so that they improve the mechanical condition of the soil and turn more quickly into valuable fertilizer.

There are not many months during the time that the frost is out of the ground when the disc harrow cannot be used with splendid results. It helps wonderfully in the spring, particularly if you leave the ground in good condition the previous fall, to get your seed in early and in a good seed bed.

It will help to fit your sod ground after plowing and pulverize the hard lumps better than any other machine. It will keep your soil from drying out and baking if you go over your ground as soon as possible after removing your grain and that will also make the fall plowing a great deal easier. If you disc your ground thoroughly after the fall plowing, it will not only enable you to fit it in less time in the spring following, but it will enable your soil to retain more of the water from the rain and snow during the winter, thus storing it up for the dry time during the following season, and saving it for the use of the growing crops.

If you use a disc harrow, you ought if possible to use the latest design, which is the tongueless, and if you contemplate purchasing a disc, you ought at any rate to inquire into the merits of the Detroit, which is the original tongueless disc, and which has, therefore, been more thoroughly tested than any other tongueless disc on the market. The catalog of the Detroit, which has just been brought to our attention, is profusely illustrated and gives thorough and pains-taking description of the machine. It certainly is worth your while to obtain one of these catalogs. The American Harrow Co., 539 Hastings street, will be glad to send one to you just for the asking. Simply drop them a postal card and ask for their catalog and prices.

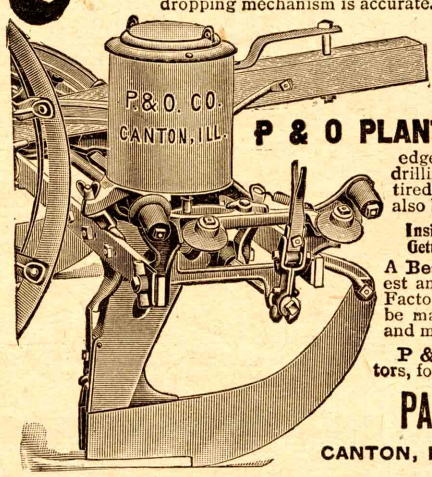
We believe the many advantages of the disc harrow are being recognized more and more, for bettering the condition of the soil and increasing the crop yield, as well as for the primary purpose of preparing the seed bed immediately preceding the sowing or planting of the seed.

P&O CORN PLANTERS

Many Corn Planters are sold on the strength of some one feature on which so much stress is laid that all else is forgotten. The **P & O Planters** combine **all** the qualities of **accuracy, strength, simplicity and ease of operation.** The frames are the most rigid and strongest ever made for corn planters. They will stand the wear.

An increased yield of corn is always assured when using a **P & O Planter,** as the dropping mechanism is accurate. All P & O Planters have

TILTING HOPPERS
and the plates can be changed without emptying the hoppers This is one of the features on the P & O Planter that has made it a general favorite.



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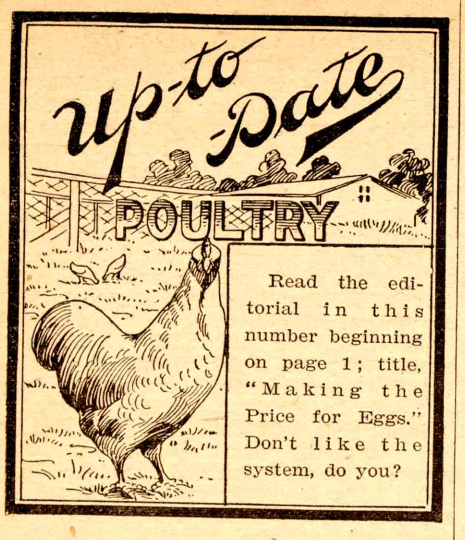

BROILERS AND ROASTERS

It is very important to carefully grade stock intended for the open market.

Each grade of carcasses will sell better separate from the rest.

A few scrawny or badly torn birds in a package will not only spoil the appearance of the shipment, but will hurt the price.

Before packing, make a careful inspection of each bird, washing the feet, removing clotted blood from the mouth, and also washing the head. All breaks in the skin should be sewed up, using fine white thread for this purpose. A curved needle is more convenient for this work than a straight one.

The weight of fowls can be increased by feeding heavily of such foods as corn, but it is not always satisfactory to the English epicure, as the oily, yellow fat produced by feeding corn is objectionable in appearance. It is best not to add fat to the system beyond a certain degree.

For fattening, ground oats is excellent. It contains six per cent of fat and plenty of phosphates or limey matter, which go far towards whitening the flesh, a condition which our English cousins demand.

Capons should always be dry-picked as they look much better and as some of the feathers should be left on. The feathers of the neck and head, the tail feathers, those a short way up the back, the feathers of the last two joints of the wing, and those of the leg, about one-third of the way from the knee to hip joint, should be left on. These feathers, together with the head of the capon, serve to distinguish it from other classes of poultry on the market, and therefore should not be removed.

Before placing fowls in the fattening pen, see that they are thoroughly clean of lice. Use a good insect powder.

Dr. Charles Harrington of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, has filed with the legislature a report on the relative merits of drawn and undrawn poultry. The report is in compliance with a resolve passed by the legislature last year in which the board was directed to make the investigation and determine what unwholesome change, if any, takes place in the flesh of poultry shipped or stored without the removal of the head, crop and other entrails, as compared with the flesh of poultry from which these have been removed, and thus settle the question which has been brought up annually for many years past by the advocates of one or the other method. For the purpose of their investigation the board raised a quantity of poultry and after keeping it for a reasonable time killed it, drawing one portion and leaving the remaining portion undrawn. The report shows that when poultry is kept in ordinary temperature the undrawn is preferable.

DISEASES — THEIR REMEDY AND PREVENTION

Catarrh in poultry is similar to the common cold of man.

Catarrh is accompanied by sneezing, difficult breathing, and watery discharge from the nostrils.

Catarrh is the result of poor ventilation, draughts, dampness, exposure and improper care.

The symptoms of roup are puffed or swollen eyelids, watery discharge from the eyes and nose, eyes swollen and closed, thick and offensive discharge from the eyes and nose.

In the early stages of roup, the fowls can be greatly benefited by bathing the eyes and face with a mixture of equal parts of whisky and sweet oil. Remove the sick bird to separate quarters and feed on soft food.

For an ordinary cold in fowls, there is nothing better than a one-grain quinine pill each night for about a week. Further treatment is to make a mixture of half listerine and half water and swab out the throat, using a feather for this purpose.

A recommended treatment for scaly legs is to simply apply kerosene on a woolen cloth, covering all of the affected parts daily for four days; then wash the leg with soap and water, dry and then cover with carbolized vaseline.

An excellent remedy for gapes in chickens is to chop garlic up fine and mix with soft food. Repeat this for several days.

Dr. B. Bennent says that one ounce carbolic acid and nine ounces of water makes a ten per cent solution. Four drops of this to a pint of water for the little chicks keeps many wings from hanging down.

He also says that when chicks are two weeks old, he puts two drops of turpentine in each pint of drinking water every morning for two weeks. Intestinal worms are not so likely to carry off the chicks. A larger proportion of turpentine would do no harm, only if too much the chicks will refuse to drink.

Here is another gape remedy: Take a small piece of butter, about one-half an inch square, cover it with pepper and force down the fowl's windpipe.

FOOD AND FEEDING

At the Canadian Poultry Institute, Mr. Graham said that much depends on the man who is feeding. The assertion was made in a debate on loose vs. crate feeding for fattening. Mr. Graham said that a man who is inclined to be the least bit careless would do better work crate feeding than loose feeding.

The relative value of fresh meat scraps, cut green bone, commercial meat meal and milk albumen (a by-product of milk-sugar factories) has been tested at the Utah experiment station. The lot fed commercial meat meal averaged 133 eggs per fowl per year, as compared with 201.5 eggs in the case of a similar lot fed fresh meat scraps or cut green bone, and the lot fed milk albumen averaged 101 eggs, as compared with 143.5 in the case of a similar lot fed scraps.

In the second test, the average number of eggs per hen per year on meat meal was 119, as compared with 154 on meat scraps, and 139 on cut green bone.

In the experimenter's opinion the data presented are not sufficient to warrant the definite conclusion that the better egg yield with the fresh meat scrap was due to its higher percentage of fat and ash, but "they appear to indicate that in feeding for eggs the poultryman will be able to accomplish with cheap fat, or cheap foods rich in fat, what he has been vainly striving to accomplish with expensive protein."

Homer W. Jackson does not think very highly of sunflower seed as a poultry food. He says: "It is one of the humbugs of poultrydom which everybody recommends because everybody else does, but I wonder if any one has ever fed it freely more than one season. In the ordinary market it is too expensive to be a practical feed even if it accomplished the purpose for which it is recommended—which it doesn't. It carries too much crude fiber to be a desirable feed even if the hens would eat it readily. As for growing it extensively for feed, as is so generally recommended, I would like to hear from the man who has ever grown two crops."

Congo on Barn at Lincoln, N.H.

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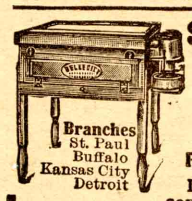
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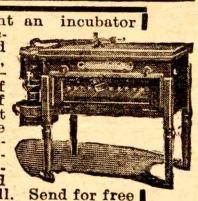

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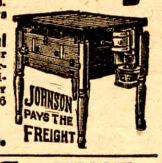

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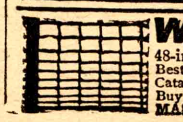
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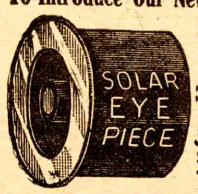

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THIS is a large powerful Achromatic Telescope for Terrestrial and Celestial use. This telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye-piece. With this wonderful eye-piece you look the Sun square in the face, on the brightest and hottest day, and study its face as you do the moon by night. Every student needs one. This eye-piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope. Remove the Solar Eye-piece lense and you have a perfect telescope for land observations. Read what this customer says:
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DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

ALWAYS IN THE LEAD

From the invention by DE LAVAL of the first practical cream Separator in 1878 the DE LAVAL machines have always been in the lead.

The first "hollow" bowl cream separator; the first factory cream separator; all of the several first styles of hand separators; the first steam turbine separator; the first "disc" bowl separator, and the first "split-wing" or distributing tubular shaft separator—were each and all DE LAVAL inventions, each marking periods of advancing evolution in the usefulness of the cream separator.

So too were the first "tubular" shaped bowl separator; the first bottom feed sepapator; the first vertical "blade" bowl separator; the first interior cone construction bowl separator, and numberless other types of construction, each and all DE LAVAL inventions, though found so impractical or comparatively inferior, from one reason or another, that they were never put into commercial use in the DE LAVAL machines.

Every would-be competing cream separator on the market today merely utilizes some patent expired or abandoned DE LAVAL construction, and if any of them should make pretense of denying it the patent evidence may be easily produced showing the falsity or evasion of such denial.

The new 1908 DE LAVAL cream separators mark another great evolution in cream separator construction, being new and remodeled in practically every detail, and place a still wider margin of superiority between the DE LAVAL and even the best of imitating separators.

The DE LAVAL main factories in the United States and Sweden are the largest and finest of their kind and have ranked for ten years among the model shops of the world; their equipment is the best that mechanical science and money can make it; the twenty smaller DE LAVAL factories, assembling, and repair shops, in as many different countries, are relatively as superior; the DE LAVAL inventors and experimental engineers are the best of the men who have showed practical separator genius in every country, and a large staff of them is kept constantly at the betterment of the DE LAVAL machines, while the shop employes generally are the most competent and best paid in their various classes.

THE GREAT OBJECT EVER KEPT BEFORE EVERY MEMBER OF THE DE LAVAL PRODUCTIVE ORGANIZATION IS THE MAKING OF THE BEST CREAM SEPARATOR POSSIBLE AND EVER THE MAKING OF IT BETTER THIS YEAR THAN LAST YEAR.

These are the reasons why DE LAVAL machines began in the lead and have kept it from 1878 to 1908, excelling all attempted imitation and competition in even greater degree today than at any past time.

The new 1908 DE LAVAL catalogue—affording an education in separator knowledge—is to be had for the asking.

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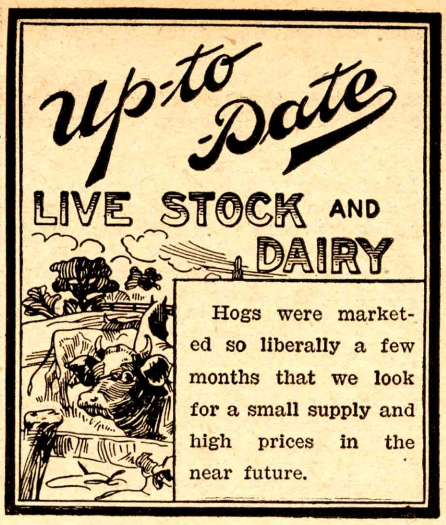


MUTUAL HELP

Without the farmer's grass and grain,
The stock would suffer on the plain,
And 'thout the stock the farmer's life
Would be a drear, one-sided strife.

COWS AND MILK

There is a general impression among farmers (the dairymen have learned differently) that the richer and more abundant the cow's feed the richer will be her milk. Increasing the richness and quantity of the feed may increase the quantity of the milk, but it has little effect upon the quality. The quality depends upon the cow. If the cow is not giving milk that is satisfactory, the remedy is to get a better cow.

It is very important, though, to allow milch cows to have none but clean, sound feed, and clean, pure water to drink, for, while the butter fat in the milk may not be affected by the feed, its sanitary condition, no doubt, is. There are three principal elements in feed, which, if we could always know, would enable us to feed more to a purpose. These are protein, the leading muscle and milk producing element; carbohydrates, the heat and fat producing elements, and starch, which is principally fat. If the feed is deficient in protein, the flow of milk will diminish; if deficient in carbohydrates, the animals will lose flesh and cannot stand exposure to cold. Winter requires more of the carbohydrates than summer. Milch cows do not much need starchy feeds; such are more suitable for animals that are being fattened.

Clover and pea hay and alfalfa are the best protein rough feeds, and in them the carbohydrates are also well represented, hence these feeds are very suitable for milch cows. Wheat bran is also a well-proportioned feed for like purpose. Corn has protein, but it is too rich in the carbohydrates and starch to be used as a single feed. So is wheat, or middlings, or shorts. Corn bran if well cleaned is not very rich in any of the feed elements. Unthrashed soy beans or field peas are liable to be too rich in protein. It is well to study the feeds that quality, quantity and purpose may be better judged.

BE SAVING OF FEED

Farmers no longer use a wasteful machine. The old flail and fanning mill were discarded because they did their work too imperfectly, and so of the entire line of old-time farming tools.

In a line equally important, however, from an economic point of view, the old machines are retained. Every living animal is a machine. Domestic animals are machines to perform certain services for their owners. The work of some is to take their food as raw material and manufacture flesh from it—build up their own bodies. Others are expected to convert their food into milk. Those which perform this work most economically and with least waste are the most valuable machines.

Scrub stock are like the old machines that have long since been discarded as too slow and wasteful. Why do farmers retain the scrubs when so much better animals may be as easily obtained? Improved stock, like improved machinery, do their work much better—make better use of their feed. Feed is higher priced than it used to be and is much more an object in farm economy. It will not pay to feed animals that do not make good use of it.

And in the matter of milch cows, quantity is not the only standard, quality must be considered also. This is a time when values are inquired into. Nothing is taken for granted any more. Milk must stand upon what it is worth, and butter fat is its measure. It pays to keep only the cow that brings good calves and thus turns her feed to the best possible account. The latter proposition is the standard by which to measure all the live stock. The work animal should make out of his feed the greatest possible amount of power and endurance, the meat animal the greatest possible weight of meat, and the dairy cow the most and richest milk. Measure the stock by the same standard you measure the machinery by.

PASTURE FOR HOGS

The cheapest hog growth, of course, is that made from pasture. In fact, unless one has pasture for the pigs, raising hogs at usual prices is a very close business. And the earlier pastures can be made available the better. Perhaps the best early pasture is red clover, but hogs are liable to eat clover too close early in the spring. Freezing in winter is almost sure to lift the crown a little above the ground, and the hog then takes crown and all, which destroys the plant. An entire field may soon be ruined in that way.

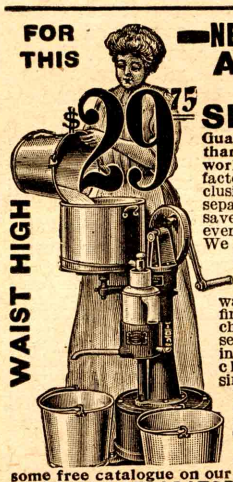
Blue grass makes the most durable early pasture for hogs, and it is rich and well relished by them. But to pasture on blue grass sod, the hogs must be ringed, else they will turn the sod and destroy the pasture. In most old fields in the corn belt, blue grass comes naturally, especially when run several years to pasture. Such fields make good hog pasture.

As a crop to plant for hog pasture the field pea ranks high. Sow as early as the ground can be got in good condition and there is no longer danger from frost. Sow quite thick, and the hogs may be turned in when the plants are four to six inches high. But if it is desired that the hogs shall fatten as well as grow, it is better not to turn in until the earliest pods begin to ripen. Peas make a rich but not a very lasting pasture; hogs eat it out more rapidly than an inexperienced person would expect.

Many recommend rape as a good plant for hog pasture, but with the writer it has never proven very profitable or satisfactory. Sorghum sowed broadcast and the hogs turned in when the plants are from three to six inches high, makes a good pasture, and one which recovers readily. Fall sown rye is good, as is also a mixture of oats and wheat (spring wheat preferred) sown in the spring. Unless pastured too heavily, hogs may run on these grains all the time, and yet some grain will mature, making a fattening feed in midsummer.

But the best hog pasture is yet un-

FOR THIS



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AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

mentioned, and is too little considered because so common. It is white clover, which is considered almost a pest over a wide area of the United States. Few more valuable plants grow spontaneously in this country, and it should never be looked upon as a pest. For almost any stock we would rather have a pasture field set thickly to white clover than to red top or blue grass, except that its season is shorter than that of the grasses.

Old uncultivated orchards are good hog pasture. Both white clover and blue grass are generally found in them, as well as many weeds that hogs relish.

BUSINESS MENTION

If you want to get an interesting book on incubator construction, write to the Belle City Incubator Co., Box 79, Racine, Wis., and ask for their book, entitled "Hatching Facts." It is entirely free, and a postal brings it by return mail.

"The Autobiography of a Hen" will tickle your funny bone. At the same time it will give the reader some mighty good ideas on Incubators and raising chicks. Any reader who mentions UP-TO-DATE FARMING in writing the Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill., will be sent a copy free. Also ask for their big new catalog describing Victor Incubators and Brooders.

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The Schafer Saddlery Co., Box 106, Decatur, Ind., whose advertisement appears in this issue, is one of the best known and oldest saddlery manufacturers who are selling direct to the consumers (factory to consumer — one-profit plan). They have established an enviable reputation for high-grade hand-made harness, and they are perhaps as well or better equipped for the manufacture of same in their new and up-to-date plant, which is located at Decatur, Ind., than any other harness company in the country. Their catalogs are free and contain many points of interest to prospective purchasers of harness. Send for it.

The Improved De Laval

From the very general satisfaction derived from the use of the better class cream separators for some years it has seemed that the seperator had reached the point of practical perfection. Hence it is a little surprising to note the many and novel changes found in the new 1908 De Laval machines. Their makers have spared no effort or expense to maintain their position in the separator trade. The changes begin with the supply can at the top and extend to the very leg screws in the base of the machine, and include the supply can, the bowl, supporting spindle and its top bearing, and the drip shelf, swinging and detachable shelves for cream and milk. Indeed, it is very interesting to read of the progress made by this company. You ought to read it all in detail. Write for their new catalog, which is free if you mention this paper. Address the De Laval Separator Co., 74 Cortlandt street, New York City.

The Cow a Machine

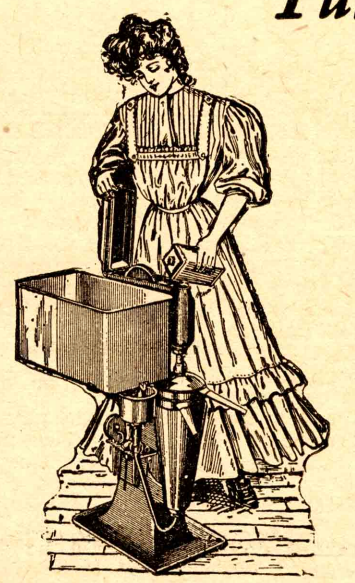
The patient cow is being reduced to the category of a "grass machine." From the first preparation of the fodderfuel which much feed her mechanical revolutions to the last turning out of the cream and butter which they agree is her most golden product, the use of the cog-wheel and crank, in every practical form, is strongly advocated. With this all important "grass machine" the experts class the "skimming machine" as the greatest essential to insuring to the formerly improvident user of crocks and pans the golden profit to which every manufacturer of cream and butter is entitled. It was not until the recent St. Louis Exposition that the milking interests became convinced of the superior results, cleanliness, simplicity and durability which one separator machine could show. At the four famous butter-scoring contests held at this exposition, the highest award on dairy butter, as well as the highest daily score in all contests, was made on butter from cream skimmed by the United States separator. At the Lewis and Clark Exposition this remarkable machine won another gold medal by the high quality of the butter it produced.

The manufacturers of these machines have just issued a new catalog, and any reader can obtain a copy free by addressing the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., and asking for Book 187.

Always Proud of It
Always Glad to Tell It
Want Others to Know It

That's the truth about a man or woman who buys a **Tubular Cream Separator.** When people have the best there is they don't hesitate to say what they have, and you'll always find that when asked how he runs his dairy every Tubular owner says: "Why I have a TUBULAR Separator." He doesn't simply say: "I use a separator." Oh no! He knows the Tubular is the best and he wants you to know he had the good sense to buy the best. It's a pardonable pride. We all have it. Why shouldn't we?

The Tubular



Built Better

Runs Better

Looks Better

Skims Better

Wears Better

Is Better

than any other cream separator. Ask the man who owns one.

We have been building cream separators for twenty-eight years right on the same spot; we know more about building cream separators than anyone else in the business, and we know the TUBULAR is the best that ever was built. Why shouldn't we be proud of it? Why shouldn't the farmer who owns one be proud of it? It's like a diamond ring; there's nothing better.

How about the fellow who has a "mail order," "catalog house" separator, or one of the back number "bucket bowl" machines so loudly advertised in the papers? What does he say about his cream separator? Does he speak up promptly and give the name of it? Not much; he just says: "I have a separator." He doesn't like to tell the name of it. He does not talk about it when he can avoid it. Twice a day when he tries to run it he says things about it that wouldn't look well in print, but he isn't anxious for his neighbors to know how badly he was soaked. **He** isn't proud. No indeed, he knows there isn't much for him to say.

Which Will You Be

One of the proud, sensible ones or one of the other kind?

You have a chance to be either but you can't afford to be in the second class. You cannot make a mistake in buying a TUBULAR. It's built and guaranteed by the largest cream separator factory in the world and the oldest in America. Wouldn't you like our new catalog No. 136 ? Write for it please.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY,

West Chester, Penna.

Chicago, Ill. **San Francisco, Cal.** **Toronto, Can.**

Have You Seen It?

There has just recently been issued a most interesting book entitled "Business Dairying." It contains a grist of very useful information for the farmer and withal is a book every farmer should have. This is especially true since it is issued free. It is published by the Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., the well-known manufacturers of "Tubular" cream separators. Write for Book No. 136 today, and in addition you will receive a very beautiful catalog of cream separators. All free.

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Different Styles—Different Prices

All Sizes in Each Style

Come to headquarters for your cream separator, Mr. Dairyman, where you will find the **best** machines of **all** good styles—

Where you can **choose** the separator that meets **your** requirements, suits **your** ideas and fits **your** pocketbook.

No matter which **style** you choose from the Empire Line, no matter what price you pay for an Empire, you cannot miss it on quality.

For in the whole Empire Line you will find that Empire inventive ingenuity, Empire constructive ability, Empire quality of materials, and Empire "know-how" which has made the name EMPIRE stand for all that's **best** in cream separator construction.

That is why **every** Empire, regardless of **style**, is better than any other cream separator made.

Better because the Empire motto is to produce the best possible, regardless of cost—

Better because the Empire experts are backed by the Empire factory, the best equipped and best manned factory in the world for the production of cream separators—

Better because these experts and this factory organization are given the best materials in the world with which to build the best separators.

As an intelligent, progressive owner of cows, you will not want to be "talked into" buying some special type until you have looked into the Empire Line.

Other manufacturers try to force their **one** "hobby" upon you—The Empire Cream Separator Company offers you your choice of all good cream separator hobbies—each developed to the highest point of perfection.

Isn't that the most sensible, businesslike way?

Write Today for Large, Handsome, Free Catalog.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY,

Western Office: Chicago, Illinois **Bloomfield, New Jersey**

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Which Fully Describes the

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It is the fairest, most impartial and complete Separator Book ever printed. Free To You.

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O.I.C.
SOW WEIGHED 932 LBS. AT 23 MONTHS OLD
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I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U. S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan. "How to Make Money from Hogs."
C. S. Benjamin, 26 State Bank Bldg., Portland, Mich.

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that make a horse Wheeze, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down can be removed with

ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling caused by strain or inflammation. **No blister, no hair gone,** and horse kept at work. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3-C free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00, delivered. Cures Goitre, Tumors, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by
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Made entirely of metal—nickel plated

Automatic Sewing Awl

A simple, practical labor saving device. Sews anything from a belly band to a buggy top; and sews it to stay sewed. Sent prepaid upon receipt of price—$1.50. Agents wanted.
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GUARANTEED

A Remedy for Wind and Throat troubles. 25 years in use proves its worth for heaves and chronic cough. $1.00 per can. We also make a 50c can for Colds, Acute Coughs, Distemper, Worm Expeller, Blood Purifier and **grand conditioner** for horses badly run down, but it does not contain enough to cure heaves. All dealers or sent direct, express prepaid. **Send for booklet.**
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

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$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted. positions obtained successful students; cost in reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK. Booklet Free.
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Orders for All Quantities Promptly Filled—Write for Quotations

FREE Booklet on **CATALPA TREES** Let me tell you about the 150 acres I am growing for Telephone Poles. This wood takes the place of Ash and Hickory for Carriage-makers' uses. Beats farming Two to One.
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Seed Corn Reids Yellow Dent, Iowa Silver Mine, Roberts New Type Yellow Dent—tipped and butted by hand. Graded, tested and guaranteed. $100 premium offered. Send for catalog.
J. C. HARVEY, Red Oak, Iowa

$90 A MONTH for men to put out Merchandise and Groc'y Catalogs. M.O. House. Blew Bros., Chicago

AGENTS $300 Every month selling our wonderful SEVEN PIECE KITCHEN SET
Send for sworn statement $12 daily profit. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. U Thomas Mfg. Co., 7200 K St., Dayton, O.

Sell Tobacco and Cigars locally or traveling. Salary or Commission. Full time or sidiline. Good pay; promotion; experience unnecessary. Address Morotock Tobacco Works, Box E31, Danville, virginia.

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THE RACYCLE has 27% less pressure on its crank hanger, ½ less strain on chain, it runs and climbs hills easier than other bicycles. Is the largest selling high-grade wheel in the world. Will last a lifetime. We make no cheap RACYCLES but you can get yours **AT FACTORY PRICES** by securing us an agent. Catalog and pamphlet sent FREE. It tells about the RACYCLE and how to get the $60,000.
THE RACYCLE MANUFACTORY, MIDDLETOWN, O.

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers

Direct shipping without organization may increase the price a few cents a bushel. Organization and controlled marketing will always guarantee an equitable price.

THE GARDEN

In Eden man had first his home;
In Eden Nature's beauty shone;
And in a garden yet is found
Where use and beauty most abound.

CALM REFLECTIONS

Much may be lost by planting old seeds, or seeds of doubtful origin. New seeds with a responsible house behind them are too cheap to justify the use of doubtful seeds.

Don't waste the wood ashes. They are useful in any part of the garden, and they are useful around the orchard trees. We may have said that before.

There is no better fertilizer for the garden than hen manure and wood ashes mixed. If the hen manure is too trashy, pulverize and sift it; then mix with it about a third in bulk of wood ashes. The market affords no fertilizer that is worth more.

Succession is the word most to consider in making the garden. It applies both to vegetables and flowers. Few varieties remain in business all summer, but there are varieties that so succeed each other as to keep the whole summer supplied. A little study, and study is always wholesome, will keep the entire season furnished.

Cabbage plants should be provided for very early. In the absence of a cold frame, boxes that may be set in a south window on sunny days may produce a supply. The same is true of tomato plants. Both these plants should be got into the ground as early as fear of frosts will allow. Greater risks may be taken with cabbage than with tomato plants. The more tomatoes used in the home the better. They are said to be a healthy liver stimulant, and assist nature to dispose of poisons that make trouble with the system if permitted to accumulate.

We have often said too many farmers neglect the garden. The more fruits and vegetables on the table the less meat is required, and the less meat the better health — the smaller doctor bills.

It is not best to make a garden or plant an orchard in virgin soil. Garden vegetables and orchard trees have become thoroughly domesticated, and do best on land that has been tamed. But for best results with either fruits or vegetables the soil must be rich, made so with well-rotted manures, which may be supplemented with specially prepared commercial fertilizer.

It may not belong entirely to this department, but we like to urge farmers to plant and grow trees. It is an old story to say that the forests are disappearing, but every year emphasizes it. And the need of posts is constantly increasing. Farmers will have to grow them or do without. Hardy catalpa (Catalpa Speciosa) is about the best tree to plant.

Those who grow tame blackberries generally find it no small job to clean out the old stalks or canes. But it ought to be done every spring, and it ought to be done early. A very short brush hook with a long handle is about the best implement to use. Always wear gloves while doing that kind of work, for the briers though dead are merciless.

Currants may be grown from cuttings, and will come into bearing the second year. Many people are very fond of them, but personally we have never found great difficulty in filling their place with something we liked better.

But nothing can take the place of pie plant or rhubarb. It is easily grown, and makes the best pies that reach the table. Besides, cut in half-inch blocks and cooked through but not boiled to pieces, it makes a splendid sauce to eat with sugar and cream like peaches. And rhubarb is a medicinal plant and helps to keep the liver active and the system in order.

Those who wish an abundance of cut flowers should plant sweet peas. Some find the sweet pea rather difficult to grow. Still, it is a hardy plant —needs a little humoring at the start, perhaps, and it must have a rich, mellow soil and constant moisture, but not too wet. These simple conditions complied with, it will repay every care.

In foreign lands,
On ocean strands,
I study ways of State;
Where'er I go,
I find it so,
Wise men read Up-to-Date.

APRIL AND ITS BEAUTIES

It is difficult to write in the same article so as to fit every locality in which Up-to-Date Farming is read. What we say in this article applies more certainly to the Central Mississippi Valley than to other places.

When a boy the writer thought there were no greater beauties than the natural flowers that appeared in April — the shrub and tree flowers. But, alas! the reckless hand of man, in cutting away the forests, destroyed these forest beauties also, and most of them now bloom only in the memory of the older people. We cannot say other flowering shrubs have taken their place, for the stunted, ragged growths of lawn and garden bushes cannot do it. It would be wise if farmers could bring these old trees and bushes into cultivation, and restore some of the beauties undisturbed nature gave to April.

First was the redbud or burning bush, literally covered with brilliant pink-purple flowers. I have often wondered that Riley never wrote about the redbud, for its appearance in the woods was the boys' sure signal that it was time to go fishing, and we are quite sure it blazed on the banks of the "old swimmin' hole."

Then the dogwood, with its great, waxy white flowers, showing upon the distant ridges like the week's washing hung out to dry. Next the wild plum orchard! But the boys did not like that so well in bloom as they did later when the ground beneath the trees was deeply covered with what then seemed to us the most delicious fruit. And we believe yet it was; nothing in the orchard can quite match its flavor, and the aroma literally burdened the air for rods around. But the wild plum is gone. The ax did its part and the wicked curculio did the rest.

The wild crab apple tree was another of spring's early beauties. Beautiful in shape, the tree when in bloom looked like a huge bouquet set among the surrounding trees of brown and green, and its fragrance was unsurpassed. But the crab orchard is gone, too, and nothing has been found to take its place.

Thank You, Stark Bros.!

It is seldom indeed that we receive such a nice present as the one that just arrived from Stark Bros., of Louisiana, Mo. It consisted of three of the largest, juciest and finest apples we have seen in a long, long time. The largest one, Black Ben, measures over twelve inches around, and weighs nearly half a pound.

Stark Bros. are proprietors of a large nursery. They sell trees that raise this kind of apples, and we would advise our readers to write to them asking for catalog, etc. It will pay you. Mention Up-to-Date Farming.

PUBLIC LAND OPENING

Under the Carey Law. Irrigation ditch now finished, Land with perpetual water right $12.50 per acre on long time and small payments. Also irrigable homesteads. Free timber for fuel and improvements. Fine fishing and hunting. Ready for entry April 25th and 27th. Husband and wife are entitled to a section of irrigable public land. For further information write, **The North-Western Land Co., or L. S. Trapp, Official Agent, Boulder Canal Lands, Rock Springs, Wyoming; Omaha, Nebr., or Kansas City, Mo.**

WANTED
to hear from owner having
A GOOD FARM
for sale. Not particular about location. Please give price and description, and reason for selling. State when possession can be had. Will deal with owners only. L. Darbyshire, Box 984X, Rochester, N.Y.

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in the famous Big Horn Basin near Cody, Wyoming. Perpetual water rights. Fine climate, everlasting water supply, good railroad facilities. Easy terms. Title direct from State. Opening day, under Carey act, May 12, 1908. Go or send representative. 30 Days residence required within 3 years. Don't fail to investigate. DO IT NOW. For particulars address
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Farm and Fruit Lands, $10 to $150 per acre. No ice or snow No oppressive heat. Finest fruits in the world. Livestock, dairying and poultry raising unexcelled. Fine water power, timber and manufacturing advantages. Special R.R. rates on now. 64-page booklet free
COMMERCIAL CLUB, DEPT. 15, ROSEBURG, OREGON

$10.00 CASH and $10.00 per month will buy a beautiful California Vineyard, the income from which will be sufficient to make you independent for life **Handsome pamphlet, valuable information and contract FREE.**
SACRAMENTO VALLEY IMPROVEMENT CO., St. Louis, Mo

Own a Farm in West Texas

West Texas is "The Land of Opportunities"—a Land of Promise and Fulfillment.

Its soil is rich—easy to till. The climate is even. Rain is plentiful—but never too much. Droughts are unheard of. Crops are sure and abundant. You can raise grain—hay—cotton—sugar—tobacco—fruit or vegetables with little effort. Profits are sure because markets are handy, transportation good and the demand for Texas products constantly on the increase.

Here you find magnificent schools—churches of all denominations.

Good neighbors are plentiful—the fine old American sort.

Health, wealth and happiness are sure.

West Texas is a land of peace, prosperity and plenty. Communities are law abiding. Taxes are low.

Right now you can secure fertile land in splendid locations at reasonable prices. But many people are moving in—so farm lands are getting more valuable every day.

Come, see this magnificent country. It is reached by "The Iron Mountain Route" in connection with the T. & P. Ry., and is so near and railroad fares so low you can afford to see it—before you make up your mind where to locate. Write today for information of lands, time tables and—

Low Railroad Fares

Do this now. If you wait, the very spot you would pick out for your home may be sold to someone else before you get here. Use the coupon.

E. P. TURNER, G. P. & T. A.
Texas & Pacific Ry.,
Dallas, Texas.

Please send me facts about land in West Texas with information about how to get there—trains, low railroad fares, etc.

*Name*_____
*City*_____
*R.F.D.*_____ *State*_____

If you want to know more than this coupon calls for, write a letter telling your needs.

TREES $5 PER 100, FREIGHT PAID Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Carolina poplars, healthy, true to name and fumigated. All kinds of trees and plants at low wholesale prices. Remember we [illegible] all other reliable Nurseries in quality and price. Catalogue free. Reliance [illegible] D. Geneva, New York

up-to-Date HOME ON THE FARM

An hour spent in the garden these sunny mornings will do more good than a gallon of doctor's medicine.

THE YELLOW VIOLET

When beechen buds begin to swell,
And woods the bluebird's warble know,
The yellow violet's modest bell
Peeps from the last year's leaves below.

Ere russet fields their green resume,
Sweet flower, I love, in forest bare,
To meet thee when thy faint perfume
Alone is in the virgin air.

Of all her train, the hands of Spring
First plant thee in the watery mould,
And I have seen thee blossoming
Beside the snow-bank edges cold.

Thy parent sun who made thee view
Pale skies and chilling moisture sip,
Has bathed thee in his own bright hue,
And streaked with jet thy glowing lip.

Yet slight thy form and low thy seat,
And earthward bent thy gentle eye,
Unapt the passing view to meet,
When loftier flowers are flaunting nigh.

Oft, in the sunless April day,
Thy early smile has stayed my walk;
But midst the gorgeous blooms of May,
I passed thee on thy humble stalk.

WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

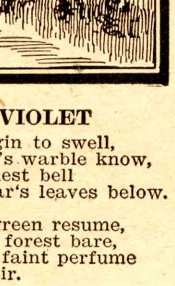
OUR BIRDS

O blackbird, sing me something well!
While all the neighbors shoot thee round,
I keep smooth plats of fruitful ground
Where thou may'st warble, eat and dwell.

TENNYSON.

Cervantes says: "The little birds have God for their caterer," and he might well have added, "have man for their despoiler."

Why is it, when we see a little gray-coated chap flitting about in the trees hunting insects that we are immediately seized with a desire to kill him, and if we catch a bright woodpecker sampling our fruit, war is at once declared upon his entire family? But if that war is kept up and no truce declared, we need not expect much fruit that season. In a tomato field of, say, ten acres, a meadow lark or quail is worth ten dollars a season as a destroyer of insects. Yet when we see them taking a bit of tomato as a change in diet, we pop away at them with our ever-too-ready gun.



A critic in Florida says that for every bird sold to tourists for fifty cents, the State loses at least one hundred dollars. He thinks it would be cheaper to give away a gold bird of the same weight, than to allow the live ones to pass out of the State.

Our birds are getting fewer every year. State legislatures, the federal government have not seen fit to protect our feathered friends sufficiently. Now what the elders have not accomplished is to be left to the children, who are to be guided in their work by the National Association of Audubon Societies.

Mothers, fathers, can not you lend a hand? Encourage the children to make bird houses, which are cat-proof, encourage them to throw away the sling-shots and shoot at wooden targets with the air guns, and whether or no their name be on the Audubon roll, let them all be little Audubons at heart.

WINNERS IN THE CONTEST "HOW DO YOU LIGHTEN YOUR HOUSEWORK?"

We give below the articles which were awarded prizes in the contest:

First Prize

To Lighten Housework

Your own mind should control the situation. Do not let your work govern you. Have a place for everything and keep it there. As soon as done using an article put it in its place. Get your kitchen work done up early in the morning and do it quick. Maintain, if possible, a firm control over your temper and over your children. Silence will often accomplish more than speech.

As your clothes come from the line carefully fold all such pieces as pillow cases, hand and tea towels, sheets, etc. Lay them on top of each other and place a heavy weight upon them. After a few hours you will find them nicely "ironed," as our city sisters say, only theirs are pressed under the mangle in the city laundry. It is said "There is only one best way to do everything. Study to know what *best way* is really best for you. It will likely prove a short and easy way to lighten your housework.

MRS. ANGIE M. SLATE.
Gordon, Douglas Co., Wis.

Second Prize

How Do I Lighten My Housework?

I would answer: By keeping my heart light. I have discovered that if I keep light-hearted and cheerful I am well supplied with patience and "patience worketh wonders," you know. More work is accomplished in less time when we do not allow ourselves to get discouraged. "One thing at a time" is one of my mottoes, too. This is the best remedy I know to lighten housework. Try it, sisters.

L. C.

Third Prize

Ways to Make Housework Easier

Scald fish before scaling.
Soak clothes before washing.
Use a cream thermometer before churning.
Keep floors and all woodwork painted.
Place a piece of glass against window casing to prevent daubing the pane while painting.
Learn the infant to go to sleep alone.
Clean the painted wash sink with kerosene.
When quilting, take long stitches; let Mary clip and Johnnie tie.
Wash and suds the quilts, lay on a frame and let the boys pump and throw on plenty of water to rinse.
Lay the carpet on the grass, and scrub with a broom; and throw on plenty of water to rinse.

Sisseton, S. D. MRS. JOHN MURRAY.

Fourth Prize

I bake a quantity of biscuits and corn muffins at one time and warm them over by standing the pan up against the teakettle before an open wood fire and turning them as soon as one side gets hot. One pint of buttermilk and one teaspoonful soda makes four dozen biscuits or one dozen muffins. No woman on earth can stand to make fresh bread three times a day.

I hurry the butter by pouring in boiling water with one hand while I churn with the other if the cream is cold to my fingers.

"MARGERY."

Fifth Prize

Mothers

Teach your girls to wash the dishes. In a short time after the chairs are moved put the knives, forks and spoons in a quart tin, place the plates in the dishpan, cups and saucers around them; put the quart tin on the plates; pour water over them, which should be boiling; then with a mop wash them out to drain; rub with tea towel. This will take but a few minutes and you did no unnecessary handling. This is what my six and eight-year-old girls do before they go to school.

MRS. V. M. L.

Sixth Prize

I have been interested in housework more or less for forty years; had nine children of my own and kept "open house" for a dozen nieces and nephews. Many "short cuts" have been necessary. The golden key to all the rest is early rising. By retiring promptly at 8 o'clock one can begin again at half past four in the morning. Consider the pile of sewing you can "turn off" before the little folks are awake, or the clothes you can iron, or the amount of writing, or the baking, or churning, or the long start on the washing. Just try it this summer.

ANNIE HEREFORD.

EASTER LILIES

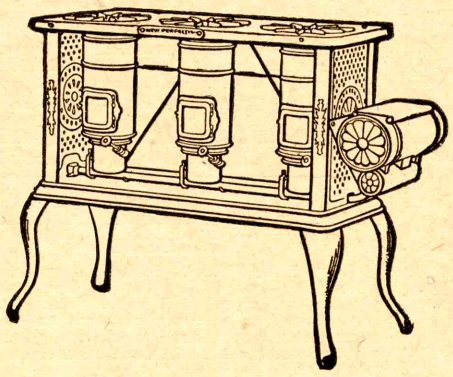
Of all the sweet flowers that herald the Spring
The sweetest and dearest are lilies that swing
Round altars, where kneeling we worship our King,
Who rose from the grave on a glad Easter morn
And blessed all the mourners there weeping forlorn,
And blessed all His people who yet were unborn.

The lilies of Easter, so fragrant and fair,
All white as the snow-drift, they bloom on the air,
The passing of Winter 'tis theirs to declare.
A symbol of joy and life from the dead
Their petals all fair to the morning are spread,
While the triumphs of Easter are trustingly said.
Oh lilies, pure lilies, of Jesus you tell
While music is rising from organ and bell,
The sadness of parting 'tis yours to dispell.
The earth's resurrection is like to His own
Who rose from its darkness to Heaven's high throne,
We crown Him with lilies, His love we have known.

RUTH RAYMOND.

Readers of this paper who are interested in raising poultry for profit should write Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 124, Clarinda, Iowa, whose advertisement appeared in a late number. Notice what they have to say and write them, mentioning UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

You Will Need an Oil Stove

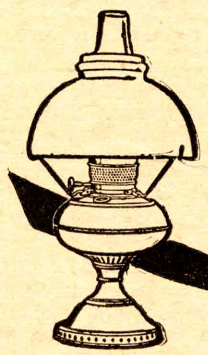


When warm days and the kitchen fire make cooking a burden—then is the time to try a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove.

Marvelous how this stove does away with kitchen discomforts—how cool it keeps the room in comparison with conditions when the coal fire was burning. The quick concentrated heat of the

NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

goes directly to boil the kettle or bake the bread, and none is diffused about the room to overheat it. Thus using the "New Perfection" is real kitchen comfort. Made in three sizes and fully warranted. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.



The Rayo Lamp Just such a lamp as everyone wants—handsome enough for the parlor; strong enough for the kitchen, camp or cottage; bright enough for every occasion. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY,
(Incorporated)

Three generations of Simpsons have made

SIMPSON

EDDYSTONE PRINTS

Founded 1842

Ask your dealer for
Simpson-Eddystone
Silver Greys

The time-tested old "Simpson" Prints made only in Eddystone.

Up-to-date patterns with old-fashioned quality. You get splendid wear, absolutely fast color and good appearance.

Some designs in the new silk finish.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Decline substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Agents $103.50 per month selling these wonderful Scissors. V. C. Giebner, Columbus, O. sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it, we show how. FREE OUTFIT. SELF SHARPENING CUTS TO THE END. Thomas Mfg. Co., 200 K St., Dayton, O.

916 CARDS 200 New Premiums, Songs, 99 Rich and Racy Jokes, 1 Pack Fun Cards, 1 Escort and 1 Courtship Cards; Standard Beau Catcher, &c. All 2 Cents. CROWN CARD CO., Columbus, Ohio.

294 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and Premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

CARDS Send 2c stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe Envelope and Calling Cards for 1908. We sell GENUINE CARDS; Not Trash. UNION CARD CO., B13, Columbus, Ohio.

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F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

As its name would indicate, this is a farmers' society. Its organized forms are a National Union, State Unions, County Unions and Local Unions. Also Department, Section and District Unions are provided for controlling and marketing the various crops. Particulars for organizing the various unions will be sent on request.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall consist of farmers. By farmers we mean people who are engaged in the vocation of farming or who own land on which crops are produced. (To be *also* engaged in merchantile business, manufacturing or the professions does not disqualify a farmer, or one who owns land on which crops are produced, from joining the F. S. of E.)

SPECIAL MEMBERS. First, an exception to the rule regarding eligibility for membership may be made by any local union by a majority vote of its members at any regular meeting. It can in this way elect any one of good character, not a farmer, to *special* membership in the local union on payment of the regular fee, but such special members must never be elected or appointed as delegates to conventions of higher unions. The object of this is to always keep the management of the Society in the control of farmers themselves.

Second, wives of members and daughters of the same may be admitted to *special* membership without the payment of any fee, also male children between 14 and 21 years may become *special* members in the same way. These *special* members may retain membership without the payment of any dues, but on reaching his majority the male members can only retain membership by paying the regular fee.

MEMBERSHIP FEE. The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00. This is divided as follows: The local union retains 25 cents. The balance is sent to headquarters and 50 cents is paid for the official paper one year to the member; $1.00 goes into the organization fund and 25 cents, or as much of it as is necessary, will go to pay the general expenses.

ANNUAL DUES. Each member must pay Annual Dues of $1.20. This is payable when a year has elapsed after first joining, and annually thereafter. It is apportioned as follows: The local union may retain 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. This will be used, 50 cents for the official paper and 35 cents, or as much as necessary of it, to meeting general expenses and extending the Society.

AFFILIATION. Local, county and State unions, now organized, of societies under any other name will be chartered by the Farmers Society of Equity on resolutions passed by a majority of members or delegates. Unions thus affiliating will be chartered free on remittance of the dues as above. Provisions will be made for the support of State and county unions so affiliating and their activities defined. Supplies and a seal of the F. S. of E. will be furnished free on report of annual dues.

REMARKS. Ten (10) or more eligible people may organize a local union by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and reporting it to headquarters. Blanks will be furnished on request. Members will receive the official paper (UP-TO-DATE FARMING) one year from the time the report of their membership is received, or one year from the time their annual dues were payable. They are advised to watch the date on their subscription label and if there is any delay in receiving paper, or changing date in the case of paying dues, please report to headquarters. Promptness in reporting will be required from all secretaries and organizers. ¶ *Write Plainly.* If you cannot, then print names and addresses or get some person to write who can write plainly. We must *guard against errors* if every person is to be satisfactorily served and our Society is to quickly accomplish its great and good objects.

OBJECTS. The FIRST and chief object of the Farmers Society of Equity is *to obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.*

The SECOND great object is *to have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principle market cities and in all localities where surplus crops are raised, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for profitable prices, instead of being dumped to pass into the hands of middlemen and trusts.*

OTHER OBJECTS. The F. S. of E. also has many other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first. Also all farmers may as well understand that the *first* object depends largely upon the accomplishment of the *second*, because crops must be controlled before equitable, and always profitable prices can be secured. To control the crops, the facilities to control—store—must be provided. Therefore it is important that *a granary be provided on every farm that produces a surplus of grain and an elevator or warehouse be built at every shipping point.*

OFFICERS

President—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.
Vice President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Secretary—I. C. Rous, Indianapolis.

Send all reports, and address all communications to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

33

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also send for report blanks, etc.

ADDRESSING. Always address communications and make all remittances payable to the *Farmers' Society of Equity* and not to individuals.

If your business is with the Society, always make money orders or drafts *"to the order of Farmers' Society of Equity,"* and not to any individual. If with the publisher of this paper, make them *"to the order of Up-to-Date Farming"* and not to any individual.

Members' buttons for F. S. of E. cost secretaries and organizers 1 cent each. A supply should always be kept on hand for delivery to new members. The same way with members' cards and fee and dues stamps, which will be sent on request without advance payment.

Dues to the F. S. of E. can be paid any time during the year. This in answer to many inquirers. But it is very unwise to delay the payment longer than absolutely necessary. The dues are $1.20 for each member. See first column in "Official Department" for full particulars.

Farmers can live a year without buying the other people's goods, but the other people cannot live a week without the farmer's crops.

We are traveling to the beautiful city of the ideal. We are aware that we will never reach it, but the suburbs are very pleasant.—HUBBARD.

The ideal will be the most nearly attained through the Society of Equity established. Therefore let all strive to promote this movement so equity may prevail in society, business and government, which surely will be the nearest approach to the ideal.

"THE THIRD POWER." If it would be read by every farmer in the country, it would give such a new education that the Farmers Society of Equity would be established, co-operation would be easy and profitable prices would result for all crops. 320 pages, cloth bound. 25 cents postpaid.

A member in Kansas wrote thus to Theo. G. Nelson:

As needle points toward the pole
You had our undivided soul.
But, since you've sailed without a chart
You've wandered vainly from the start.

THE 1908 CONVENTION

About one-third of the wheat raised in the United States comes to nine big "primary markets." The remainder, except that exported from the Pacific Coast, is mostly consumed near the place of production. The *third* that is handled commercially in the big markets makes the price. Sometimes more than half of all the wheat that is marketed during the year arrives between the first of September and the end of December.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Admitting the above is true and it is so approximately, then December is too late to hold the national convention of the society. If delayed until that time, and the price of wheat is not decided upon until December, the society will not be of much benefit to wheat growers. October is late for the wheat growers, but it is the most logical month when we consider all the crops.

Should not the convention be held in October as in the past?

REPRESENTATION

A subject that should be considered in local union meetings and reported to UP-TO-DATE is representation in State and national conventions. Each member wants to know that he has an influence in these conventions, but it would be impossible for all to go. The nearest approach to it will be in having each local union represented. But each local union cannot send a delegate. The alternative is for several local unions to join together in sending a delegate. This delegate will carry credentials from each local he represents and should be allowed to cast as many votes as he represents locals.

The writer proposed such an amendment to the laws at the last convention but it was not adopted. If it is a good provision, see that it is adopted at the next.

SINGLENESS OF PURPOSE

Singleness of purpose must be the guiding principle of every member. Farmers know that they can only draw straight furrows by keeping the eyes steadily on the stake set at the other side of the field and walking uprightly. So with our society; we must keep our eyes constantly on the main object as a bright and shining mark, walking uprightly and not swerving to the right or left.

What crooked rows they make,
Who take their eyes from off the stake.

NORTH DAKOTA WANTS EQUITY EXCHANGES

Too many of the people are still agitating the plan of Equity Exchanges. It is reported that a late meeting of the North Dakota State board of directors resolved that the State president be instructed to submit to the national board at their meeting in June that the State union of North Dakota recommends that steps be taken to establish Equity Exchanges for the marketing of farm products to consumers and that such Equity Exchanges be incorporated by representatives of the society only.

It should be remembered that Equity Exchanges are capital stock corporations and the purpose of their advocates is to establish them in all cities to receive all farm produce and distribute all farm produce to the consumers. We may be assuming some when we say ALL farm produce, because we are not sure that this is their purpose, but if they do not handle all they cannot control the situation, and if they do not control the situation as regards supplies and prices, the very existence of the Exchanges will be jeopardied.

But the Exchanges will not make a market for a pound more of produce, hence are not justified on that score. They will not advance the prices of farm produce a fraction of a cent, but if successfully established in all the cities, may reduce the cost to the consumer. But should farmers, at this stage of their development in organiation, stop, or side step, to promote such a gigantic and impractical movement which cannot in itself give farmers larger markets or better prices?

Farmers have got to settle down to the plain and simple proposition that to make prices on farm crops, the crops must be controlled. Equity Exchanges are not to CONTROL CROPS, but, we quote from the North Dakota union's resolution again: "For the marketing of farm produce to consumers." To control crops we must have organization, and the necessary organization will be delayed unnecessarily if any of the energy or resources of the society is diverted to establishing Equity Exchanges.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has done its duty when it warns the members to oppose any tendency on the part of any officers to depart from the true plan of the society to accomplish its objects. We do not charge any ulterior motives to the members of the North Dakota board of directors who may have joined in this resoultion; they simply did not understand what they proposed to do nor realized the consequences if their recommendation was attempted to be carried out.

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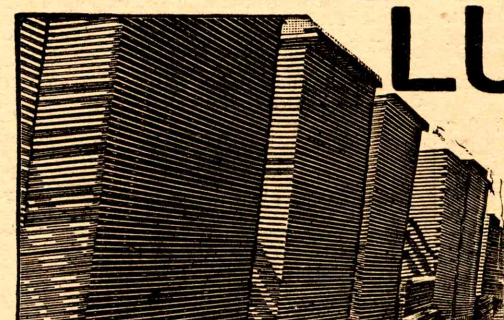

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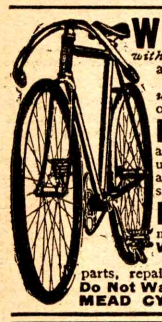

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For information as to lands in
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"THE CHERRY CITY"
on the beautiful Willamette River. Hop, walnut and fruit farms pay $200 to $500 per acre net; dairy farms pay $200; improved farms $25 to $200 per acre; unimproved, $5 to $25. Excursion rates to Salem in March and April. For information and hard facts address
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Before buying lands in the Indian Territory, read PROGRESSIVE SOUTHWEST, 3 months for 10 cts. Address **C. C. Ingram, Delaware, Okla**

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Goes right down into the leather and fills the pores before moisture (which rots it) gets in. An application of Eureka Harness Oil renews the life of the harness. Use it often. Made by
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Department of TOBACCO GROWERS

A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

When a real surplus of any crop exists a reduction in production is necessary to maintain prices at a profitable level. Every tobacco grower may as well accept this as a fundamental principle that cannot be violated except a severe penalty will be the result. The Green Briar local union in the Stemming District subscribes to this principle as evidenced by the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, we, the members of Green Briar local union, and of the Stemming District, believe through organization and co-operation that much good has been and can be done; and

Whereas, we believe by limiting the acreage and the production of tobacco we can practically control marketing of same;

And believe by limiting the acreage we can improve our land, produce a better quality of tobacco, get a better yield per acre, and receive more of the profit, which is justly ours.

Now therefore we submit the following resolutions to the tobacco growers of the Stemming District for fair consideration and appeal to them, for the sake of their own families, to endorse same:

Resolved (1) That we, the members of Green Briar local union, do pledge ourselves to the limiting and controlling the production of tobacco for the year 1908, and ask the hearty co-operation of every tobacco grower, whether he be landowner, renter or share worker.

Resolved (2) That we ask the co-operation of all members in every school district to appoint a committee of five to look after the limiting and controlling of the 1908 crop of tobacco.

Resolved (3) That we condemn and deplore the acts of those who try to persuade and make people believe that there is no danger of over-production in 1908, whether he be member or non-union, producer, speculator or manipulator.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture of Kentucky, issued in March, shows a great reduction in the number of tobacco beds sown, which is one of the best indications of reduction in the 1908 crop. This fact also augurs well for a good price for the balance of the 1907 crop.

Mr. Hart Robinson of this county sold his 1907 crop of tobacco this week. He received for his tobacco $6,339.50. He received 15 cents per pound. Mr. Robinson raised this tobacco on twenty-one acres, and on each acre cultivated he made $301.88.—*Lexington Herald.*

ACREAGE IN DAVIESS COUNTY (KY.) WILL NOT BE LIMITED BY PLEDGE

On February 8, 1908, a mass meeting of growers was held in Owensboro and the following pledge was prepared to be circulated among the growers of the county:

We, the undersigned, hereby pledge our honor that we will neither plant nor allow planted on land that we own or control, for the year 1908, more than 10,000 hills of tobacco to one man or hand, and not over 5,000 hills for each boy over 12 and under 16 (no boy under 12 years to be counted). This is to apply strictly to those who labor in the tobacco fields, no one being allowed to transfer his allowance to any other person.

This pledge is signed with the distinct understanding that it shall be not binding unless signed by March 1, 1908, by growers producing 95 per cent of the tobacco of Daviess county.

The committee reported as follows:

We were appointed a committee to circulate the pledges and canvass the returns. Accordingly we sent the pledges to every school district in the county, and asked that they be returned to us by March 2.

About half of the pledges have been returned. These show that in some districts every man signed, while in others very few did. When all the districts report we will make full statement of the result.

But in the districts that have already reported enough have refused to sign to defeat the proposition, even should the remaining districts sign solidly. Though as a matter of fact we know that in a number of the unreported districts practically nobody has signed. So according to the terms of the pledge all who signed are released from any obligation.

The opinion has been expressed by many that if another meeting were held and the time extended that 95 per cent might be secured. If it is the general desire of the growers of Daviess county to take further action in this matter, we shall be glad to do our part.

J. C. TINIUS,
W. G. RINEY,
GEO. M. TAYLOR,
Committee.

Under such conditions each producer should consider himself in duty and honor bound to not plant more than a normal crop. Self-interest dictates that this will be the only safe and sane way to retain the advantage in liberal price already gained.

MEETING

J. H. Quigley, organizer, will address meetings as follows: Holly Hill, Ky., Saturday, April 18; Pleasant Hill, Ky., Friday, May 1; Lucas, Ky., Saturday, May 2. Ex-Congressman J. M. Richardson will also assist at meetings.

NOTICE

Manager Abernathy of the Equity Warehouse, Hopkinsville, Ky., solicits deliveries and consignments of tobacco. He is now preparing samples of all in the house preparatory to selling. The executive committee ordered six hogsheads of very low type sold at $6.00 to $10.00 per 100 pounds.

H. E. Hellsley, president; F. B. McCowan, secretary; H. H. Abernathy, salesman.

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The Chicago House Wrecking Company is the largest institution of its kind in the world. Their mammoth warehouses, salesrooms and yards now cover an area of over thirty-five acres. Here you will find everything under the sun, from a package of pins to traction engines, stationary engines from one to a thousand horsepower—a veritable exposition in itself. The buildings comprise administration or office building, where over 200 stenographers are kept busy answering inquiries; roofing factory, where thousands of squares of steel and iron roofing, "Vulcanite Asphalt" roofing and "Rubberized Galvo" roofing, roofing cement and building paper are manu-

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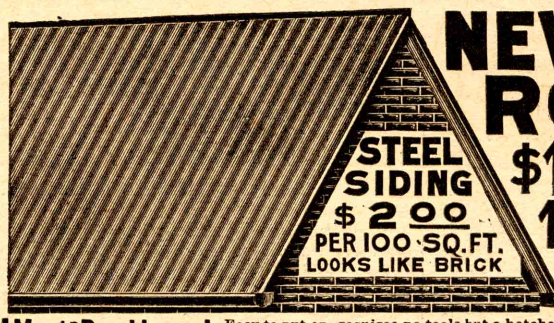

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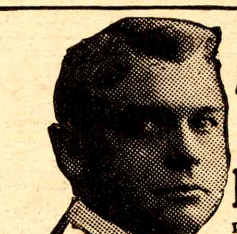

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My Paint is **ready to use**—but **not ready-made.** My Paint is **made to order**—after the order is received—packed in hermetically sealed cans—(extra size to insure a full gallon) and dated the day the Paint is made.

Pure Linseed Oil and pure, **fresh paint ingredients** are used in my Paint. Such materials, found at local stores, are usually adulterated.

I sell my Paint **direct from factory to user**—at very low factory prices.

I pay freight on six-gallon orders or over.

When the order of six gallons or over is received, use two full gallons to test it—and if you are not perfectly **satisfied,** in every particular, return the balance of the order to me—and the two gallons you have used shan't cost you a penny.

No other paintmaker offers such a liberal proposition. My Paint is sold to responsible people on three months' time, if desired. I make three brands of Paint to suit the requirements of my immense trade.

My strictly Pure All White Lead Paint is absolutely the best paint in the world. My 40-60 Brand Zinc and Lead Paint is the best paint in its class on the market. My Durability Paint has an immense sale everywhere, and is sold under five-year iron-clad guarantee. The Purity of my Paint is guaranteed under a forfeit of $100.00 in gold.

Send for my beautiful Paint Book and big Color Cards to select from—best Book—largest Cards ever published. They are FREE. With the Paint Book I send Free Book of all kinds of Painters' Supplies, sold at **Direct-to-you Prices.** Write TODAY. My Plan insures you Satisfaction and lowest prices on Paint.

O. L. CHASE, THE PAINTMAN, DEPT. D51, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

The Man Who Carries a

STEVENS

double barrelled shotgun knows that it's "up to him" *if the bird gets away.*

The gun is reliable. It shoots straight and hard, and is the equal of a much higher-priced gun, both in the field or at the trap.

Made with the celebrated Stevens check-hook and new cross-bolt through extension rib, permitting heavier charges of powder. Special steel barrels choke bored for any standard shell.

Send for 160-page catalog showing all kinds of arms for men and boys. Full of information about sights, ammunition, how to shoot, care of arms, etc., such as every man and boy should have. Sent free for 5 cents to pay postage.

RIFLES FOR BOYS:
Little Scout, . . . $2.25
Stevens-Maynard, Jr., $3
Crack Shot, ... $4
Little Krag, ... $5
Favorite, No. 17, . . $6

If your dealer can't supply you with genuine Stevens, we will ship direct on receipt of catalog price.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY
225 Front Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

BROWN FENCE PAYS THE FREIGHT
HEAVIEST FENCE MADE
All No. 9 Steel Wire. Well galvanized. Weighs ⅓ more than most fences. 15 to 35c per rod, delivered. We send free sample for inspection and test. Write for fence book of 133 styles.
The Brown Fence & Wire Co.
Cleveland, Ohio.

FENCE Strongest Made
Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 88 Winchester, Indiana

$10 FOR A MACHINE
To Weave Your Own Fence at 24c per rod out of coiled hard steel spring wire. WIRE AT WHOLESALE. Farm Gates. Catalog free—tells how to build fence and why you should use coiled steel wire.
Carter Wire Fence Machine Co.,
Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

LAWN FENCE
Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Churches and Cemeteries.
Coiled Spring Fence Co.
Box 418 Winchester Ind.

Concrete Building Blocks
Demand unlimited. Big returns on small investment. A Machine for artistic face designs and superior finish. Catalogue Free. Write
HERCULES MFG. CO., Dept. A37, Centerville, Iowa.

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers

THE world has always acted on the principle that one good kick deserves another.
ELBERT HUBBARD.

Equity Exchanges as proposed by the North Dakota State union would be commission houses with no advantage over the old ones, but with the disadvantage of being owned by people inexperienced in this particular business and with little experience in any business but farming. Can they have a good chance to survive when pitted against the skill and financial strength of the old established houses?

WORKING CREED

Here is a creed to live by,
Worthy a nobler song:
Do always the best that is in you,
With a spirit serene and strong.

Forgive your enemy freely,
Tho' he work you bitter wrong,
Be honest, be brave, be cheerful,
And help the next fellow along.
JOHN COLEMAN.

TRUE OF FARMERS

Farmers will be the easiest people on earth to organize if they will quit following false leaders.

Farmers will stay organized for profitable prices if they will refuse to be deceived by slick people who want to continue fleecing them.

Farmers (many of them) believe they ought to make a thousand millionaires every year among the people who exploit them rather than grant a respectable living to the person who has taught them how to save the thousands of millions themselves.

But farmers are learning. Many of them can detect the claws under the velvet touch. The education farmers are getting right now will be more valuable to them than any education they ever had. And it ought to be, because it is costing them a terrible price.

To the founder of the A. S. of E.s
May God in His Mercy be with you
And land us all on that beautiful shore of Equity,
That we may all hand in hand
Fire from our glorious land
The gamblers in all our products.
G. J. EISTERHOLDZ.

Dues to the Farmers Society of Equity can be paid any time, but the best time is now. Any unions holding them out cannot do better than to send them in now, particularly as a break will occur in receiving this paper if they are longer withheld.

SOME ORGANIZERS OF F. S. OF E.

Barryton, Mich., Feb. 19, 1908.

Mr. Everitt.

Dear Sir—I see that you want more organizers now. Send me your terms, please, for I have been watching to see how the other faction was coming out. I was in hopes that it could be settled with but little trouble, but I am glad to see that you have stood for the right. I am glad that our State stands on the old plan and that Up-to-Date is our official paper. I believe that when the storm is over that we will have fairer weather than we had before and the society will grow faster.
A. K. FINEHOUT,
Former State Organizer of A. S. of E.

If you want an organizer, write to one of the following, who may be the most convenient to your place:

ARKANSAS
Levi Gatlin, Brookland.

DELAWARE
John M. Peckham, Harrington, Kent Co.

ILLINOIS
Delmar Lee, Patoka, Marion Co.
W. F. Hall, Raleigh, Saline Co.

INDIANA
B. F. Boultinghouse, Pueblo, Spencer Co.

IOWA
R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Van Buren Co.

KANSAS
F. C. Kessler, Newton, Kan.

KENTUCKY
N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Webster Co.
Robert Duddles, Spurlington, Taylor Co.
S. A. Hale, Earlington, Hopkins Co.
J. W. Lochner, Franklin, Simpson Co.
W. R. Scott, Long, Warren Co.
D. M. Stamper, Myers, Nicholas Co.

MINNESOTA
C. A. Petterson, Minneapolis, 111 S. 7th St.
John Portner, Jr., New Ulm, Nicollet Co.

MISSOURI
Oscar Tubbs, Fuersville, Osage Co.

NORTH DAKOTA
H. F. Shipley, Hampden, Ramsey Co.
N. C. Jenson, Wyndmere, N. D.

OHIO
J. D. Fish, Monroeville, Huron Co.
L. D. Dayton, Painesville, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA
H. G. Peters, Mendon, Alfalfa Co.

TENNESSEE
H. N. Hinsom, Pope, Perry Co.

WISCONSIN
Owen Patenaude, Shell Lake, Washburn Co.
J. C. Fremont, La Crosse, La Crosse Co.

Cattle Helps

Milk tubes, lead probes, teat expanders and teat bistouries are necessities in the modern dairy and you want them *now*, so as to have them on hand in case of need.

An abortion remedy on hand may save lots of slunk calves, a timely tonic or fever remedy may put a cow on the road to recovery when delay would mean death. Join the crowd and write G. P. Pilling & Son Co., 2237 Arch St., Philadelphia, for their list of "Easy to Use" cattle instruments and remedies. Write today, because tomorrow may be too late. Your cow may die before you can get veterinary help, and one dead cow represents more money than would furnish full outfits of trouble-saving medicines and cases of instruments for half a dozen dairies. You or your hired man can use them as easily as a veterinary surgeon.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 5 Cents a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues will not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say; "I saw it advertised in Up-to-Date Farming."

Agents Wanted

Agents Automatic Curry Comb, postpaid 40c. Over $5.00 daily or sample returnable. Particulars free. Clean Comb Co. [B] Racine. Wis.

Easy money for farmer boys. We manufacture three specialties that every farmer needs. A postal will give you full information. Write now and get exclusive territory. Western Mfg. Co., 1812 College Ave., Racine, Wis.

Protect your Family, Home and Telephone with our "No Risk" Lightning Arrester. We guarantee your telephones against lightning. Thousand of pleased customers. One farmer made over $450 last two seasons besides farming. Write for our booklet and agents prices. W. E. Ashby Telephone Cut Out Co., 207 Square Street, Chariton, Iowa.

Dogs and Pet Stock

Collie pups—$5 up. Send for circular. Edward Burton, Batavia, Ill.

For Sale Thoroughbred Scotch Collie pups. Best farm dogs on earth. H.R.Miller, Lowell, O

Farm Lands

Buy from the owner 400 acres, all level. tillable land, 4 miles from Souris, N. D. 10 elevators within five miles from land; $25.00 per acre. Have other farms for rent or sale. Easy payments. Address L. O. Tollefson, Souris, N. D.

California —Sacramento Valley lands will make you independent. Good living for family on twenty acres. Garden, Grape, Fruit, Alfalfa and Orange land in tracts of twenty acres and up; $30.00 to $75.00 per acre, easy terms. On sale by owner. Climate unexcelled. Write now to H. G. MacMasters, Manager, Sacramento, California.

Cash for your property wherever located; for quick sale, send description and price. Northwestern Bnsiness Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Cheap Farm. Central Minnesota. Write Ed. Landwer, Gardena, N. Dak.

Sacramento Valley, California, is the greatest agricultural valley in America. It It is the "Land of Opportunity" for the farmer. A family may be independent on twenty acres. Write Sacramento Valley Development Association, Sacramento, California. We have nothing to sell.

Sunny Tennessee presents poor man's as well as rich man's opportunities. $10 an acre land yields $100 and more an acre. Address Doak Aydelott Mayor, Tullahoma, Tenn.

Farm Products for Sale

For Sale Cheap, Cow or Field Peas. I have several hundred bushel of whippoorwill and blue goose, and other varieties. Wire or write me for prices and samples. J. T. Walker, Memphis, Tenn.

Honey Finest quality clover honey in 30-pound cans. One can 11½c per pound; 2 or more cans 11c per pound. Send for price list. M. V. Facey, Preston, Fillmore County, Minn.

Gates and Fencing

Special offer on first order in any county for our new style automatic gate. Address with tamp. Manlove Gate Co., 272 Huron St., Chicago, Ill.

Up-to-Date Movable Fence. Make it at home, for pens, yards, lanes, etc. Cheap. Can set one rod in one minute. Write Mad River Fence Company, West Liberty, Ohio.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Berkshire Pigs; Heim Company, Moultrie. Ohio.

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Machinery

Why not buy a gasoline engine to do your hard work? It is the cheapest help you can hire. An air-cooled engine is the best and cheapest. Built in four sizes, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10 H. P. Write for prices. The Air-Cooled Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 Baltic Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Advice and book free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Supplies

Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Eggs from choice stock, 15 for $1; 30 for $1.75. Peter Doll. Morris, Indiana.

Burket's White Rocks will please you. Bred white, bred right, bred to lay. Eggs $1.00 per 15. White Rock Poultry Yards, Box X, Findlay, Ohio.

Eggs— Buff, Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes. Lt. Brahmas, Barred, Buff and White Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Mottled Anconas, $1 per fifteen. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrongs Mills, Ohio.

Poultry and Supplies—Continued

Eggs White, Buff and Barred Plymouth Rocks $1.00 per 15; $4.50 per 100. Brown, Buff and White Leghorn $1.00 per 15; $4.50 per 100. White and Buff Wyandottes $1.25 per 15; $5.00 per 100. Buff Orpington $1.50 per 15; $7.00 per 100. Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds $1.50 and $2.50 per 15; $7.00 and $9.00 per 100. Stock guaranteed. Byron Haughey, Knightstown, Ind.

Eggs $2.00 per 15; $5.00 per 50. Golden Wyandotte, S. S. Hamburg, S. C. Buff and Brown, Leghorn, S. C. Black Minorca, Light Brahma. Circular. E. W. Long, Wittenberg, Wis.

Eggs Partridge and White Wyandottes. Partridge and White Cochins, White Rocks, Light Brahmas, 75c per 15. J. J. Myers, Dakota, Ill.

EGGS, Cockerels, Buff Rock, S. C. B. Leghorn, White Wyandotte. Pekin Ducks, Tonlouse Geese, Buff Turkeys, Duroc Hogs, best families, farmers prices. Stock guaranteed as represented. Geo. W. Crim, Uhrichsville, Ohio.

Eggs for hatching; 25 varieties; poultry supplies; incubator chicks. Also pedigree strawberry plants. Write for catalog. Oakland Poultry Farm, Albert Lea, Minnesota.

Eggs for hatching from 11 breeds pure-bred geese, turkeys, ducks and chickens. Stamp for circular. Mrs. Emma Timmerman, Janesville, Minn.

Eggs $1.00 per 13, $2.00 per 30. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Catalog free. Link Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

Poultry 20 leading varieties: Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Leghorns, etc. Eggs, $1.00. Albert Bagwell, Paducah, Ky.

Reid's Rhode Island Reds are the best. 8 single—fine pens—8 Rose. Orders for eggs booked, run $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 per 15. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. Send orders to Chas. B. Reid, Manager Olentangy Poultry Yards, Delaware, Ohio.

Rhode Island Reds; S. C. Great Winter Layers. $1.50 and $1.00 per 15 eggs. Mrs. L. H. Mier. Paris, Mich.

Rhode Island Reds rose or single comb. Farmers, the Rhode Island Reds are the best all-around, general purpose fowl. Let us start you with prize winning stock. Eggs $1.50 per 15. Morning Glory Farm, Sellersburg, Ind.

Selling out—moving, Pure bred Buff Cochins only $1.00 each. Big, golden beauties. Frank Morris, Marengo, Illinois.

64 Varieties Poultry, pigeons, hares. 20 eggs $1.00. Catalog and show record free. H. D. Roth, Box 14, Franconia, Pa.

The Highest standard of perfection in Golden Laced Wyandottes; eggs, guaranteed, $1.50 per sitting of 15. Warren K. Clouser, New Bloomfield, Pa.

30 varieties geese, ducks, chickens. Catalog free. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

12,000 eggs for sale—daily—52 varieties, "the best in the world." Get our prices on your egg orders. White Rock Yards, Box 3, Findlay, Ohio.

26 Full Blood S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs for $1.00; 100, $3.50. Circular free. Mark Harrison, White Pigeon, Mich.

20 Eggs, $1. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes. 30 other varieties. Also pigeons, hares, etc. List free A. L. Bergey, Telford, Pa.

White Wyandottes bred to lay. Eggs for hatching from best stock. $1.50 per setting; $5.50 per hundred, F. W. Marshall, Westons Mills, N. Y,

Schools and Colleges

Wanted Two out of town ladies to attend business college. Have two excellent propositions open where all expenses can be defrayed. Address Lain Business College, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Dahlias 20 kinds $1.00. Catalog. H. Burt, Taunton, Mass.

600 Bushels Yellow Seed Corn for sale. Otto Thuman, St. Jacob, Ill.

Seed Corn—Barred Rock eggs from best strain—Strawberry plants good as the best, etc. Catalog free. John W. Hall, Marion Station, Md.

Tobacco For Sale

For Sale 20,000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin. R. R, 5, Franklin, Ky.

Miscellaneous

Presents with post cards. Send 10c. Mrs. Charles Du Shan, Penacook, N. H.

$1.25 Per Word inserts classified ads in 36 leading papers in U. S. Send for list. The Dake Advertising Agency, 427 South Main Street, Los Angeles.

Tell them you saw the "ad" in Up-to-Date Farming

factured and shipped daily; boiler works and machine shops, where boilers, engines and machinery of every kind are overhauled, rebuilt and put into perfect condition for further service, being practically good as new when leaving their shops; main warehouse and salesroom, over 600 feet long by 150 feet wide, containing furniture, rugs, drapery, stove, plumbing and heating, hardware and general supply departments; pipe department, containing thousands of feet of pipe of all kinds and sizes. They have facilities for cutting and threading pipe to order in any size or quantity; building supplies and lumber yard, containing millions of feet of lumber. Also thousands of bargains in doors, windows, sash, building supplies, etc., all seasoned and ready for shipment. If you intend to put up a building of any kind, it will pay you to let them figure with you. They will also furnish building and barn plans free of charge and any information or advice regarding the erection, decoration, heating, plumbing and finishing. They have a staff of architects and engineers at the service of their customers. This firm is the only concern in the world where you can buy lumber and all necessary supplies to build your house, a furnace, hot water plant or stoves to heat it, and furnishings for every room, including furniture, carpets, rugs, etc. Time, money and worry can be saved by placing your complete order with them.

Their reliability is unquestioned. With a capital of $1,000,000 they stand back of their iron-clad guarantee, to give absolute satisfaction.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY

The Chicago House Wrecking Company was organized in 1892 for the purpose of purchasing and dismantling the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, the first great World's Fair. The original cost of buildings and equipment was over $30,000,000. It was dismantled by the Chicago House Wrecking Company in a few months and its products scattered broadcast over the land, fitting into useful places in nearly every city and village in the United States.

The next attraction in this line was offered at Buffalo in 1901, when over $8,000,000 was expended in the construction of the Pan-American Exposition. When the gates were closed to the public, it was purchased and dismantled by the Chicago House Wrecking Company. Their wisdom in purchasing this material and returning it again to the channels of commerce has been attested by many economical buyers.

With the record of successful operations, it was natural that at the close of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the directors of this great undertaking should negotiate and successfully close a contract with the Chicago House Wrecking Company for the purchase of this famous exposition.

The huge sum of $50,000,000 was expended before the public was invited to inspect this vast exposition. In the construction of buildings and enclosure, over 100,000,000 feet of lumber were required, 500 miles of pipe, thousands of tons of structural iron and nails, enough material to build a complete city for 50,000 inhabitants.

Time has extended their line of action, as outlined in the first paragraph. Wrecking prices have come to be known as genuine bargains and associated only with the Chicago House Wrecking Company's name. This company stands between the consumer and high prices. Their business success is due to their economy in buying and their reduction of waste to a minimum. Every man who buys from them and is pleased with his transactions, sends them new customers. Fair, square and honorable treatment is their motto. They build, not for a year, but for ever.

If you haven't one of their latest catalogs, it will pay you to send for one, even though you do not wish to place an order now. Ask for catalog No. 204. It's free. You can save many a dollar during a year by careful buying from this great reliable institution.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

THE FIELD

A. S. OF E. AND LABOR UNIONS

J. A. EVERITT:

When the plan of uniting the A. S. of E. and the labor unions was first proposed I was rather favorably impressed; but after a careful investigation I am now thoroughly convinced that it is absolutely impracticable. It is to the interest of the unions to get food and clothing at the lowest price possible, just as it is to the interest of farmers to get the highest price possible. You cannot mix oil and water without an alkali, and as in days long since passed I have heard the good housewife say: "The lye must be strong enough to float an egg or it will not eat up the fat and there will be no soap." The lye in this illustration represents the "Equity Exchange" proposed by the promoters of this plan, and it would eat up the profits just as the beef trust eats up the profits of the stock raisers at the consumers' expense; or as the tobacco trust, the millers' trust, etc., eat up the profits of the producers at the expense of the consumers. In this day of insatiable greed it would be absurd to expect capitalists to build the commission houses without having absolute control of the business, and the producers of wealth have had sufficient experience along this line to make them very suspicious of any new scheme proposed by the money power.

S. E. HAMPTON, Milton, Ky.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sirs and Brothers—I was elected at our last quarterly meeting county secretary of the society. At this meeting we voted to go with Mr. Everitt's branch of the society and changed the name of the county organization to F. S. of E.

We have about 300 members in the county. Not much work was done last year toward organization. This year we intend to vigorously push the work of organization. The society has charge of the flouring mill at Lewistown and are manufacturing Equity flour. We are incorporating a farmers' Equity insurance company of the county and intend to keep one or more men constantly in the field this year writing insurance policies and taking members into the society. The split at Equity headquarters has caused some division here. This has caused delay in getting the annual dues. I hope to be able to send them in soon.

Fraternally yours,
C. A. DRINKARD,
County Secretary of Fergus Co., F. S. of E.
Garneill, Fergus Co., Mont., Feb. 8, 1908.

EQUITY WOMEN

MR. J. A. EVERITT:

Through the columns of UP-TO-DATE FARMING I wish to reach the ladies of Michigan. Many of them do not know that the farm women are organizing. Last October the Michigan Society of Equity was organized. Now we have a State union and officers. Our constitutions are printed and we already have some very enthusiastic ladies' locals and hope to see many more soon. I would be pleased to hear from ladies in every county and will reply to all letters. Let our watchword be Michigan ladies to the front. The ladies of other States are organizing fast, and helping their husbands and brothers in their fight for Equity. Let us do as well and not falter in this good work. The mission of the Michigan Ladies Society of Equity is the advancement of the farmers' wives and daughters and to aid the cause of Equity in every way possible. Address communications to Miss Julia Ball, State secretary, Hamburg, Mich., or to Mrs. Jas. Howey, State president, East Jordan, Mich.

[We commend very highly this movement on the part of the Michigan ladies and recommend the plan to wives, daughters and sweethearts of Equity members everywhere. —ED.]

MY DEAR BROTHER EVERITT:

I am in receipt of the last number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It certainly ought to bring results. It makes the marketing business so plain that I would think any one cannot help but see how simple the plan is and how easy it would be to put it in full force. Although I have not written to you for a long time, I want you to understand I have not forgotten you, nor forsaken the cause you so nobly and bravely battled for against such a mighty army of grafters and robbers. I know them from way back. I knew two years ago when Mr. Tubbs and ——— got up the buckwheat campaign that there were traitors in your camp. How I did want to see you, but I had spent so much money and time that I could not justly bear the expense. I wanted to tell you so many things, but not knowing you personally I hesitated to write them. I do wish you would come to Pennsylvania. I want to get acquainted with you. I assure you that I am with you for just what you stand for and will be until we win. Fraternaly yours,

A FRIEND IN EQUITY.

Canton, Pa., February 19, 1908.

PRIZE WINNERS IN MARCH 15 PUZZLE

The correct solution to the puzzle in the March 15 issue was as follows:

1. **The Eddystone Mfg. Co.**
2. **People's Supply Co.**
3. **Standard Oil Co.**
4. **Columbus Carriage & Harness Co.**
5. **The Manson Campbell Co.**
6. **National Co-Operative Realty Co.**
7. **Dr. Earl S. Sloan.**
8. **Duane H. Nash.**

Several hundred sent correct answers, and from those who wrote articles on the advertisement appealing the most to them we have selected the following as prize winners:

First Prize, $1.50

Joseph J. Carroll, Cazenovia, Wis.

Second Prize, $1.00

Lucile Hurd, Odin, Ill.

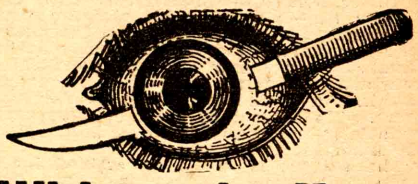
Third Prize, 50 Cents

Robert English, 752 Willow street, Lebanon, Pa.

Fourth Prize, 50 Cents

Vernie Ingram, McLeansboro, Ill.

Eyes Cured



Without the Knife

Grateful Patrons Tell of Almost Miraculous Cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and All Eye Diseases—Send Your Name and Address with Two-Cent Stamp for free Trial Bottle

The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. I have repeatedly restored to sight persons nearly blind for years.

Ulcers, wild hairs, granulated lids disappear almost instantly with the use of this magic remedy. Weak, watery eyes are cleared in a single night and quickly restored to perfect health. It has repeatedly cured where all other remedies and all doctors had failed. It is indeed a magic remedy and I am glad to give this free trial to any sufferer from sore eyes or any eye trouble.

Many have thrown away their glasses after using it a week. Preachers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, students, dressmakers and all who use their eyes under strain find this Magic Lotion a safe, sure and quick relief. If you have sore eyes or any eye trouble write me to-day. I am in earnest in making my offer of a free trial bottle of this lotion. I am glad to furnish proof in many well-proven and authentic cases where it has cured cataract after the doctors said that only a dangerous and expensive operation would save the sight. If you have eye trouble of any kind you will make a serious mistake if you do not send for my great free offer of this Magic Eye Lotion. Address with full description of your trouble and a two-cent stamp, H. T. Schlegel Co., 2493 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy that has restored many almost blind to sight.

Early Seed Corn

Buckhart's White Dent is a 70-day corn that surpasses every other variety for late planting. The cost is small and the grain is deep. Ears are medium sized. Put out some of this corn and you will not regret it.

Price Peck, 60c; bushel, $2.00; bag (2½ bushels), $4.50. Bags free. Catalog free.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

CAPITAL GASOLINE ENGINES

For a short time only we will sell a 2 1-2 H. P. engine for **$60**. Other sizes at reason able prices.

C.H.A. Dissinger & Bro. Wrightsville, Pa

2½ h.p.—$60

H. C. Phelps

Let Me Pay the Postage on My Big Free Buggy Book to You

Just write me a postal. Let me pay the postage to you on my Big 1908 "Split Hickory" Vehicle Book. Shows over 125 styles of Vehicles and how you can save $25 to $40 by ordering direct from my factories. My

"Split Hickory" Book Free

also shows how I make any Vehicle you want to your order.—Also full line of High-Grade Harness all at great saving prices. Address me personally—H. C. PHELPS, President, **The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 99 Columbus, O.**

30 Day Free Trial

For Rheumatism

Nothing gives such quick and permanent relief as

Sloan's Liniment

It quickens the circulation, relieves congestion and inflammation, and gives elasticity to the muscles and joints. Use it for Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pleurisy and any Stiffness. *Price, 25c., 50c., and $1.00.*

Send for free book on care of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry.

Address DR. EARL S. SLOAN, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Can You Solve This Puzzle?

Below we print the headlines and catch words of ten of our advertisers in this issue. Most of the advertisements are large, and can be easily found. All of the lines are not at the top, but some are found through the center. By looking through the advertisements you will be able to make each one out. Try for yourself and see and send us the result. Here are the lines:

TAKE YOUR CHOICE FROM THE DIFFERENT STYLES.
$7.15 BUYS THE BEST 120-EGG INCUBATOR.
IT'S ALL IN THE AWL.
GUARANTEED BEST IN AMERICA.
USE HAHN FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTOR.
WE HAVE THOUSANDS OF ENGINES IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.
P. & O. CORN PLANTERS.
LET ME PAY THE POSTAGE ON MY BIG BOOK.
I AM THE PAINT MAN.
WE SHIP ON APPROVAL.

It may be we will get no correct answer (and in that case the prizes go to those nearest correct), so send the best solution you can.

Read The Following Conditions

Arrange your answers neatly and number each consecutively, allowing an entire line to each. Give the name and address of each advertiser whose announcement contains the lines in question.

As a part of this contest it is necessary that you tell us which advertisement in this issue appeals to you most and give some good reasons why it does. The advertisement you write about must be some one other than those in the above puzzle, and must not be signed by Up-to-Date Farming, J. A. Everitt, or Farmers Society of Equity. Letters not containing such an article, of course, cannot compete for the prizes.

If more than four send correct solutions, then the ones who wrote the best articles will be given the prize.

For the best solution and article we receive on or before April 15, we will give a prize of $1.50 in cash. The next best will receive $1.00, and the two next best 50 cents each.

No money required to compete for, or to get a prize if you are entitled to it. This is a bona-fide offer made by the publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and there is no "catch" in it.

Try your skill, as you stand an equal chance with any of our readers.

Winners will be announced in the issue of May 1 and prize money forwarded immediately. Address all answers to

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Rebus Department **Indianapolis, Indiana**

AGAINST GAMBLING IN GRAIN

Haven, Kan., Feb. 1, 1908.

Hon. Chas. F. Scott,
Member of Congress.

Dear Sir—I notice with pleasure your appointment as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. And this pleasure was intensified when I saw that you are turning your attention to the framing and enacting into law, a means to prevent gambling in grain. No subject of greater importance, financially or morally, has ever been before the American Congress.

The subject is little understood by a large proportion of our citizenship. Our people do not generally understand how unjust the Government has been when it has given information to the public as to the yearly production, yet has never given the farmer information as to the demand that would be made for his products during any particular year.

Speculators, or gamblers, have used this free information, which is often misinformation, furnished them by the Government, to their own selfish interests. Professional gamblers have usually sold our products for future delivery and so have of necessity become bears, wishing to buy the goods near the time of delivery at a lower price than that named in the contract. Hence every effort has been made on their part to lower the price of farm products. To this end I have known of their paying for reports on crop prospects that were "made to order."

The farmer, who is usually a holder of the real grain, or is interested in a growing crop, is, on account of his interest, the other party to the wager. The farmer, being isolated and unorganized, and a small holder, has no possible influence on the market. So, that in the last thirty years in Kansas, five years out of six, wheat has sold below the cost of production. Now, if the producer's loss was the consumer's gain this condition need excite little sympathy from the general public. But this is not the case. Observation has demonstrated that when the crop is largely in the producer's hands, bear influences predominate, but when the crop has mostly gone to market, bull sentiment and influences are in the ascendency.

I have not mentioned the familiar terms "supply and demand," for their influence has become uncertain, if not utterly impotent. All crops, during the last 100 years, or since the dawn of history, have been fully consumed, which indicates that the demand has always equalled the supply. The demand and supply are uniform and continuous, to a great degree, and neither one suggests the violent fluctuations that daily affect our market. Which violent fluctuations are occasioned wholly by the gamblers to promote trading. Now, the producer and consumer, both sufferers, outnumber the gamblers or speculators as a thousand to one, and it would seem, aside from the moral standpoint, that the wage-earning, bread-winning majority should be protected.

Wishing you Godspeed and a complete success, I am,

Sincerely yours,
C. W. PECKHAM.

I am decidedly in favor of the F. S. of E. and of the unadulterated plan as we started out. My only objection was that it should be exclusively for farmers, their wives and children. Mr. ——— has been at Chester twice and is working against you. I believe there are very few papers that are of real value to farmers, and I have no use for their new paper. The millers here have decided to not loan sacks to farmers, which has caused many to build granaries, which I think will be a benefit.

ISAAC R. PINKERTON, Chester, Ill.

DON'T WANT IT

(*Duplicate*)

Editor Equity Farm Journal,
Chicago, Ill.

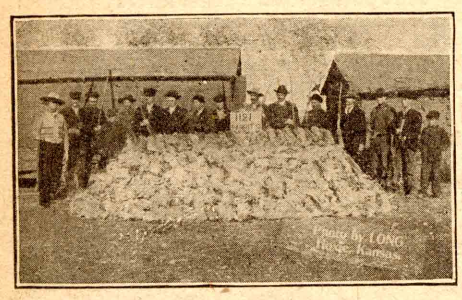
Sir—Please discontinue my name on your subscription list, as I never authorized you to send me your paper.

There never was a reformer lived but who was sacrificed and I suppose that as a matter of fact J. A. Everitt had to get it in the neck by his would-be friends just the same as Christ did and all other reformers have before him.

It works on the principle that I tell you all I know and you add that to what you know, and then you know a great deal more than I know, and there is where you took advantage of J. A. Everitt. You acknowledge that he was the founder of the Society of Equity, but you deny his right to stay in the councils of the society.

I am yours,
J. D. HECK.

Tenmile, Wis.



One day's hunting, January 4, 1908. All jack rabbits. Twenty-three men. All friends of Equity. Our best wishes to you and yours.

J. N. S., Hoxie, Kan.

MICHIGAN'S ATTITUDE

Great significance should attach to the resolutions adopted by the Michigan State convention as printed in this paper and as they relate to headquarters and the official paper. As our readers probably remember, Michigan from the first refused to submit to some of the actions of the 1907 convention. They had a meeting in December and most emphatically recorded their protest against all the attempts to depart from the true plan of the society and to destroy the influences that brought the society into existence and established it. Their second meeting, at which Mr. Barnett and Mr. Everitt were both present, consequently both sides had an equal opportunity, was a victory for UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the true principles of the society. May we not hope that some other States will realize the true significance of this action by Michigan and do likewise? Also, the matters in controversy have now been put squarely before the board of directors of the national union. Will they acknowledge the authority of the members, as expressed through State conventions, to dictate the policy of the society, or will they disregard their wishes and continue to attempt to inflict on them the usurping sheet under the guise of an official paper? This is the opportunity for the board of directors. We believe a majority of them, if not all of them, will gladly do the members' wishes. One hundred thousand members all over the country await their action. If they accede to Michigan's wish, conditions will be produced at once that will harmonize all interests that are true to the society and should result in a rapid development in the future. To refuse to do this will—well, the final triumph of the society will be delayed.

We have just received the latest catalog of the Chicago House Wrecking Co.—No. 204. It is chuck full of bargains in all kinds of farm material—lumber, engines, roofing, pipe, furniture, etc. Send for it. You will want it when you buy as a guide to prices. Address Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, and be sure to ask for catalog No. 204.

The Allen Mfg. Co., 1250 Allen Bldg., Toledo, O., manufacturers of Portable Superb Bathing Outfits, write us that their business has made a wonderful increase in the last year, a gain of something like 800 per cent. This is certainly a good showing and proves that it pays to deal square and give a dollar's value for a dollar cash. They make a most useful bathing outfit at a low price, and you ought to have their catalog, which is free.

Free Sample of Congo

The best way to know what you are buying in a ready roofing is to get a piece of it in your hands. The manufacturers of Congo Roofing make a great feature of their sample distribution, because they consider a piece of Congo Roofing to be the best advertisement of their goods which they can get. If you are interested in ready roofing, you can get a sample of Congo without charge by simply asking for it from the manufacturers. Drop them a postal and it will come by return mail if you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Address the United Roofing and Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

Spring Time Is Paint Time

Now is the time to commence to think about paint—and the kind you are going to buy. Mr. Chase of St. Louis issues a very handsome and complete Paint Book—probably the most elaborate of its kind ever issued—which is full of useful information about paint. With this book he sends extra large color samples to select from—also a free book on all kinds of painters' supplies, which he sells direct to user at *direct-to-user* prices. These books are sent out absolutely free upon request, and anyone interested in paint should surely get these books before buying. They can be obtained by simply addressing a postal card requesting them to O. L. Chase, The Paintman, Dept. 51, St. Louis, Mo.

Now while there is not much doing on the farm is the time to gather up odds and ends of sound lumber and employ your time in making Up-to-Date Movable Fence Panels. We have seen a model of this fencing and believe its utility will be quickly observed by progressive farmers who are looking for time and money saving equipments in their business. This fencing will be particularly appreciated when quick work is desired for building sheep, hog or calf lots, etc., as it can be set at the rate of one rod in one minute. Invented by a farmer and for sale by a farmer. For further information write Mad River Fence Company, West Liberty, Ohio, and mention UP-TO-DATE.

Buy Direct From Our Factory

$57.50

Saving all expenses and profits of the dealer, **Elkhart Buggies and Harness** have been sold direct from our factory to the user for 35 years.

We Are the Largest Manufacturers in the World

No. 237. One Horse cut-under Surrey with bike gear, auto seats and 1⅛-in. cushion tires. Price complete, **$103.** As good as sells for $140 more.

selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Over 200 styles of Vehicles and 65 styles of Harness.

Send for New Free Catalog.

No. 676. Top Buggy with padded wing dash and Stanhope seat. Price complete, **$57.50.** As good as sells for $25 more.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., ELKHART, INDIANA

FLINT-COAT ROOFING

See Our Roofing on the Minnesota State Fair Buildings.

You Will Save 25 to 50 Per Cent.

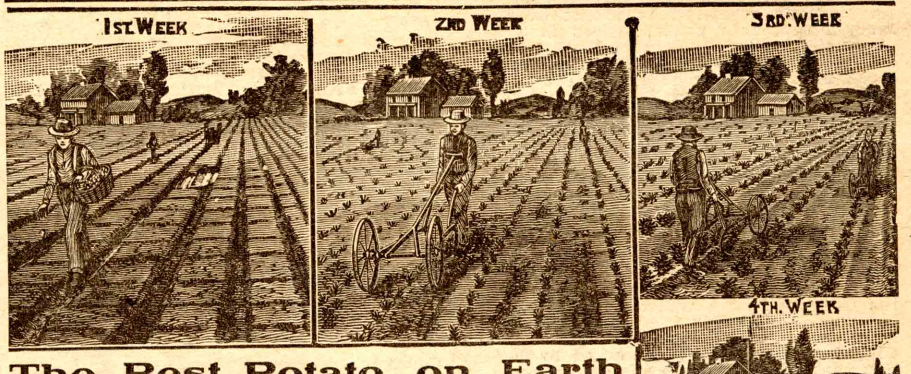
1-ply Flint Coat Roofing	$1.50	1-ply Acme Rubber Roofing	$1.60
2-ply Flint Coat Roofing	1.90	2-ply Acme Rubber Roofing	2.10
3-ply Flint Coat Roofing	2.20	3-ply Acme Rubber Roofing	2.50
4-ply Flint Coat Roofing	2.75	5-ply Rock Asphalt Roofing	2.90

The Best Roofing on Earth. That's all we Claim.

EVERY ROLL GUARANTEED PERFECT

Above prices are for one roll of 108 square feet, **delivered at your railway station, all ready to lay.** Can be laid by anyone. Special prices quoted west of Mississippi River. Nails and Cement with each roll. Our roofing costs less than shingles; lasts longer; can't rust like iron or steel. **Water, Wind, Hail and Fire Proof.** Recommended by leading architects, largest railroad companies and corporations in Northwest. Samples and Booklets **FREE.**

ROCK ASPHALT ROOFING CO., Room 602, Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Chicago



The Best Potato on Earth

For Home Use and Market

Market gardeners, truckers and all others who grow potatoes for home or market will prize this potato ahead of all others on account of its *extreme earliness, good table qualities, fine size and shape, great productiveness and splendid keeping properties.* Just think of one variety of potatoes combining all of these qualities *in high degrees.* We positively assert and have abundant and undoubted proofs that EARLY SIX WEEKS MARKET POTATOES do make good-size, merchantable tubers *in six weeks from planting.*

We don't refer to a solitary instance. This potato can be *depended* upon for such results every time *if planted when the growing season has arrived, and the weather is favorable.* With unfavorable weather they will, of course, require longer. The potatoes cook fine and dry from the time they are large enough until late spring. Size is medium, skin light flesh color, shape like in illustration. They are perfect beauties, heavy and sure yielders.

One pound Early Six-Weeks Market Potato yielded 147 pounds of fine, sound, smooth tubers. Ripened in 75 days, and produced marketable potatoes in six weeks as you claimed. This is the most valuable variety of potatoes ever introduced. R. TAYLOR. Ashland Co., Wis.

I like the Six-Weeks Potato very much. I divided with my neighbors. One of them says they are the best he ever saw. They are excellent keepers. They are first-class in every respect. E. HARTMAN. Sutton Co., W. Va.

We have had much experience with this potato and are prepared to state that owing to their quick growth, escaping the drought, bugs, blight, etc., and extra yielding propensities, they make larger average yields for the ordinary potato grower than late varieties that often times are left to take their chances against unfavorable influences. This potato, *strange to relate, keeps sound, solid and fresh late into the spring, equal to any late potato that we ever saw.*

Size for use in six weeks. Ripen in ten weeks. 1 year yielded 420 bushels per acre next year, 380 bushels per acre; 2 years later, 600 bushels per acre. Get the genuine seed from us. We introduced and named this potato.

We have the genuine seed. Price very low, considering how fine this potato is *By mail postpaid*: 1 pound, 30c; 4 pounds, 75c. *By freight or express*: 1 pk., 60c; bu. $2; bbl. $4.50.

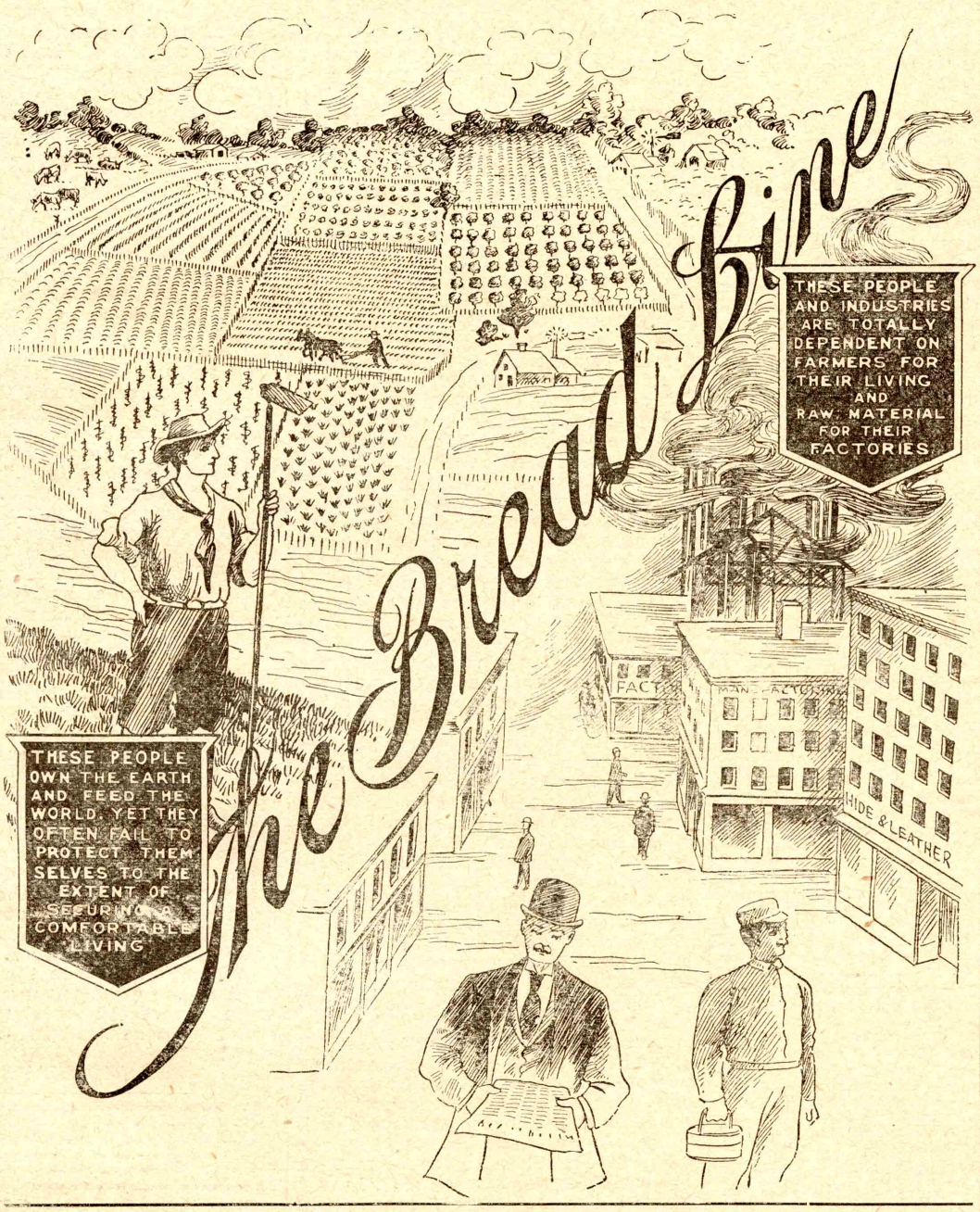
Catalog free. *Originally introduced and for sale by*

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Indiana

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MAY 1, 1908 | Number 9



THE BREAD LINE

Frequently in the history of this and other countries there has been what was known as the bread line. Usually it is the line where poor, hungry people must come to receive food provided by charity. A notable bread line incident and one never to be forgotten by those who marched up to it daily, was in the days following the great earthquake and fire disaster at San Francisco two years ago. Then rich and poor met on common footing thankful to receive the food passed out to them by the authorities.

How many people have thought of the real bread line, that imaginary line that divides the farmers from the cities and towns or the people who have farms from those who have none? As things go along in their usual way year after year; as long as the farmers produce plenty and ship it to market and as long as the people who have no land of their own can go down to the market or grocery store and buy a plentiful supply, we are not going to give much thought to the real bread line.

But suppose the people who have the land would decide some day that they would feed the balance of the world only at fair prices of their own making, and they really quit moving the products off of the farms? Then the imaginary line would be the real bread line and it would be absolutely necessary for every person on the other side to approach it with the price the farmers would ask. And this would be no more than fair, because it is exactly what other people have been doing with the farmers for many years. They put the price on their goods and when the farmer steps over the store line he knows he must pay the price or do without.

We write this and print the illustration on this page to awaken the farmers to a realization of the power they possess if they would only assert it, and when this power is exerted in equity as this paper has always taught, none of the grimness that usually associates with a bread line will be present. Every fair minded person will freely grant to the producers of the necessities of life a fair and equitable price, in other words a living wage and a fair profit.

"Guilty"

SO SAID THE JURY IN THE EQUITY FARM JOURNAL CASE

JUSTICE TRIUMPHED. EQUITY WILL PREVAIL

The case of the State of Illinois against Theo. G. Nelson, John Gentner and Chas. W. Bowne for committing criminal libel against J. A. Everitt by publications in their paper, Equity Farm Journal, came to trial in the First Criminal Branch of the Municipal court of Cook County, (Chicago) Ill., Thursday, April 9th, and was concluded on April 18th with a verdict of guilty by the jury against all the defendants.

Mr. Everitt, as the members of the A. S. of E. and readers of their paper, also of this paper, know, was charged with many misdemeanors including mismanagement of the society while he was its president and head. These things were charged or insinuated against him before, and at the October, 1907 convention, but he was prevented from facing his accusers at the convention, except the alleged opportunity on Friday night when all of the work of the convention had been done and the truth could not have been used to prevent the conspirators from carrying out their designs. But it is not necessary to review the acts of the convention or subsequent ones leading up to the arrest of the three people who now stand convicted of one of the most contemptible crimes in the calendar.

Mr. Everitt was not allowed his day in the convention, but he has had his day in court and after the most searching investigation of nearly every act of his life for thirty years, stands an exhonerated and vindicated man. He has borne with meekness the insults and black accusations heaped upon him by his enemies who thought to profit by tearing his business down and besmirching his name and fame, but always confident that right must prevail. There doubtless were songs of thanksgiving among the angels in heaven when the jury returned the verdict that showed Justice and Equity still abide on the earth, and these songs were of peace on earth and good will to men.

But we do not write this in the spirit of vindicativeness. The crimes were committed, the prosecution was necessary, the verdict of "guilty" was inevitable, if justice was done. Mr. Everitt regrets all the past as he would much rather that nothing had occurred to arrest the development of the society. Even the guilty people should be thankful that the end has come as they have known for some time that the pendulum had swung to the limit of its arc and must return and would rend asunder the fabric of malice, wrong, injustice, and villification that they had woven. We believe every honest man, every true and loyal member of the society and every former subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING will rejoice over the fact, as proven by the verdict, that their confidence in Mr. Everitt, the founder of the society, was not misplaced and had not been abused.

Right will prevail and wrong must perish. We now believe any who were placed in a position of doubt will doubt and hesitate no more, but that they will, without delay, renew their alleigance to this paper which was their guide and counselor in the past. By doing this its old time strength will be retained and it will speedily put our chosen people—the farmers—on a firmer and sounder basis than ever before.

Notwithstanding the doubt that has existed as to whether farmers can organize and whether they will stick together, we believe that before many months they will be stronger in organization than ever before. If any still hold back they confess that they are incapable of independent thought and action, but will be swayed by designing people bent on wrecking our beloved society and who, for selfish ends and for greed of plunder, struck the blows that have been so destructive and which shook the organization to the very foundation and which were intended to work Mr. Everitt's personal ruin, destroy his business and detract from his fame and character.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A. EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c PER YEAR. A CLUB OF FIVE FOR $2.00

Foreign Subscriptions, including Canada, $1.00 per Year.

Clubs. Two subscriptions for $1.00; five for $2.00. These rates also apply to one person for two or five years respectively.

Always state if a renewal or a new subscriber. *DON'T NEGLECT THIS.*

Your Address should always be written very plainly, including *COUNTY.* Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Change of Address. Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state. If you change your post office give old office as well as new.

Imperative Order. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, do not fail to send your printed address as on the wrapper along. Failure to observe this order may cause us much unnecessary work.

The Latest Date shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Subscribers are urged to keep their time paid *IN ADVANCE.*

Members of Equity will find the date on their wrapper to which subscription has been paid.

Responsibility Disclaimer The editor assumes no responsibility for correctness of signed letters and articles, nor for matter in departments conducted by others whose names appear in the head.

Profitable Employment. If you want to engage in a profitable business all your time or part time, write to us.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

Notes of the Trial

Nelson is president of the A. S. of E. Department of Grain Growers and posed as president of the Equity Publishing Co.

Gentner was formerly an employee of Mr. Everitt's, was secretary of the Grain Growers Department and held the position of secretary-treasurer of the Equity Publishing Co.

Bowne was formerly assistant editor on UP-TO-DATE FARMING and held the position of editor of the Equity Farm Journal.

All the witnesses for the defense, except two, were discharged former employes of Mr. Everitt, and some of them were charged with embezzlement while in his employ.

The star witness, Martin Wade, admitted on the stand that he swore to lies in one of the articles published in the Equity Farm Journal.

On the witness stand, under oath, Nelson stated that he did not read any of the matter that went into the paper except the Grain Growers Department, and to the best of his recollection he did not read one of the copies of the paper after it was printed. In this way he hoped to evade responsibility.

Gentner denied any connection with the paper, and that he did not know what was printed in it. He employed an individual attorney to clear him on the ground that he was simply an employe.

Poor Bowne could not plead no connection with the paper, because his name appeared in it as editor, but he swore that he printed the articles about Mr. Everitt without a particle of malice and with the best motives.

The Equity Farm Journal must be a bastard sheet because every one of them disclaimed it as his child and the trial did not disclose any other father.

Secretary Pauley was present to place the minutes of the board of directors meetings since the convention in evidence, but the defense concluded to not use them.

This was only the second conviction for criminal libel in Cook County, Ill., in sixteen years, as reported by Attorney Cochrane.

The defendants employed three attorneys and clients were never more faithfully served in any trial.

Other people under arrest and awaiting trial are President C. M. Barnett, Secretary O. D. Pauley, former employee, Garret M. Walrod, and former director of organization, Charles A. Speer.

"No radiant pearl that crested fortune wears,
No gem that twinkling hangs from beauty's ears,
Nor the bright stars which blue arch adorne
Nor opening suns that gild the vernal morn,
Shine with such lustre as the tear that flows
Down Virtue's manly cheek for others' woes."

MR. EVERITT VINDICATED IN THE COURTS

His Slanderers Convicted of Criminal Libel

The true friends of the original principles of the American Society of Equity, and who have labored so devotedly and unselfishly with Mr. Everitt to build up the society to so great a power as it had attained previous to the advent of the promoters of the absurd capitalistic exchange idea, no doubt received with amazement the revelations that followed the convention of 1907 as given in UP-TO-DATE FARMING; and they must have been equally amazed at the scandalous attacks on Mr. Everitt's good name and personal integrity made by the cohorts of the exchange business and the promoters of the so-called Equity Farm Journal. And even the delegates to that convention who were inveigled into the treacherous den at the Lorraine hotel where they were filled with the same slanders that have now been thoroughly tested in court, must long since have realized that there must have been something in that crowd exceedingly rotten, and that they were dragged directly into the trench of it. Had they been permitted to go to the Denison, which Mr. Tubbs himself had announced as the delegates' headquarters, they could there have mingled with the uncorrupted delegates, and their understanding of things and their action in the convention would have been very different.

But uprightness and courage always come out ahead, and truth vindicates itself. The lies told and published concerning Mr. Everitt reached such a point that he felt compelled to take the only remedy left for him and appeal to the courts for that protection guaranteed every citizen. He acoordingly caused to be indicted for criminal libel, Nelson, Gentner and Bowne, who announced themselves as connected with the publication of the so-called Equity Farm Journal, Chicago, and others connected with the alleged headquarters at Indianapolis. When these men realized that Mr. Everitt was in earnest, and that they would have to account for their miserable falsehoods, there was such a scattering and rushing to cover as would have been pathetic but for the unexcusable wickedness of the acts which got them into the trouble. Their first play was for delay, and they were given every possible opportunity to get their evidence and prepare their defense. But on April 9th the Chicago trio, Nelson, Gentner and Bowne, were brought to trial. They were represented by as able attorneys as they could procure, and were given every possible opportunity to clear themselves. They were even allowed to go back for years and review Mr. Everitt's record, covering active business life, distorting every error that could be found, whether made by him or his employes. For nine days were they thus permitted to harass the court and weary the jury, but at the close of the trial every one of the defendants was found guilty of criminal libel. The case is still pending against the other parties.

The result of this trial, while they regret the necessity of it, must be as gratifying to the true friends of Equity as it is to Mr. Everitt and his personal friends. We do not rejoice at the downfall of anybody, but these defendants brought the trouble on themselves. Even meanness has a motive, and the motive of these people was clearly set out in articles previously published in this paper. They were astute enough to see the greatness of the Equity proposition, and combining together they thought they could step into Mr. Everitt's shoes, go far beyond his purpose and draw from the farmers millions of money to establish pretended exchanges, as well as other large sums to establish a paper which would make them both wealthy and great. They did not stop to count the cost of such a publication. Rainbow chasers never do. But they realized that to gratify their ambitions they must get control of the 1907 convention. To that end they began to disseminate their falsehoods among the delegates as fast as they were appointed, some of them making expensive trips through the country for that purpose. Then they officially announced the convention headquarters to be at the Denison Hotel, and immediately set their Lorraine Hotel trap to catch the unsuspecting delegates as fast as they should arrive in the city. Thus they succeeded in getting control of the convention; but they knew they could not capture the society and carry out their schemes until they had destroyed UP-TO-DATE FARMING and ruined Mr. Everitt.

Here is where their "vaulting ambition o'erleaped itself," and their weakness was manifested. Had they been as smart as they thought they were, they would have known that a man and an institution that had accomplished what Mr. Everitt and UP-TO-DATE FARMING had accomplished, and given the world what they had given it, are not made of material to lie down and be moulded into a path for wicked men to work upon to deception and fraud. The Chicago trio at least are wiser than they were before, as are also those who have looked through prison bars because of their perfidy in this matter.

But we are not rejoicing in this specially as a personal vindication, but only as it vindicates the right and makes for the establishment of Equity. No one need longer be deceived. In the ringing voice of the court the truth goes out to the world, and we again appeal to the agricultural manhood and womanhood of the country to once more rally to the accomplishment of the great purposes of Equity, and make of the society the greatest power for good the business world has ever known.

THE ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

WITH UP-TO-DATE'S PUBLISHER

Subscribers who allowed their subscription to elapse and then renewed can usually be supplied with the missing numbers if they request them.

We again remind our subscribers to notice their address on wrapper. The date thereon shows when your subscription expires and a renewal should be sent promptly. The paper is discontinued promptly after expiration if not renewed.

The following people have recently sent money to this office, but their address is insufficient, hence orders cannot be executed. We expect all of these people think they have been defrauded. We give the amount of money sent and any part of address we have.

On April 11 we received $2.85, no name, no post office, nor State.

On February 26 we received $1.95 from Kiester, Minn, but no name was given.

On February 4 we received $1.00 from Stanley, Ky., but no name was given.

The following sent 50 cents each: April 1, ———, Hixton, Wis.; March 28, ———, Memphis, Mo.; March 19, ——, Cairo, Neb.

On April 3 we received 50 cents from Fremont, Minn., no name given. Man says, "Please let me know if you get the stamps and this letter by return mail."

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Union or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
At 227 W. Washington Street

Entered at the Indianapolis Post-Office as Second-Class Matter

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MAY 1, 1908 | Number 9

Big Factors In Prices

A surplus crop will establish an unprofitably low price, if the surplus is not controlled in the hands of the producers.

A crop only equal to the demand may, and often does, sell for an unprofitable price when left to gamblers and speculators to manipulate. Such a crop, however, if controlled by the producers and fed to the market as the demand comes can always be sold for a profitable price and this price may be as high, correspondingly, as other commodities are sold.

A case to illustrate our point. The world's wheat crop of 1907 with the surplus carried over from the former year was not more than the world's demand for a year. The remaining two months of the crop year (before new wheat will come on the market) will nearly complete wiping out the world's available supplies, and the new year (crop year) will start in with practically a clean platter.

This paper contended after the harvest of 1907 that the conditions were never more favorable for the American farmers to get an excellent price for their splendid crop. This belief was based on the **world's short crop** and a confidence that farmers would control their crop, in their own hands. Accordingly we recommended a price of $1.25 on basis of Chicago market which wheat ought to sell for to be on a par with values placed on other commodities.

Now let us see, taking a retrospective view, what justification we had for recommending a price of $1.25 and let us consider from subsequent developments whether this price might not have been realized if conditions in the farmers society had been maintained as formerly:

UNITED STATES VISIBLE SUPPLY OF WHEAT

April 11, 1908	34,298,000 bu.
April 13, 1907	52,377,000 bu.
April 14, 1906	42,746,000 bu.
April 4, 1908	36,281,000 bu.
October 7, 1907	54,051,000 bu.

The price of wheat, No. 2 red, at Chicago, October 17, 1907, the last price this paper printed in "The Situation," just before the 1907 convention was $1.03 to $1.05½. The visible supply then was (or on October 7 the last report) 54,051,000 bushels. Since the convention the visible supply decreased until at the present time it is lower than it has been at the same season for three years. As the visible supply decreases the supply ought to advance and since the Society of Equity became a power in 1903 up to October 1907, this was the rule without exception. But note the recent anomoly! As the visible supply decreased the price declined also and is now about 90 cents at Chicago. Farmers may well ponder on this. What was the reason?

Before the time of the Society of Equity farmers exerted absolutely no power on prices of their crops. They were totally helpless and in the power of the people who manipulated the markets. But on the coming of the society and with the teachings of this paper—UP-TO-DATE FARMING—a change came. Farmers then marketed differently, that is, they quite generally quit dumping and marketed gradually and when they could get their price. The results were positive. And to the teachings of this paper and to the confidence they placed in its advice, which advice was sane and sound were due the well maintained prices through 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907 up to the time of the convention where a band of conspirators attempted to undo the good work of five years and did succeed in throwing farmers back to the conditions that prevailed before the time of the society and the plan given them by Mr. Everitt.

With the confidence of farmers in themselves destroyed, without a guide such as this paper was up to October, 1907, farmers are again without power to enforce their demands. Because of a vacillating policy in price-making farmers have not had anything definite to set their minds on for the price of wheat and each one was thrown on his own resources with the result of a declining price as we have seen, even with a decreasing visible supply.

In view of conditions as they exist today, which are what we predicted after the 1907 harvest, we are more than ever convinced that the 1907 wheat crop could have been sold for $1.25 per bushel just as well as the prices that have prevailed. At this time the shipments from other countries—Russia and Argentinia—"have dropped off to such an extent as to excite European buyers." We quote from a market report and the movement from those countries bear out the report. It is now evident, as the crop year is drawing to a close, that the world needed all the wheat **and would have paid the farmers price for it, if it could not have been had at the speculators price.** This should illustrate what the effect will be on the world's markets and prices if the farmers themselves keep the wheat and feed the demand as it comes **at their own prices.** And it is the same way with all their crops.

ANOTHER CROP REPORT

Secretary Wilson's crop report for March 1, 1908, issued March 9, cost the wheat growers of this country $2,974,420! The market report from Chicago for March 9 says:

> The wheat market was nervous and prices ranged nearly 2 cents. A sharp break at the opening, caused by extreme weakness in European markets, was followed in the first half hour by a radical advance caused by purchases by shorts. Sentiment continued bullish until the Government figures on farm reserves were announced, when prices declined to a new low mark for the day. The market closed weak.

The Government report was to the effect that of the crop of 1907 there was still in farmers' hands March 1, 1908, 148,721,000 bushels. The above dispatch shows that prices were making a "radical advance" until the Government report was received, when it took a tumble, and made a low mark, vacilating as much as two cents. Another dispatch said wheat lost three cents on account of the report.

If the farmers had that much wheat still on hand and the price dropped three cents, their loss was $4,461,630; a drop of two cents involved, as we say above, a loss of nearly three millions.

This is an entirely unnecessary, cruel, almost criminal waste of farm crop values. If there was as much wheat in farmers' hands March 1 as the Department reported, it was of no benefit to the farmers to know it, certainly no benefit to them to make it public; and so far as the market gamblers and speculators are concerned, it was none of their business. Besides, there was nothing alarming about it, because it was not so much as they held at the same time a year ago by nearly 58,000,000 bushels. Farmers did not hold their wheat so well last fall and winter as they did the fall and winter before. We do not know why, but we suspect the cruel effort made by a few who had been trusted to pervert the purposes of the society and divert it into other channels had much to do with it. But this affords no reason why the Department of Agriculture should pry into farmers' private affairs and notify the gambling interests how to direct their bets, especially when it involved the farmers in such heavy losses. For it must be remembered that, under the present system, the gamblers make the prices at which the farmers must sell.

It should be noted also that what the farmers lost on account of this report, the Bear side of speculation gained, for it widened the margin that much in their favor. The real result of the report, therefore, though of course not so intended by the Department, was to take nearly three million dollars from the farmers who had held their wheat and give it to the market Bears. No department of government would dare to treat any other industry so. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has insisted that these untimely reports should be discontinued, but it seems the Department can see no way to do but to issue them. All of which means that farmers must drown their petty jealousies, allay their silly suspicions, conquer their prejudices, quit following false gods and again stand shoulder to shoulder for equity, justice and truth, so as to make themselves heard.

GRAINS ON HAND

According to the report of the Department of Agriculture there is not as much of the three leading grains on hand this spring as there was last. If it were not for the control of the markets by speculative influences, this ought to mean better prices to those who held their crops. The first result, however, as we show in another article in this issue, was to depress prices and involve the farmers in loss. But since the matter is made public our readers may well know all about it, so they may consider what the results ought to be, and what they would be if farmers were truly co-operating to make their prices and control their marketing.

The wheat reported still in farmers' hands March 1, 1908, was 148,721,000 bushels, which was 57,923,000 bushels less than they had March 1, 1907. If prices were determined according to the law of supply and demand, this would indicate that wheat should be about a third higher in price this spring than it was last.

The quantity of corn reported in farmers' hands March 1 of this year was 962,429,000 bushels. This was 335,571,000 bushels less than what was on hand March 1, 1907. This indicates that the price this spring ought to be more than a third greater than it was last spring.

The oats reported in farmers' hands March 1, 1908, was 267,476,000 bushels. There was on hand at the same time last March, 384,461,000 bushels, or 116,985,000 bushels more than now. This again would indicate that the price of oats should be higher this spring than it was last.

These figures at least show one thing that might be turned to good account by farmers, and that is, if they were organized and could work together as other peopel do, they could undoubtedly so control their business as to secure to themselves such prices as the acknowledged condition of their products warrants. And that is worth the most earnest effort men can put forth.

APRIL CROP REPORT

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture finds, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that **the average condition of Winter Wheat on April 1 was 91.3 per cent** of a normal, against 89.9 on April 1, 1907, 89.1 on April 1, 1906, 91.6 on April 1, 1905, and 86.2, the average of the 10 years of 1898-1907, on April 1st.

From the same report we glean that Kansas grows 19.1 per cent of all the winter wheat acreage which is more than twice as much as any other State. Indiana comes second with 8.9 per cent.

On April 1 Oregon had the highest condition, 97 per cent. Kansas, Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky were next with each 95 per cent.

Present indications are for a good crop of winter wheat in 1908 and, unless farmers will arouse themselves without delay it will start low and such a visible supply will be created as to compel low prices through the year.

POTATO GROWERS ORGANIZED

Western Michigan is an important potato-growing section, and Greenville is the leading market and shipping point. There have been and still are several buyers in Greenville, but the farmers were led to believe the buyers had formed a secret combine so there should be no competition in buying. They were led to this belief by the fact that there was never any difference in the prices offered by the different buyers, and when one buyer was filling a car and was short, the others would help him to make up his load, he to return the compliment when occasion offered. In addition to this the farmers believed the prices offered were always too low.

These matters led the farmers to organize to handle their own potatoes, which they did with good profit. And not only so; they soon got to buying their supplies, particularly their machinery, in carloads, and saved money by it. So successful are these farmers of Western Michigan that they are attracting the attention of all the buying companies of the State and are even worrying the Michigan State Potato Buyers' Association.

The farmers complain that the railroads are rather in line with the buyers, as it is much easier for the buyers to get cars than it is for the farmers to get them. But they are sure that by organization and co-operation they can fully overcome that difficulty. They are clearing about ten cents a bushel on their potatoes.

The principal interest that attaches to this matter as news is that it shows that farmers are masters of any of these situations when they try to be. It is only a question of organization and co-operation, and selling their products in a business way.

See here, Mr. Farmer, which is the more important problem, to produce more stuff or to get a profitable price for what you produce?

Feb. '08 **If this date, or an earlier date is on your wrapper you will not receive another copy of UP-to-Date Farming unless you renew NOW. Renewal rate 50 cents to any subscriber.**

DEPENDS UPON CROPS

Mr. Paul Morton, once of Nebraska, son of his father, who was once Secretary of Agriculture, himself a former Secretary of the Navy, now president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, says the business outlook is promising, but that it all depends upon the crops. "If we have good crops we will have good times," Mr. Morton is reported to have said. "Confidence is coming back and a better feeling is evident."

But why do good times depend upon the crops; or, rather, how can good crops bring good times? If the financial institutions can sit down upon the money of the country and compel hard times in the midst of most excellent crops, and when trade was more active than ever before, imports and exports both larger than usual and more money in circulation than at any previous time, how can good crops "restore confidence" and bring back the good times that were driven away when every condition was favorable for them to remain?

Good times in this country is not a question of good crops, of abundant employment of labor, nor of activity in trade; it is entirely a question of the control of the money. The institutions that control the money can hoard it and create a panic whenever they please, and they can put it into circulation by the usual banking methods and make good times whenever they decide to do so. Mr. Morton being in touch with these institutions, being in fact a part of them, knows this as well as any one; but it may be that it has been decided to "ease up" in the face of a good crop so as to make that the excuse and keep hidden the inexcusable manipulation that has cost the industrial enterprises of the country millions of dollars and thrown multiplied thousands of industrious people out of work. The fact must remain, however, that the panic came when there were good crops, and when there was absolutely no condition that indicated it or justified it. This must undoubtedly mean that the remedy for panics, and a means to prevent them in future, is not the giving of the financial institutions more power over the currency, but to take from them the control of the money, so as to make it impossible for them to lock the money up and thus destroy values to compel legislation the Congress would not enact except under coercion.

But this thought comes to us: If the crops have so important a bearing upon the prosperity of the country, ought not crop values be better protected? Is it good public policy to allow the main source of the nation's wealth to be made the plaything of speculation and the subject of the most wicked gambling? A government policy is undoubtedly weak and falls far short of serving its greatest interest that permits so-called dealing in "futures" to unsettle values and make the crops of the country worth one thing today and another thing tomorrow, depending not upon supply and demand but upon the power of one side of the market farce to beat or turn down the other side.

And since the government, unaroused, permits this, what of the farmers who are most affected thereby? So powerful a class have no occasion to submit to injustice, and they may free themselves of this load without any disturbance, or the change of anything but their own practice. Organization, co-operation and controlled marketing takes their crops out of speculation, restores price-making to themselves in accordance with supply and demand, based on equity. We are not in sympathy with those who talk of the power of crops to restore prosperity, and yet who do nothing to free those crops from the hand of greed.

ENLARGING THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Congressman C. R. Davis of Minnesota feels greatly encouraged concerning the passage in the near future of his industrial high school bill. The numerous indorsements from the leading educational men of the United States, including favorable resolutions from many educational organizations, farmers' associations, State colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, commercial organizations, boards of trade, manufacturers' organizations and industrial organizations generally all over the country have inspired the hope that Congress will be induced to consider favorably the measure during the present session.

By appointment Mr. Davis had an interview with the President recently in which the provisions of the bill were considered. He was very much gratified to receive from the President his hearty and full indorsement of the measure. In this interview allusion was made to the President's speech at Keokuk in October last, and the President was gratified to know that his ideas then expressed concerning this measure were receiving such favorable consideration throughout the entire country. In this speech the President said:

> We should strive in every way to aid in the education of the farmer for the farm, and should shape our school system with this end in view; and so vitally important is this that, in my opinion, the federal government should co-operate with the State governments to secure the needed change and improvement in our schools. At present there is a gap between our primary schools in country and city which must be closed and if necessary the nation must help the State to close it. Too often our present schools tend to put atlogether too great a premium upon mere literary education, and therefore to train away from the farm and shop. We should reverse this process.

The purpose and scope of this bill are well outlined in an enthusiastic letter written by Judge Peter J. Shields of the Supreme Court of California, as follows:

> Rightly enforced the bill is admirable. First it provides for technical, industrial and practical education as distinguished from the old theory of educating all alike regardless of his type or the life he was to lead; of teaching the boy or girl books alone that they might thereby acquire the strength and fiber of mind to later learn men and things. The character of education proposed by this bill will teach the realities of life direct and in the process cultivate the mind as well as the old plan. One of the most fruitful fields of the education of the future will be nature, the wondrous world we live in, and of this field agriculture comprehends its best features. This bill is broader than that, however, including mechanics and domestic science within its purposes. I am sure that a vigorous distribution of learning in these arts and sciences can do no harm and will do incalculable good. I am not afraid of vulgarizing the word or making it what is called "utilitarian" by teaching all of the people to know plants and animals; through domestic science to feed the baby with wholesome food and the soul with all of the finer things which are comprehended within the limits of a real home, or through the mechanic arts which train men's bodies to their highest usefulness and to give expression to the mind's best conceptions. I am not afraid of the fate of a country whose people are given over to breeding perfect animals, rearing crops of best excellence, building good roads, labor-saving machinery, automobiles and railroads, constructing convenient houses, furnishing them perfectly and making real homes of them, to the building of bath tubs, arranging plumbing, weaving fine cloths and making them into right form. If the doing of such things does not make for peace and union, for moral industry and wholesome progress, then my judgment is hopelessly at fault.

It would seem there is only one thing more the bill could have provided for, and that is the business side of rural life. The schools teach the technical side of farming, with the latest discoveries and developments of crop production and stock raising, and this bill goes into the home management and the general educational uplift of those who labor, especially as to the technical requirements for the best performance of that labor, but not one of them, nor does this bill, teach farming as a BUSINESS. We cannot feel less than surprise that Mr. Davis, President Roosevelt and Judge Shields all fail to see the necessity that the farmer should become a business man. Each of these distinguished gentlemen would protest that he had not overlooked that point, and he would declare his purpose, at least in part, is to make business men of farmers. But how can that be when gamblers on 'Change are from day to day putting new and arbitrary prices on farm products, in utter defiance of any law of supply and demand, and when farmers from custom, not of necessity, accept of those prices at harvest time, and dump their crops on glutted markets? Farmers must find some other way than that to dispose of their products before they are entitled to be classed with business men, and they have a right to look to the schools to teach the pricing and selling side of farming as well as the technical and production side.

FARM FLYERS

Occasional panics may not be altogether unmixed evils. During the last several years almost every farmer who could tear himself loose from the soil went to the towns and cities, transported by the hope that he would there find the place of light work and big pay. Most of these flying farmers were renters, and had no permanent perches at best, but they had places to stay and make a living, and opportunities to get ahead as many left behind did. But some of them actually had farms of their own, which they turned over to persons whom they regarded as less enterprising than themselves.

But the panic came. Work ceased and pay stopped. Then these flying farmers that had lit in the town and city shops awoke for the first time to the fact that they had not been making anything. There was no money in the pocket, no meat in the smokehouse, no wheat in the bin, and no corn in the crib—everything had to be bought, and nothing had been saved to buy it with. Another flight—back to the farm country. There the "less enterprising" that had been left were found to have plenty to live upon at least, while the "enterprising" ones that hurried off to town a few years ago to make a big living have no place to stay. This is a history that repeats itself every time there is a panic.

The advice of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is that you now all get as good a place as you can, make it so much better every year that the owner will want to keep you on it, keep something growing as well as your family, watch the ins and outs. When you have a few dollars to spare invest them in something that will get bigger and be worth more, so that by the time the next panic comes you may be able to snap your fingers at it and thank the present one for driving you out of town.

Above all, clip the restless wings on which you have been flying back and forth and join with your neighbors in an earnest, determined effort to place farming in the front rank of vocations by securing to it through controlled marketing the right to a voice in determining the price at which its products shall sell.

SHOULD FOSTER AGRICULTURE

One of our ablest Southern contemporaries declares it is a short-sighted policy of government that does not seek unceasingly to foster its farming interests. The prosperity of a country is dependent upon its agriculture. Mining and manufacturing, commerce and transportation, all the wheels of industry refuse to run when agricultural conditions languish. With the tremendous strides made in other departments of labor, the farm cannot afford to stand still or to employ antiquated methods. Hand and brain must be intelligently directed that the products of the ground may be abundant and profitable. The treatment of the soil should be a matter of careful study. If allowed to run down, effort applied to its cultivation is little more than time misspent. Its preservation and up-building require as diligent concern as the care and improvement of stock, or as the proper cultivation of the crops that grow.

All of which goes to prove that our broadest minded men and best thinkers, men whose hearts are in the right place, and who look upon farming as the great calling it really is, still see but one side of it, the producing side. What is said is good and true, but it goes only half far enough. The fertility of the lands must be preserved or there will come a time when people will get hungry. The most approved system of cultivation must be adopted and the latest improved implements and machinery employed or farmers will grope in the shadows of the forgotten years while everybody else is working in the sunlight of progress. But two bushels of grain or two bales of cotton are not always worth twice as much as one. Profitable farming depends upon profitable marketing, and calls loudly for attention to the selling side of farming, the side that until very recent years has been wholly ignored. While the State and the nation are very properly adopting measures to foster and encourage farming, the part of farming upon which the income depends should not be neglected. Helping farmers to raise big crops, only to become the spoil of greedy speculation, is like leading a flock of sheep into a rich pasture while greedy wolves are protected in every adjacent thicket, to rush and prey upon the flock whenever there is a drop of blood more than is required to sustain life. The best service government could render the flock is to drive out the wolves, or at least to extract their fangs.

But farmers are not so helpless as the sheep. They can protect themselves if they will. Their blood is their own, and so is their sweat, and the wolves cannot get it unless it is voluntarily surrendered. Co-operation and controlled marketing make a wall the wolves can neither crawl through nor climb over.

A LIVING WAGE

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE

To no two men does it suggest exactly the same thing. For to some to "live" means automobiles, steam yachts, summer homes and mansions; while to others it means simply bread and meat, rent and fuel, clothes and the barest necessities of life. To live, then, is a matter of temperament, taste and disposition.

"A living wage" means the securing of that which will permit each man to obtain that which will satisfy the cravings of his soul, his mind, and his body. There are some folks who would be content to live in a house which was built as by a machine, with no individuality and no personal selection in the matter of architectural design or beauty. They have that right. But why should you be compelled to live in that kind of a house? Others are quite content to keep the beautiful pictures and art pieces in the public museums and galleries. But suppose that you should prefer to have some of them in your own home, so that they may really possess you, as well as you them?

If you have tastes and desires which are different from those of the great mass of people, and if you are willing to work and sacrifice in order to satisfy them, without injuring or retarding your fellowmen, why should you be hindered in your endeavors? Your "living wage" must not be limited by anybody, if you have the power to earn it. If others are satisfied with less, well and good—that is a matter which they must decide for themselves. But their standards of living and their method of life must not be foisted upon you.

Your life is your own. You desire to live as God has shown it to you. If you can help any other man to live a better and fuller life, it is your privilege to do so, for that is also a part of the life which you desire to live.

Write to George Ertel Company, Quincy, Ill., for their 80-page illustrated book "Incubator Whys," which tells how to get started in the poultry business, and has many valuable pointers for experts as well as beginners. It is entirely free if you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Write the Columbus Carriage and Harness Co., 2030 So. High St., Columbus, O., for their catalog of vehicles. They have been 19 years in the business and are offering the consumer some excellent bargains in buggies. Their famous "Columbus" Buggies are known the country over for reliability and good service. Moreover, they will give their carriages on trial for one full month, and guarantee them for two years. You should have their catalog. A postal brings it.

WHAT FARMING IS

Most people like figures if they are not in such long columns or broad tables as to become tedious. Here are some that are too big to be understood but they are not tedious. There are said to be about 7,000,000 farms in the United States, and that as a result of the labor bestowed upon them, produce annually about $7,412,000,000 of stuff. These figures are incomprehensible. There are not dollars enough in all the world to buy the stuff and pay for it all at once. It begins to make all other callings look quite like 30 cents, don't it? Let us see. There are not quite one billion of seconds in thirty years. To contain seven billion seconds would require seven times thirty years, or 210 years. Then, according to the figures made at Washington, the farmers of the United States every year produce as many dollars worth of products as seconds in 210 years! Of course this includes all that is consumed by the farmer and his family and his stock, as well as what goes onto the market for others to consume, but the quantity is stupendous, incomprehensible. The farmer is truly the Biggest Man on earth. And yet he is doubled and twisted and manipulated in the value of his products by a few score very small men on the speculating exchanges of a few of the leading market cities! Those who produce that incomprehensible value of products have no more idea what they shall receive for them, beyond a mere supposition based upon what they had received before, than if they were slaves laboring in the jungles of Africa. Now, don't be knocked off your box. Read that sentence again, and see if it isn't exactly true. Farmers know what they have received at different times in the past, and they suppose and hope that they shall be offered something near the same for the coming crop; but they don't KNOW a thing about it. They only know that somebody says what it is worth and they accept the price, and that the offer may be one price today and another price tomorrow.

People who produce that sum of new values every year deserve a better system of price-making and marketing. That is the contention of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. All in favor say aye—and act it.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY AGAINST WATERED STOCK

New Jersey, the State that has enjoyed the distinction of being the home of trusts, is the first to take the most important step toward regulating them and limiting their power for harm.

By a unanimous vote the House approved the bill to protect investors from the stock-watering sharks of Wall Street. With this practice discontinued all over the country as far as new corporations are concerned and old ones that may not have indulged in it yet, a condition can eventually be produced that will force those corporations that have heavily watered stock to come down to a solid foundation or go into liquidation. To illustrate: "A" is a railroad with capital watered to three times the actual investment, and it earns 6 per cent on its capitalization.

"B" is another railroad operating under a capital represented by actual investment, or one-third the capital of "A." We are assuming that in other respects they are equal.

In practice "B" can make much lower rates than "A" and pay a satisfactory dividend of 6 per cent. Hence it is clear that "A" cannot compete with "B" until its capital is reduced, which it will be forced to do either voluntarily or involuntarily.

PANICS AND CROPS

In spite of the declarations of Paul Morton and J. Ogden Armour that good crops in 1908 are to bring back good times, we wish to reiterate that a panic brought on in the midst of good crops cannot be driven away by good crops, unless it is true that the hair of the hound will cure the bite. The crops last year of the seventeen States west of the Mississippi foot up a value of $1,091,000,000. The corn crop of those States was worth nearly half a billion, winter wheat $200,000,000, and hay $98,000,000, not mentioning the minor crops. This is a 15 per cent greater crop than that of a year before. The panic came in October of that bountiful year. Is it not a little amusing to hear the money kings say good crops will insure the return of prosperity? It is seldom that a remedy which will not prevent a sickness will cure the sickness after it has come. The panic was made by the banks for a purpose, and it can be stopped by them whenever their purpose is gained or abandoned, and without any reference to good or bad crops.

CLASSIFYING COTTON AND GRAIN

Congress and the authorities at Washington are taking steps to secure official or standard classification of both cotton and grain. The agricultural appropriation bill carries an appropriation for that purpose. It authorizes the secretary of agriculture to establish such classifications, which shall be recognized as standard in all the general markets.

This is in line with the Watson and McCumber bills to secure uniform grading of grain and cut out the elevator graft that has so long cut into the profits of the grain growers.

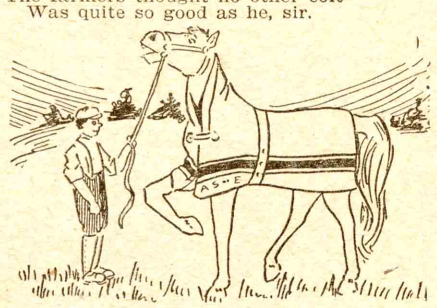
About the only way to conquer an evil is to dig it up by the roots, but whenever there is an opportunity to lop off a branch of the speculative exchange graft, it is a mighty good thing to do it.

We see this lesson in the above proposition: The lawmakers are not averse to the farmers. All they ask is to be shown what to do and they will do it. The most amazing thing of it all is that the farmers themselves are so indifferent. When things do not go to please them they grumble, but take no steps to effectively present their claims. If farmers would organize like other people do, they could have whatever they wish.

HOW IT ALL HAPPENED

A DECLAMATION BY LITTLE FRED,
BY M. I. GEE,
Tennison, Ind.

My Uncle Jim had raised a colt
  He called A. S. of E., sir;
The farmers thought no other colt
  Was quite so good as he, sir.



And when the colt was five years old,
  I'll not forget to mention,
The farmers came to our town
  To hold a great convention.

People were there from everywhere,
  Three hundred men or more, sir;
To see my Uncle's fancy colt,
  As they had seen before, sir.

Then Uncle told his stable boys,
  Charley, Wes and me, sir,
To saddle up the splendid colt
  We called A. S. of E., sir.

And when they got the saddle on
  For Uncle Jim to ride him,
They put at me to hold the colt
  While Uncle got astride him.

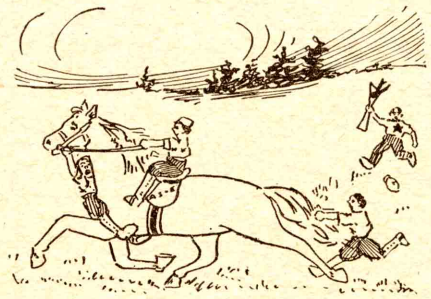
I might have told my Uncle Jim,
  Before he got astraddle,
The boys had placed some cockleburs
  Just underneath the saddle.

And when I loosed the bridle reins,
  I saw I'd made a blunder;
Though Uncle lit square on his feet—
  The colt had jumped from under.

Then all the people that were there—
  Excepting quite a few sir—
Helped turn A. S. of E. to graze
  In pastures strange and new, sir.

And now I see that hungry colt
  Is growing mighty lean, sir;
To make him toat a double load,
  I think is awful mean, sir.

The last I saw the colt and boys,
  They were going down the lane, sir;
Wes hung upon the colt's bare tail,
  And Charles swung to his mane, sir.



While Walrod sat upon his back,
  And tried to hold him level;
But Sheriff Clay brought up the rear.—
  All running like the—well, say Dickens for short.

—

But Uncle's got another colt
  He calls F. S. of E., sir;
As fine a colt in every way
  As you did ever see, sir.

He's built just like the other colt,
  But goes a little faster;
And Uncle means from this day on,
  To guard him from disaster.

ANTI-TRUST TWINE

Hon. August Post, Moulton, Iowa, has been handling binder twine to the farmer for nineteen years, during which time he has built up an extensive business with his First-quality, Anti-trust twine. Read his advertisement in this issue.

SEND FOR FREE ROOFING BOOKLET

MOST of the roofing manufacturers supply some simple sort of a circular or pamphlet with samples of their roofing.

The makers of Amatite Roofing have gone into the matter more deeply. Their Booklet entitled "Amatite" is a very handsome and interesting piece of printing.

It covers the whole roofing subject thoroughly.

The Ready Roofing proposition is explained at length, and the whole history of these roofings is given in detail, showing the steady progress that has been made. As this Company is the oldest and largest concern in the field, the history is accurate. This Company has been in the roofing business for over half a century.

Many of the improvements in ready roofings made from time to time have been its inventions, and the latest improvement, and in many respects the most important, is offered to the public in Amatite Roofing.

This material, as explained in the Booklet, has a surface of *real mineral matter*—Amatite—to take the brunt of the weather. It does not need painting. The kind of roofs that need painting are *out of date.*

The pain and labor of putting it on cost more than an Amatite Roof.

Amatite Roofing, once land, requires no attention whatever. Its mineral surface does not require painting any more than a stone wall does.

The Amatite Booklet also explains the value of the Pitch in Amatite Roofing. Pitch is the *greatest waterproofing agent ever discovered.*

Water does not affect it in any way. An unbroken lining if pitch furnishes complete and permanent protection, which can only leak by being actually punctured, and such a lining sheet is just what Amatite provides.

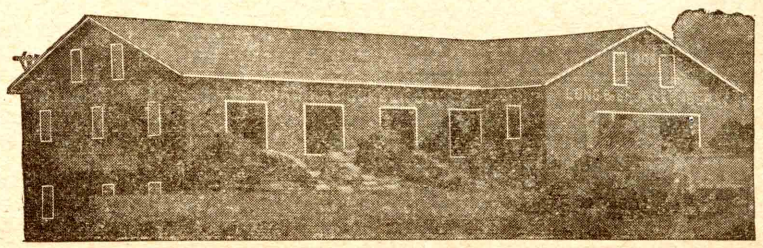
It is impossible to give the explanation in detail here, but if you will send for the Booklet, which is free, you will find the arguments in full.

With the Booklet the manufacturers send a free Sample of Amatite, in order to show just what the mineral surface is like.

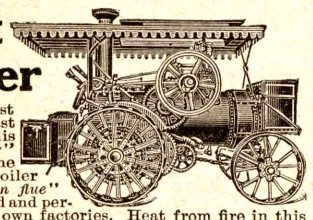
A postal card adressed to the nearest office of the Company will bring the Booklet and the Sample to you by mail. Every progresive farmer should have it.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.,
New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland, Allegheny, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Boston, London.

AMATITE ON ROOF OF EAST MACHIAS LUMBER CO., EAST MACHIAS, ME.



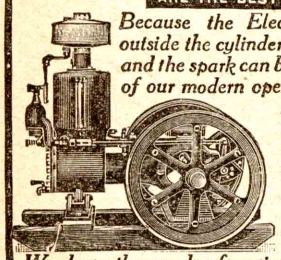
Most Power



You get most power from least fuel with this "New Huber" Traction Engine—because its boiler is the "*return flue*" type, developed and perfected in our own factories. Heat from fire in this boiler passes *forward* in a large flue, through the water, and then this heat comes through the water *again*, in tubes, to the smoke stack in the rear. Thus, the boiler has *double* heating capacity. Heat passes through the water *twice*. The "New Huber" Traction Engine has many other *exclusive* features, about which we tell in our new catalog of Traction Engines and Threshers. This catalog we send you FREE for the asking. Send no stamps. Just ask. No matter how you may wish to use a Traction Engine, you should get our catalog before making up your mind to buy. Write us today.

The Huber Mfg. Company, Dept. M, Marion, O.

Stickney Gasoline Engines
ARE THE BEST



Because the Electric Igniter is outside the cylinder where it is cool and the spark can be seen, because of our modern open tank cooling system and because of 57 reasons told in—Stickney's Free Catechism

1½ to 16 H. P. Stationary and Portable

We have thousands of engines in successful operation because of our years of experience in making engines of the best material and most accurate workmanship. **Send for Catalog.**

Charles A. Stickney Company
Main Office and Factory, St. Paul, Minn.
Branch, 55 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass.
AGENTS EVERYWHERE SELL STICKNEY ENGINES

MADE FOR SERVICE
IN THE ROUGHEST WEATHER
AND GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY
WATERPROOF

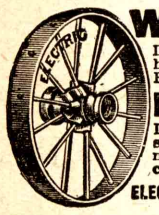
POMMEL SLICKERS
$3.50

This trade mark and the word TOWER on the buttons distinguish this high grade slicker from the just as good brands

BINDER TWINE

"Cricket Proof"—Every ball fully Guaranteed and properly tagged to comply with all State and Canadian laws.	Free on board cars Chicago, Ill.	F.O.B. Kansas City, Omaha or Minneap'lis
SISAL 500 ft. per bale 50 lbs. .	$3.93	$4.07
STANDARD 500 ft. per bale 50 lbs.	3.93	4.07
MANILA 550 ft. per bale 50 lbs. .	4.43	4.50
MANILA 600 ft. per bale 50 lbs. .	4.94	5.00

Orders accepted for one bale or more. Terms cash with order or C. O. D. Prompt shipment and satisfaction guaranteed. Ask us for price on car lots.
COOPER CORDAGE CO., Minneapolis, Minn.



WAGON SENSE
Don't break your back and kill your horses with a high wheel wagon. For comfort's sake get an
Electric Handy Wagon.
It will save you time and money. A set of Electric Steel Wheels will make your old wagon new at small cost. Write for catalogue. It is free.
ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 170 Quincy, Ill.

SAW MILLS
All sizes. Most work with least power and smallest crews. All latest improvements. Also Edgers, Trimmers, Planers, Shingle and Lath Mills, Cut-off and Rip Saws, Feed Mills, etc. Send for fine free catalogue.
American Saw Mill Mach'y Co.,
136 Hope Street, Hackettstown, N. J.
637 Engineering Bldg., New York City.

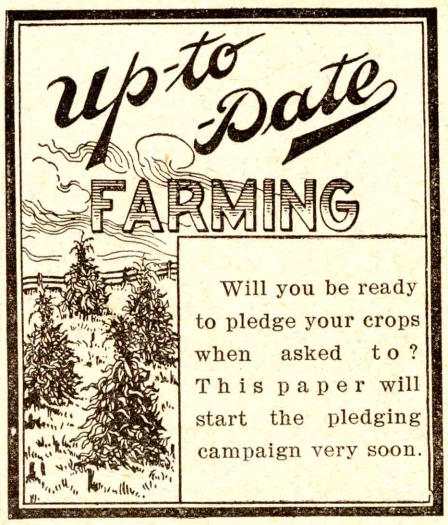
STEEL STUMP PULLERS

400% stronger, 60% lighter than old style. Guaranteed 3 yrs.
Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 11, Centerville, Ia., U. S. A.

CAPITAL GASOLINE ENGINES
For a short time only we will sell a 2 1-2 H. P. engine for $60. Other sizes at reasonable prices.

C.H.A. Dissinger & Bro. Wrightsville, Pa 2½ h.p.—$60

MONARCH FISH HOOK
Catches two fish to any other hook's one. If fish touch bait they are caught. Price 25c Write for FREE offer. Agents wanted.
Reno Fish Co. Dept. c10 maha, Neb.



INTENSIVE FARMING

Farmers will have to farm intensively. There are as many acres now as there will ever be in this world, barring the few that may be reclaimed from swamps or deserts or built up from the shallow waters. But the people who want acres are constantly increasing. This means that the ranches and big farms are going to break to pieces, and fewer acres must be taught to do the work of many. This is not a difficult task. The experiment stations are helping with it. When land is expected to do a little better than it did last year, treat it a little better, that is all. If a team is to do a little more or harder work some particular week or month than at other times, it is given better and more feed. Land is more like stock than people think. It does not get lean and show its bones, but it gets poor and what tries to grow on it tells its story.

But UP-TO-DATE FARMING need not tell its readers much about production. Other papers tell them that and nothing else. So if we told the people all there is to tell about production, the other papers would have nothing to say. We are interested in abundant yields all the same. It does not take so much work per bushel to grow and harvest 30 bushels of wheat to the acre as it does 15 bushels per acre, and we want farmers to get the very best returns for their labor. We urge, then, that the land be brought to the highest production—to the best tilth, the greatest richness, and the longest yields. But such work as that must be accompanied by another line of work. The farmer must know what he is going to do with his surplus. He must know what about the market, what the price is to be and who is to make it. In plainer words, he must get in position to say who shall get the profit on the surplus. It is the profit on the surplus that makes intensive farming attractive; there is nothing in the mere accumulation of products.

FARMERS CAN

Our old friend E. L. Vincent tells one of our exchanges of a farmer in one of the Atlantic States who bought a rather unproductive hill farm, agreeing to pay therefor $1900. He paid $500, leaving $1400 to be paid in installments at five per cent interest. Our readers in the great central agricultural region scarcely know what an Eastern hill farm is, but they would not regard it a very desirable place on which to try to make a living, much less to support a family and pay an interest bearing debt of fourteen hundred dollars.

But that farmer and his wife were both business people. They bought some good cows which they fed well, though they had to buy most of the feed and for cultivated crops they planted largely of potatoes. That farm was purchased five years ago, and this spring the last payment is to be made.

It is only one of the gratifying life incidents of this great country. Business principles injected into farm life will bring success as surely as in any other calling. The thing most to regret is that farmers must labor under such a load of disadvantages that others know nothing of. Whatever they produce for market must go at prices made by somebody else often beaten down to the lowest notch to which speculation can drive them. But the same energy, perseverance and management that paid for that farm in five years would in less time bring about very different market conditions if directed to that end.

Binder Twine Farmers wanted as agents. AUGUST POST, Moulton, Iowa.

GENERAL PASTURE CROPS

At this time of year the mind naturally turns to pasture. The wood lot and the old waste field no longer supply the pasture need of the progressive farmer who is determined to keep up with modern development. In line with this thought, Prof. Barto of the University of Illinois gives the Farmer's Voice some good hints on general pasture crops.

Of course he begins with the clovers because they not only feed the stock that pasture on them but they feed the soil in which they grow. Being nitrogen gatherers, they leave the ground richer for having produced them. Minnesota clover is suggested as admirably meeting some conditions, but red clover is the one to most generally depend upon. Prof. Barto favors a mixed crop, and suggests clover, rape, peas, oats, corn and sorghum. Of course he would sow rye if it were in the fall, as he considers it the most valuable crop for early pasture, and after it is eaten down the ground may be seeded to some other crop.

Oats and peas grown together produce fine pasture when the crop reaches a height of six inches, and may be followed by some other crop, like rape or corn, or if clover is sown with the oats and peas, the feed will continue through the season. Sorghum makes an excellent feed and withstands dry weather better than most crops. Cabbage grown by planting the seeds in drills two and one-half feet apart and thinning to one foot in the drill produces an enormous amount of feed, and nothing is so much relished by sheep. They will eat every bit of the plant and the special advantage of this crop is that it is not injured by frosts, and so serves for late pasturing.

Experiments with these forage crops for sheep pasture were conducted for some years at the University of Minnesota and the results showed that about 100 sheep were kept on ten acres of these forage crops from the latter part of April till some time in November and the flock remained in fine condition and health, while the improvement of the soil and the extermination of weeds were very marked. A few years ago, after reading a report of these experiments at the University of Minnesota, Prof. Barto kept a flock of twenty-four registered Shropshire sheep and three cows on two and one-half acres, one-half of the land being in blue grass pasture and the rest of it planted to the forage crops that have been mentioned, from May 1 till the middle of November. The forage crops, however, were not pastured, but cut and fed over the fence on the sod as soiling crops, and the cows were fed a grain ration.

Only One Time to Harrow

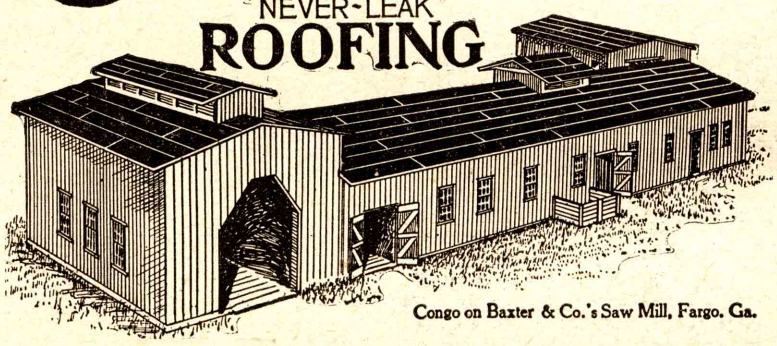
Every farmer's experience teaches him that the soil when it is freshly turned up by the plow pulverizes better than it does at any other time. That is when it can be made really mellow. It has had no chance to get hard or to "set." The quicker the harrow follows the plow the more perfect the seed bed.

Taking advantage of this fact, one of the most useful plow attachments ever made has just lately been brought out. The Kramer Rotary Harrow Plow attachment is just such a contrivance as farmers have wished for thousands of times. It enables them to harrow while they plow.

Thus it saves labor by making a single job of both plowing and harrowing. Any harrow would do good work following right after the plow, and the Kramer Rotary Harraw is so contrived that it does exceptionally well.

We believe our readers will want to know more about it. It ought to be attached to riding plows everywhere this spring. Write to the E. M. Kramer Co., Paxton, Ill., and ask for their catalog No. 40 and get full particulars.

CONGO
"NEVER-LEAK"
ROOFING



Congo on Baxter & Co.'s Saw Mill, Fargo. Ga.

Send for Free Sample---To-day

DOES your roof leak? Then get Congo.
Congo is the best ready roofing ever offered to the man who is looking for something *good, reliable* and *not expensive.*

It is called "never-leak Roofing. This sounds like a big claim to make but *we know* Congo.

Try it. Cover that old roof, which you have repaired for years, with Congo, and you'll find it the most durable, *proof-against-everything* kind of roofing made.

Economical? Yes, for your bills for repairs on other kinds in a few years would pay for Congo. It's not affected by heat, cold, rain or snow. It is soft and pliable,—like rubber—but infinitely superior because it will not crack, buckle or shrink. Congo will give maximum service at minimum cost. *Cheaper than shingles and will outlast them.*

Isn't Congo worth investigating?

Write for a Free Sample. *Test it.*. Soak it in water as long as you like. Water can't hurt Congo. To heat, cold and acid fumes it is also impervious.

Congo is the roof your want. Let us hear from you.

UNITED ROOFING AND M'F'G. CO.
Successors to Buchanan Foster Co.
584 WEST END TRUST BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CHICAGO **SAN FRANCISCO**

DO IT RIGHT

As hard a working farmer as we ever knew always had things in a jumble and could never make any headway. The trouble with him was that he was not careful enough with his work. He was always in a hurry and quit a job when it was done "good enough for this time." If the stock broke a fence, it was fixed so "it would do this time." If a plow did not run well, he could manage to "get along with it for the present." If the wood or coal was getting scarce, there was always enough to do for "a little while yet." If the weeds were getting a start, they wouldn't hurt much "for a day or two," and if the cultivator did not do good work and leave the crop in the condition it ought to be, he would do it "better next time." So it went. He did as much work as anybody, but it did not show like that of other people. It was because he was not careful enough to do it right.

No job is done well enough until it can be done no better. If a carpenter makes a joint, the work is not finished until the joint is perfect. If a stick is to be six feet long, five and fifteen-sixteenths feet will not do, nor will six feet and any fraction over. If something is to be done at ten o'clock, nine o'clock and fifty-nine minutes may answer, but that is not the time. If a cultivator should destroy a thousand weeds and leave one of the thousand so it may still live, it has not done its duty; and if any job of work is left so it may have to be done over again tomorrow, or before the proper time to do it again, time and labor have been wasted.

The man, whether farmer or something else, that never quits a job until it is done, and done right, is the man who has an easy time in life.

THE SINGLE FARM TEAM

Many young farmers just setting up for themselves, and other small farmers who are not at all to be derided, for they are useful citiens and good people, keep but a single team. In such cases we advise the keeping of brood mares in preference to horses. Regular teamsters and people in the cities prefer horses, and will pay good prices for them. Let such people have the horses. Keep the mares on the farms and raise colts.

We know there are fears that too much time may be lost on account of foaling if the mares are bred, but such fears need not be entertained. A little head work will plan it all so that only the minimum use of the mares need be lost, and that at a time when their services should be least valuable. The colts, it is true, are more or less trouble throughout the season, but an extra hundred dollars in the fall, or possibly a hundred and fifty or more, will pay for the trouble.

Horses will get older every year, and if no colts are coming on, there may be after awhile, only a team of old horses on the farm, that are trotting, and will soon be on the lope, down hill, constantly losing usefulness and value, until there is nothing left. The mares will get old too, of course, but they are arranging something to take their places, and two nice colts every year are like a pension.

Co-operation — not competition — is the life of trade. That is what we have been trying to teach our readers, lo, all these eight years. Perhaps in no case is there a better example of this than that of the National Co-Operative Realty Co., 129 Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C. They teach the real estate business right in your own home and then work with the beginner to help him succeed. They have many thousand representatives all over the United States and Canada, buying and selling real estate. If you get some properties to sell, list them with this company, after you become one of their members, and you will soon feel the force of this effective assistance. If you want to learn a pleasant and profitable occupation, send for their circulars and books. They are free.

In this issue our readers will find a large advertisement of the P. & O. Sulky Plows. We have seen these plows "in action," and they proved to be all that was claimed for them. It has very light draft, beam hitch, foot lift, low frame, self-leveling, and is equipped with the only genuine automatic steering rod. Certainly it is an implement you need on your own farm. Find out about it by writing to Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill., and asking for pamphlet No. 41. A postal brings it.

Are you interested in buying farm land cheap? J. J. Snyder, 133 9th St., Austin, Tex., is offering some special inducements on Texas State land. Best land is selling for $1.00 to $5.00 per acre one-fortieth cash and the balance in forty years. $12.00 cash secures $160.00. Mr. Snyder has an interesting book telling all about it. Price is 50 cents, and it's worth it.

WHY IT IS SAFE TO BUY

INTERNATIONAL MACHINES

THERE is an International Agency right near you.

If you do not know where it is, write us and we will gladly send you the address.

This Company has 42,000 agents all over the world, and more than one hundred general agencies located at the important trade centers in the United States and Canada, where large supplies of machines and repairs are carried in stock.

Thus the International Company has made it **easy** for you to buy

Champion, McCormick, Osborne,
Deering, Milwaukee, Plano,
Harvesting Machines.

This Company has made it **safe** for you to buy these machines because of many reasons:

You are **safe** in depending upon the underlying principles of these machines because **you know** they are the six machines in which farmers have placed their greatest confidence through fifty years of practical tests.

You are **safe** in this respect because these machines have proved that they are built upon the right principles by withstanding every test while hundreds of competing machines were condemned and ceased to be manufactured.

You are **safe** in depending upon the greatest improvements in these machines, because the manufacturers maintain a $350,000-a-year staff of inventors and designers to constantly improve these machines and keep them in the place they have established as standard.

You are **safe** in depending upon the quality of material used in constructing these machines because the manufacturers have been able to buy their own coal and iron mines, thus securing the best fuel and ore—their own iron and steel mills, thus producing the best iron and steel, and their own timber lands and saw mills, thus securing the best lumber, and the quantities in which this company buys all other raw materials insure every advantage of highest quality.

You are **safe** in depending upon the quality of workmanship which goes into these machines, because the capital of these manufacturers has enabled them to perfect their equipments and manufacturing facilities in every way that inventive genius and the highest mechanical skill can devise, and gather to their plants the most skillful workmen in every branch of the business.

The business of farming is both profitable and pleasant —if you use International machines.

These machines are durable, because the best materials procurable enter into their construction.

These machines are efficient, because they are correctly designed.

Every precaution possible is taken to guard against the use of inferior materials. Well equipped laboratories are maintained at the Company's steel mills and at each of the several manufacturing plants. All raw materials are subjected to a careful analysis in these laboratories, the second examination at the works being a check on the test made at the steel mills. This rigid system of testing the materials makes it next to impossible for any defective iron or steel to be used in the manufacture of International machines. Without such tests it is impossible to tell the difference between superior and inferior materials. Therefore the small manufacturer must necessarily work at a great disadvantage, for he is continually called upon to replace defective parts.

Before being shipped out, every part and every machine produced by the International Harvester Company must pass the most rigid inspections and tests made by experts who devote their entire time to this work.

Binders are tested by actually binding wire-grass, and even chains are tested link by link by a violent pneumatic machine.

No machine is passed if a single imperfection is discovered, and the trained eyes of the inspectors instantly detect every defect.

Another point of safety for you in the International line is in the matter of repair parts.

If your team runs away or an accident occurs you can **always** get repairs near at hand because a full stock of repair parts is carried at every agency.

And your repairs always fit.

One part is an exact duplicate of another—all exactly like the original pattern.

Repair parts for machines in the International line are being sent out all over the world today, for machines that were built years ago, and each part fits perfectly.

With its 25,000 employes and 42,000 agents, this Company is supporting as many families as there are in Utah or Montana.

So you see you may safely depend upon the strength and reliability of the company behind the International machines.

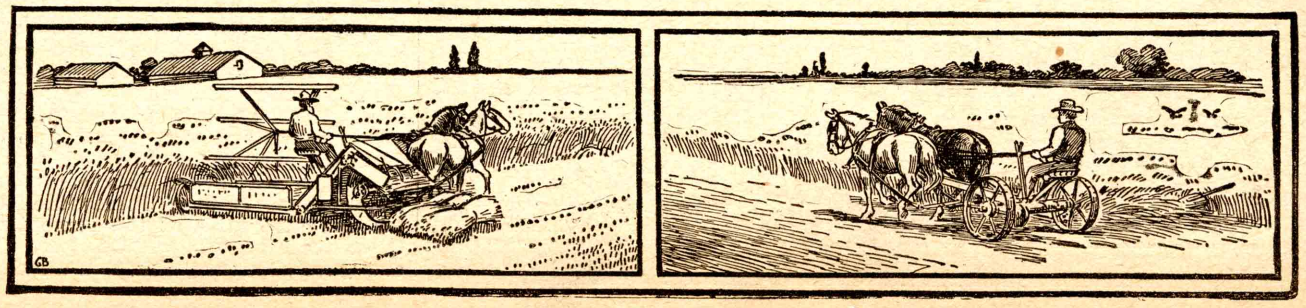
In the end you get the benefit of the magnitude of this business, because it is by doing business upon such a large scale that the International Harvester Company is enabled to give you these superior machines at such reasonable prices.

Equal in importance with a perfect machine is perfect twine. The most perfect twine made may be had in Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano and International sisal, standard, manila and pure manila brands.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)

Chicago, U. S. A.

International Line:—Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header-Binders, Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Corn Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Corn Shellers, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Tillage Implements, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, New Bettendorf Wagons, International Auto-Buggies and Binder Twine.



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS MAKE THE BEST BUTTER

The one purpose of every thinking buyer of a cream separator is the making of the most and the best cream possible, whether for home buttermaking, creamery patronage, or any other use to which cream is put.

It is possible to "claim" almost everything for the various makes of cream separators, but the one indisputable fact that would-be competitors do not even attempt to get around is the unquestionable superiority of the DE LAVAL machines in the making of the best butter.

Year after year, dating back to the invention of the "ALPHA-DISC" system of DE LAVAL bowl construction, butter made by users of DE LAVAL machines have scored highest and won all higher awards in every large and thoroughly representative butter contest throughout the world.

Beginning with the first annual contest of the NATIONAL BUTTERMAKERS ASSOCIATION in 1892 and ending with the 1908 contest at Minneapolis, March 11th to 13th, not only the HIGHEST but every anywhere near high award has been made to users of DE LAVAL separators and more than nine-tenths of all exhibits scoring above 90 per cent in quality have been DE LAVAL made.

The First Prize winners and their scores at every convention of the National Buttermakers Association since its organization in 1892 have been as follows:

THE ROLL OF HONOR
ALL DE LAVAL USERS

1892	Madison, Wis., Louis Brahe, Washington, Iowa	Score 98.
1893	Dubuque, Iowa, C. W. Smith, Colvin's Park, Ill	Score 97.
1895	Rockford, Ill., F. C. Oltrogge, Tripoli, Iowa	Score 98.
1896	Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Thomas Milton, St. Paul, Minn	Score 97.82
1897	Owatonna, Minn., H. N. Miller, Randall, Iowa	Score 98.5
1898	Topeka, Kan., Samuel Haugdahl, New Sweden, Minn	Score 98.
1899	Sioux Falls, South Dakota, A. W. McCall, Creston, Iowa	Score 97.
1900	Lincoln, Neb., H. T. Sondergaard, Litchfield, Minn	Score 98.
1901	St. Paul, Minn., E. O. Quenvold, Owatonna, Minn	Score 97.
1902	E. L. Duxbury, Green Bay, Wis	Score 98.5
1904	St. Louis, Mo., L. S. Taylor, Glenville, Minn	Score 98.5
1906	Chicago, Ill., A. Carlson, Rush City, Minn	Score 97.
1907	Chicago, Ill., A. Lindblad, North Branch, Minn	Score 97.5
1908	J. C. Post, Hector, Minn	Score 98.

(There were no conventions in 1894, 1903 and 1905.)

In the great annual contest just held 504 of the best buttermakers in the United States competed, with first, second and third, and all important awards, being made to users of DE LAVAL machines.

At each of the two big National Dairy Shows held in Chicago in 1906 and 1907 DE LAVAL butter made a CLEAN SWEEP of all highest prizes, and the general average of all the DE LAVAL made entries was conspicuously higher than the general average of all entries using other makes of separators.

Going back further, DE LAVAL made butter received the GRAND PRIZE at the ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR in 1904 and as well at the PARIS WORLD'S EXPOSITION in 1900.

In the hundreds of important state and country contests the world over for twenty years the superiority of the DE LAVAL separator in the making of fine butter has been conclusively proven.

THE EXPLANATION IS TO BE FOUND IN THE IDEAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE DE LAVAL SEPARATING BOWLS AND THE THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH DE LAVAL MACHINES MAY BE OPERATED AND USED.

A new 1908 DE LAVAL catalogue—affording an education in this as in other features of separator knowledge—is to be had for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. MADISON STREET **CHICAGO**
1213 & 1215 FILBERT ST. **PHILADELPHIA**
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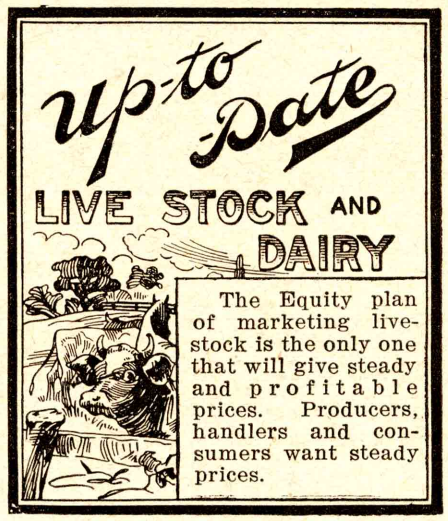

JUST THOUGHT ABOUT IT

If the sows are short of milk for their pigs, a slop of middlings and bran is a milk-increasing feed.

Almost any kind of pasture is good for the ewes and lambs now, except that it must be high ground. Wet, sloppy pasture will not do for sheep of any kind at any time.

More than half of the animal body is water. A fat calf is about 65 per cent water, a medium fat yearling is 60 per cent, a fat two-year-old is 52 per cent, while a fat sheep may be only about 43 per cent water.

Different animals digest different portions of their feed. A steer fed on cornmeal will digest, it is said, 60 per cent of the protein in the corn, 93 per cent of the carbohydrates, and 92 per cent of the fat. A hog will digest 88 per cent of the protein, 94 per cent of the carbohydrates, and 80 per cent of the fat. The low digestion of the protein by cattle is the reason for its being a loss to fatten beef stock without hogs running with them.

Hog raisers should never use scrub males. In this progressive age they should not use scrub sows, but even Uncle Threadbare is unable to find an excuse for using a scrub male.

Away back when the writer was a boy, artichokes were planted for a winter and early spring pasture for hogs. Years ago they went out of use, however, though they seem now to be coming in use again. They are richer in food elements than potatoes, and are said to yield more tons of feed to the acre than potatoes or sugar beets. Any fair corn ground will produce them. Plant in the spring, cultivate lightly, and turn the hogs in when the ground is not frozen in the winter and spring; they will do the rest. If not pastured too close, enough artichokes will remain in the ground to reseed it.

The carelessness displayed by some farmers in handling young colts is inexplainable, since so much of the future usefulness of the animal depends upon its first handling. The colt should be broken early, and it should be broken right — won by kindness and taught as a thing of life, sensitiveness and intelligence.

Dehorning the calves is much nicer and more humane than taking the horns from older animals. A little caustic potash, that may be had at any drug store, dampened and rubbed carefully and well on the horn button of young calves, say from one day to two or three weeks old, will do it nicely—the animal will never grow a horn. And the operation is no more painful than a slight burn. Don't let it touch the bare fingers.

Do you ever estimate what it cost to feed the milch cow during the winter? Last winter I bought a grade shorthorn as a matter of experiment as well as of use. She was not an extra milker at best, and she was only a "stripper" and very thin. The experiment part of the operation was to determine whether a thin cow could be improved in flesh during the winter and give milk at the same time. Of course I knew it wouldn't pay. The cow gave about a gallon and a half of milk per day. I fed her corn, wheat bran and hay, most of the time using oats cut just before ripening for hay, and I fed her liberally, just about as I would have fed a cow to fatten her for beef. She maintained her flow of milk all winter, excellent milk, and gained flesh nicely, but didn't get beef fat. I fed her thus 158 days, during which time she ate $27 worth of feed and gave 237 gallons of milk worth 20 cents per gallon, for which about half of it was sold, or $47.40 worth of milk. And in the spring I sold her for $5 more than I paid for her in the fall. The experiment paid.

STOCK BREEDING

Did you ever notice how hard it is to do anything when the heart is not in it? Poets are said to be born, and so are just about everybody else. Even the stock breeder must have a pride in and a love for his work, and a natural adaptation to it, or he is likely to travel what seems to him a thorny path quite thickly strewn with bad luck.

The most successful stock breeders are those who like the business. They love the animals and care for them because they love them. They soon learn to know the good ones from the bad, the excellent from the medium. They then cull out the indifferent, retaining only the best, constantly bringing the best to a still higher standard. Soon their herd begins to be spoken of by stockmen, and directly they have a noted herd and are themselves noted breeders. And notoriety is not the only thing they have gained. The indifferent stock they have thinned out has sold in as good markets as those of their neighbors, while the ideal ones that remain command the fancy prices that successful breeders, or those who wish to be successful, pay. It is much like the treatment of milk, except that the skim milk is taken away and the cream is left.

Persons of industry and perseverance may succeed in a way in almost anything, whether adapted to it or not, but the "lucky" one is the person who likes his work and whatever he works with.

Free Sample of Roofing You Don't Have to Paint

The makers of Amatite Roofing have advertised their goods very extensively, but the mineral surface proposition is unfamiliar to many people who do not see how it is possible to make a flexible, pliable roofing with a surface of real stone.

Any man will recognize that a mineral surface will wear longer, for instance, than a painted surface, but one has to see how Amatite is made to really appreciate its advantages. The manufacturers, therefore, distribute samples very freely and you can get one very easily by addressing a postal card to the manufacturers' nearest office, and mentioning UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Address the Barrett Mfg. Co., New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland, Allegheny, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Boston, London, Eng.

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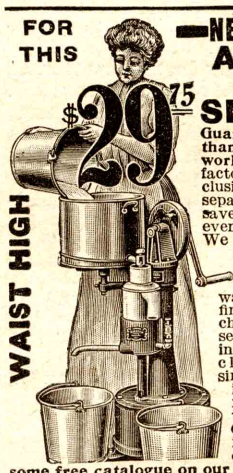
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Guaranteed to skim closer than any separator in the world. Sold direct from the factory. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America. You save all agents', dealers' and even mail order house profits. We have the most liberal 30 DAYS' TRIAL, freight prepaid offer. Write for it today. Our new low down, waist high separator is the finest, highest quality machine on the market; no other separator compares with it in close skimming, ease of cleaning, easy running, simplicity, strength or quality. Our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN machine. We can ship immediately. **Write for our great offer and handsome free catalogue on our new waist high model.** Address, Box 1105,
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EASY TO USE.
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THE FLOW OF MILK

When the angels sang "Peace on earth!" we believe it was designed that peace should pervade all creation, and extend to everything that has feeling or sensibility. Peace pays. Especially is it found to be profitable to the dairyman and to the farmer who keeps one or more milch cows. It is a fact that the treatment of the cow affects the flow of milk. The normal condition of the domestic cow is quiet satisfaction and calm contentment. In that state her system is at its best, and goes ahead with its work to the very best results. When that peace and quiet are disturbed, the whole apparatus is disturbed, and the effect manifests itself in the flow of milk.

A cow that was always treated kindly and was an abundant and regular milker, changed owners, going into the hands of a hard, boisterous, abusive master, that kicked and beat her with little or no provocation. Complaint was almost immediately made that the cow was not the milker she had been represented to be. The reason was not far to find.

A beautiful young Jersey that had been a favorite milker, was a great lover of company. She was turned into a pasture where a number of dry cattle fed, and to which she became greatly attached. As they did not come up to the milking lot, the little cow soon ceased to come also. The owner, vexed at having to go into the pasture for her, drove her up rather roughly and rapidly, hoping to induce her to come of herself to avoid the chasing. Instead she became worse, and began to fail in her milk. He then took to riding a horse when he went to the pasture for her, and chased her more mercilessly, and with a buggy whip punished her more severely than ever; and it was not long until she was entirely dry, though when the chasing began she was comparatively fresh and giving a full flow of milk. She was sold for less than half her value, and the writer is now her owner. She is again fresh, and is giving a splendid flow of excellent milk. We shall see how it all turns out with the chasing and beating eliminated.

Easily provoked and not over merciful boys and barking and worrying dogs are bad messengers to send to the pasture for the milch cows. If cows brought up by such means fail in their milk, do not charge it either to the cows or the pastures. Try to teach the boys to sing "Peace on earth and good will to"—milch cows, and keep the dogs at home.

QUALITY AND PROFIT

Whatever business one takes up the prompting motive is profit, except where one may choose to do something simply for the pleasure there is in it. We are not writing for that kind of people, for, while they are not to be condemned, they scarcely need our advice, as their love of what they undertake will supply the enthusiasm necessary to success, and whenever that fails they will turn their attention to something else. We write for those who need to do what they are doing for the money there is in it.

In this case we wish a friendly word with young stock breeders. We have known young farmers whose principal anxiety was whether they would have trouble to sell their stock. There is a very simple rule which entirely eliminates that question, and that is—BREED THE BEST. No matter what stock you choose, nor what variety, secure the best blood obtainable, and then give such treatment as will make what you raise better than that of the man from whom you got the parents of your flock. Blood is not all there is in breeding. Young breeders sometimes make the rather natural mistake in believing that if they get the best to begin with they must naturally raise the best. But when they got the best they got animals that had been well treated from start to finish, and if what they raise are the best their stock must have that treatment too.

And so far as getting sales is concerned, those who have the best have no trouble on that score. Men that are able to buy are constantly in search of the best, and whenever they find it they will buy. Hence, we repeat, no matter how noted the breeder from whom you got your start, make it your aim and purpose to raise better stock than he had, and your sales are sure. The demand for the best has never been supplied and it never will be so long as the spirit of progress continues with the breeders, and if you have not the ambition to contribute to that supply, better turn your attention to something else.

Now, don't you think,
Quick as a wink,
Sam Smith saw what was wise;
E'en while he ate,
Read UP-TO-DATE,
And followed its advice.

Wasn't Your Neighbor Foolish?

Didn't he make a chump of himself? Wasn't it about the most senseless thing he ever did when he bought that "cheap" cream separator from a "mail order" concern that never manufactured a separator of any kind, and switches from year to year to the separator that can be bought the cheapest? Where is your neighbor going to get repairs? Why, he doesn't even know who built his separator, and the most important thing for a man to know when he buys a "cheap" separator is where to buy repairs every week.

There stands your neighbor's separator, down and out; broken; only used a few weeks; money wasted. Perhaps he could repair it if he knew where to get repairs, but he doesn't know. The fact is, there is no place to get them; his separator was one of a job lot sold "cheap" by a manufacturer who knew it was no good, and who unloaded his stock on a catalog house for what he could get. Now he's out of business.

The Tubular Cream Separator

"Different from the Others"

Easy to oil
Easy to turn
Easy to clean
Low supply can
No dirty oil cups
No bothersome discs

Simple, durable, convenient, handsome and profitable.

Why didn't your neighbor do as you are going to do? Why didn't he buy a **Tubular Cream Separator,** built and guaranteed by the largest cream separator factory in the world and the oldest in America. For twenty-eight years we have been building cream separators at West Chester, Pa., and TUBULAR separators are used in every dairy district of the world.

Tubular Has No Rival

ZIMMERMAN, MINN.

Tubular shows no wear after three years and has never given me any trouble and from present appearances is good for a lifetime. One of my neighbors bought a — — — — — — about a month before I bought mine, and it went to the scrap pile months ago. For skimming the Tubular has no rival in my opinion. JOHN M. COOK.

No Wonder They Are Pleased

Didn't Like Mail Order Separator

SOUTH SCHROON, N. Y.

The Tubular gives us perfect satisfaction. The longer we use it the better we like it. We bought one of the improved — — — — of — — — —, of Chicago, last spring, but we didn't like it a little bit. It was hard to run, hard to wash and hard to keep clean, while the Tubular is easy to run, easy to wash and easy to clean.
L. W. WHITNEY.

Discarded Mail Order Separator

ROBESONIA, PENNA.

After using a mail order cream separator for six months I decided to discard that machine and purchase a No. 4 Tubular Separator. The mail order separator would separate only 275 pounds of milk per hour, and did not give a thorough separation. I can skim two buckets of milk in 4 minutes. The mail order separator required ten minutes. I am more than pleased with the purchase I made from your people.
WM. F. BUCKS

We know how to build separators that will wear, and we are always where you can reach us when you want us. That's something you can tell your neighbor about TUBULARS. Maybe he would like to get right. Maybe he would like a little help. Probably he would like to have a TUBULAR if he could get a little something for his "cheap" separator. Maybe we can help him. Won't you suggest that he write for our new catalog No. 136? It tells all about it.

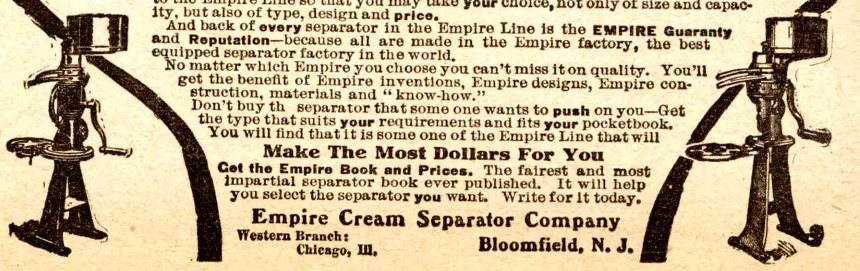
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY,
West Chester, Penna.

Chicago, Ill. **San Francisco, Cal.** **Toronto, Can.**

Choose Your Cream Separator

From The EMPIRE Line

Different Types—Different Prices, with a Full Range of Sizes and Capacities in Each Style.



You don't have to take one man's idea or "hobby" when you come to headquarters. Different styles of separators, different separating methods, have been added to the Empire Line so that you may take your choice, not only of size and capacity, but also of type, design and price.

And back of every separator in the Empire Line is the EMPIRE Guaranty and Reputation—because all are made in the Empire factory, the best equipped separator factory in the world.

No matter which Empire you choose you can't miss it on quality. You'll get the benefit of Empire inventions, Empire designs, Empire construction, materials and "know-how."

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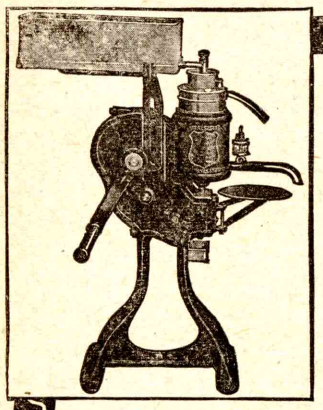
Empire Cream Separator Company

Western Branch: Chicago, Ill. **Bloomfield, N. J.**



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1908

IMPROVED

U.S. CREAM Separator

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is unsurpassed

It penetrates and relieves pain very quickly - needs very little rubbing - and does not leave a scar or blemish.

An antiseptic remedy for thrush, fistula and any abscess.

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Sloan's "Treatise on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry" Sent Free

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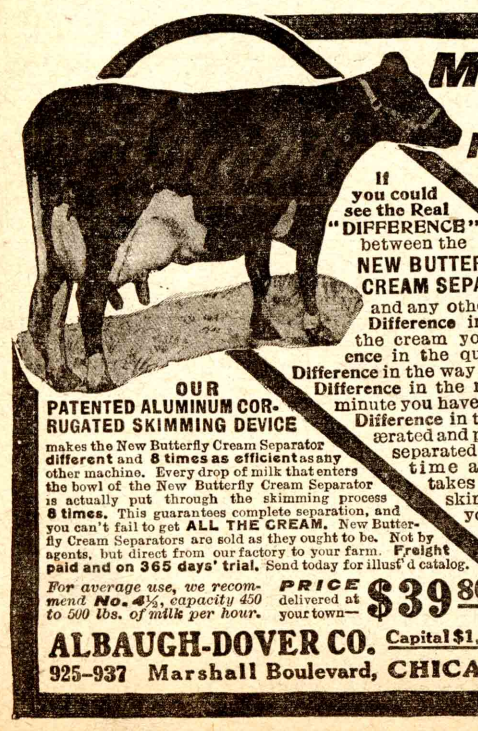

MORE MONEY From Your Cows and Much Less Work In Getting It.

If you could see the Real "DIFFERENCE" between the NEW BUTTERFLY CREAM SEPARATOR and any other made—Difference in amount of the cream you get; Difference in the quality of cream; Difference in the way the machine runs. Difference in the number of times a minute you have to turn the crank; Difference in the way the milk is aerated and purified while being separated; Difference in the time and trouble it takes to clean the skimming device—you would say, as hundreds of others are saying today—"I'll get the NEW BUTTERFLY CREAM SEPARATOR."

If you could see how to make easily $10 to $15 more a year on each and every cow you keep, and still do it with less work for your wife and yourself, you'd say: "I'll get a Cream Separator."

Right here is "The Difference"

OUR PATENTED ALUMINUM CORRUGATED SKIMMING DEVICE makes the New Butterfly Cream Separator different and 8 times as efficient as any other machine. Every drop of milk that enters the bowl of the New Butterfly Cream Separator is actually put through the skimming process 8 times. This guarantees complete separation, and you can't fail to get ALL THE CREAM. New Butterfly Cream Separators are sold as they ought to be. Not by agents, but direct from our factory to your farm. Freight paid and on 365 days' trial. Send today for illust'd catalog.

For average use, we recommend No. 4½, capacity 450 to 500 lbs. of milk per hour.

PRICE delivered at your town— $39.80

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. Capital $1,000,000

925-937 Marshall Boulevard, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE ANIMAL JOKE, A MULE

God never made a mule. That much abused animal is a human invention. George Washington was the first prominent breeder of mules in this country, and that is sufficient warrant of their usefulness.

The mule is always ready for work, and he can stand a little more of it on worse treatment and less care than either of his parents, or his inventor. He is less subject to disease, easier cured when sick, requires less feed, and has a longer period of service than the horse, and he is really adapted to more different kinds of work.

It is not surprising, then, that there is always a demand for mules, a demand that is seldom satisfied; and he seldom fails to bring remunerative prices. During the last few years the price of mules has been almost fabulous.

But many people do not like to raise mules. The mule colt is more trouble to handle than a horse colt. He evidently had his origin in a freak of mischief, a heritage he has retained from the first to the last. And he is not to be blamed for it. It is simply up to those who use and handle him to remember they are dealing with a mule.

But the farmer who raises good mules is making no mistake financially. That animal is still going to command a good price. The effort should be for large-boned, heavy mules that will reach at maturity 15 hands or more. To secure such, breed large-boned, well-formed mares to a well-made full 15 hands jack.

SHEEP AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS

Amid proper surroundings the sheep is a hardy animal, otherwise it is not. Thousands of them are often seen in single herds in the mountain regions of the West, but there the air is dry and so is the ground on which they graze. No matter how rich their pasture, nor how carefully they may be housed from storms, if they are compelled to seek their food by wading in mud and water, or even in continually going through mud to get their drinking water, the flock will not long be a healthy one. Their feet will get bad, ticks will infest them, and internal worms will trouble them. The adult sheep may withstand these attacks, though they will show plain signs of suffering, but many lambs will perish after being perhaps half grown.

Sheep are three times profitable: for lambs, wool and mutton; and there is room in the United States for double the number there now is, and farmers may well grow them in small or medium flocks. But don't do it if your pastures are low and marshy. In some portions of the year our atmosphere itself is too moist for them, and when is added to that a moist bed and mud and water for them to walk and feed in for long at a time, success need not be expected.

Farmers who raise sheep, therefore, should always select the highest ground for their pasture, and if possible provide them clean drinking water that they can get to without going into mud. If this can be done, there is not a more profitable animal on the farm, except those whose actual services are needed and make them profitable.

BREAKING THE COLT

We don't like the above expression and never did. A colt should be no more broken than a looking glass. People, however, understand what is meant by it, and yet it is a harsh term and carries with it the idea that something must be done by force. The disposition of a horse represents half his service value, and we believe a colt should never have to be broken. The writer has raised quite a number of colts, and never yet had one that required to be broken in the usual understanding of the process.

All the colt needs is education, and the time for it to start to school is before it is dry from birth, and from that on it should never cease to be a pupil. If it has a good teacher, it will never reach a time when it needs breaking. It will find itself in many new and awkward positions, and it will be inclined to rebel sometimes. So does a child, but we read no articles on "How to Break a Child." The colt has only advanced to another lesson, and is up for recitation. If it has learned you are its teacher, it will accept your instruction as docile as a child, and so soon as it understands what you wish it to do, it will do it. It will be awkward, of course, but the true teacher is patient with the dull children, else what would become of them? The only difference between human young and the young of beasts is that the former have what is called an immortal spirit while the other is supposed not to have. Mentally they are much alike in the beginning; physically and in resourcefulness the little beast has the little human turned down to the bottom of the hill.

So, if there is a colt on your farm this spring, begin to educate it. Leave the breaking to the broncho buster of the West; the poor broncho that never went to school a day in its life and never had a friend.

BUSINESS MENTION

All makes of separators claim to be the best, natural enough, but it was proven at the Pan-American Exposition which was the last public, international test, which was really the best separator by actual tests.

In competition with all other makes of separators exhibited, the U. S. Cream Separator made the record breaking showing of skimming the milk from about a dozen different breeds of cows in fifty consecutive tests with an average of .0138 butter fat left in the skim-milk.

This remarkable record has never been approached by any other make of cream separator.

Notwithstanding the splendid character of the work of earlier models of the United States Separator, the improvements made in the 1908 U. S. makes this separator even more attractive than ever to dairy farmers, who quickly recognize the sterling merits of this marvelous cream producer. For the Improved United States, as proved at the Pan-American Exposition, it the best Cream Separator on the market.

A beautiful catalogue No. 187 can be obtained by addressing The Vermont Farm Machine Company, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

Use Absorbine on Your Blemished Stock

Mr. M. M. Bell, Jamesville, Va., writes under date of December 14, 1907: "ABSORBINE is one of the finest things that I have ever used. I had a two-year-old colt trained the past season. She came home with a bunch on her ankle that I hated to look at. After writing to you and using the ABSORBINE as you advised me, there is no more bunch. I think as much again of the colt."

A lame, blemished horse can be made sound and smooth with ABSORBINE without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. ABSORBINE is mild but prompt in its action; stops lameness, kills pain, removes bunches. $2.00 per bottle at all druggists or express prepaid upon receipt of price. Manufactured anly by W. F. Young, P. D. F., 102 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

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You Can't Cut Out

A BOG SPAVIN or THOROUGHPIN, but

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will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. **Does not blister** or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Genuine mfd. only by

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GUARANTEED

A Remedy for Wind and Throat troubles. 25 years in use proves its worth for heaves and chronic cough. $1.00 per can. We also make a 50c can for Colds, Acute Coughs, Distemper, Worm Expeller, Blood Purifier and **grand conditioner** for horses badly run down, but it does not contain enough to cure heaves. All dealers or sent direct, express prepaid. **Send for booklet.**

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK. Booklet Free. J. W. BARWELL, Waukegan, Ill

$7.15 Buys the Best **120-EGG** Incubator ever made

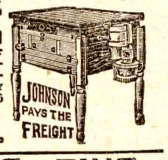
Freight Prepaid East of Rockies

Branches: St. Paul, Buffalo, Kansas City, Detroit

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery; self-regulating. Best 100 chick hot-water Brooder, $4.35. Both ordered together, $11.00. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** No machines at any price are better. Write for our book today or send price now and save waiting.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 79, Racine, Wis.

Get Old Trusty Incubator, for sure results. Simplest. Runs and pays for itself.



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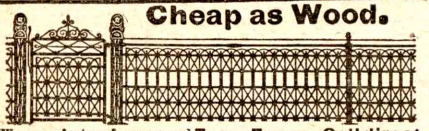
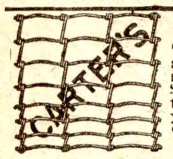
Cheap as Wood.



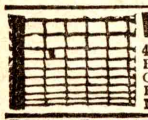
We manufacture **Lawn** and **Farm Fence. Sell direct** shipping to users only, at **manufacturers' prices.** No agents. **Our catalog is Free. Write for it today.**

UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO. 973 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.



$10 FOR A MACHINE To Weave Your Own Fence at 24c per rod out of coiled hard steel spring wire. WIRE AT WHOLESALE. Farm Gates. Catalog free—tells how to build fence and why you should use coiled steel wire.

Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

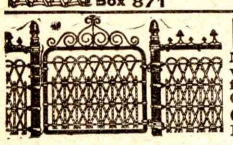


Wire Fence 29c 48-in. stock fence per rod only. Best high carbon coiled steel spring wire. Catalog of fences, tools and supplies **FREE.** Buy direct at wholesale. Write today.

MASON FENCE CO. Box 71 Leesburg, O.

DON'T RUST FARM FENCE Sold direct to farmers at manufacturers' prices. Catalogue free. Freight prepaid.

THE WARD FENCE CO. Box 871 Decatur, Ind.



LAWN FENCE Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. **Special Prices** to Churches and Cemeteries.

Coiled Spring Fence Co. Box 418 Winchester Ind.

200 Styles of Vehicles **55 Styles of Harness** **Sold Direct from our Factory to User**

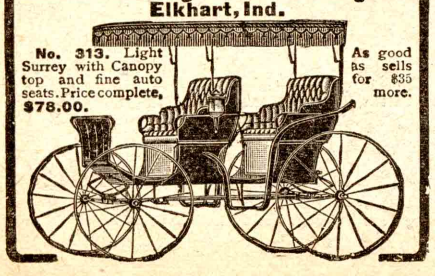
No. 669½. Fancy Car Plush Trimmed Buggy with auto seat, fancy padded wing dash, bike gear and rubber tire. Price complete, **$78.00.** As good as sells for $25 more.

Buy Direct From Our Factory

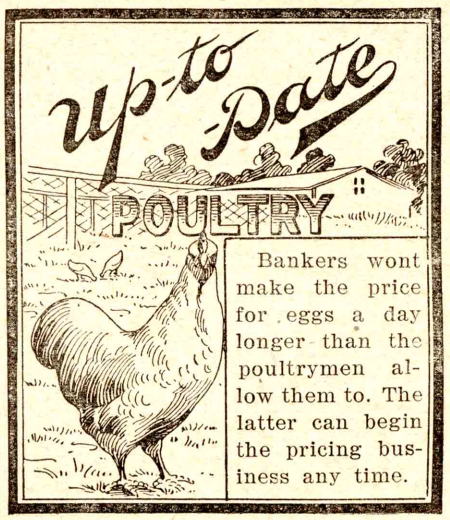
Saving all expenses and profits of the dealer. **Elkhart Buggies and Harness** have been sold direct from our factory to the user for 35 years. We are

The Largest Manufacturers in the World selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Send for new free catalog.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co. Elkhart, Ind.



No. 313. Light Surrey with Canopy top and fine auto seats. Price complete, **$78.00.** As good as sells for $35 more.



Bankers wont make the price for eggs a day longer than the poultrymen allow them to. The latter can begin the pricing business any time.

An active, watchful mother,
A dozen fluffy balls—
They promise many pleasures
After market in the fall.

THE SETTING HEN

There are so many new appliances now that most of the annoyances to which poultry raisers used to be subjected are forgotten. But one practice at least still prevails on the farm that results in much annoyance and no little loss. It is the practice of setting the hens where they lay. More hens than one often lay in the same nest and these are sure to persist in laying with the setting hen. The hens often struggle and fight for the nest, and then eggs are liable to be broken and the remaining ones besmeared and injured. Sometimes the setting hen herself becomes disgusted and quits a nest she cannot have all to herself.

Now, it is no trouble after an ordinarily gentle hen gets thoroughly broody, to move her to another nest. It may be necessary to have the new nest so it can be enclosed, in a box with a board over it, for instance, and shut the hen in for a day or two until she becomes satisfied with her new surroundings; but often even that is not necessary. A hen that will not accept this sort of treatment ought not to have a brood anyway.

The up-to-date way is to have connected with the hen house a separate apartment for the setting hens, to which all hens are to be moved before setting them. This at once removes many annoyances and the setting hens can be much better cared for.

BRONZE TURKEYS

In the whole range of poultry there is not a more profitable fowl to raise on the farm than the turkey. The demand seems to be increasing every year and the supply does not keep pace with it. The result is ready sales at prices well up to the profit line.

For many years we made a specialty of growing the Bronze, and we are sure there is not a better variety for the farm. Their hardiness, rapid growth and large size make them specially desirable, and their beauty of plumage and majestic bearing make them very attractive. We know of nothing on the farm more beautiful than a large flock of Bronze turkeys marching through the fields devouring myriads of grasshoppers and other insects, whose destruction makes the farm more valuable.

Many think their habits as rangers is objectionable, but we have not found it so. The instinct that comes to them from their wild ancestors leads them away from the home sometimes, but still they are really very domestic, and if gently treated, and fed at home, they are seldom any trouble on account of their ranging habit.

If there is a wood nearby, the hens are very apt to go to it to make their nests, but if attractive and partly hidden places are made for them near the house they are very apt to take to them. A Bronze hen will lay from twenty to thirty eggs for her first clutch. Then if broken up, which is not very difficult, she will begin laying again in about a week, but the second nest is very likely to be made farther from the house and more carefully hidden. For her second clutch she will lay from eighteen to twenty-five eggs, and our practice was to not break up the second nest, but to let the turkey hatch and rear a brood. We have often successfully moved a setting turkey and given her a new nest near the house.

The little turks need protection from the wet until they are two or three weeks old, and if fed regularly they will stay close about the house. This is about all the care they need. The turkeys are good mothers, and we have had several broods hatched and successfully reared when we did not know where the nest was nor of the existence of the brood until the little turks were two or three weeks old.

"What do you think,"
With a nod and a wink,
Said the hen to her little ones eight;
"They give us better feed,
And supply every need,
'Cause they're now reading UP-TO-DATE."

A Correction

In setting up the advertisement of Mrs. L. H. Mier, Paris, Mich., we made it read Single Comb Rhode Island Reds for sale, and it should have been Rose Comb as Mrs. Mier does not raise Single Combs at all. She has a fine strain of chickens, and any as our readers who are interested should write her.

Leaving the Bunch Behind

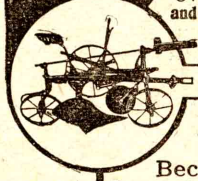
"Leaving the Bunch Behind" is the attractive picture adorning the gold embossed 1908 catalog cover of the "oldest exclusive bicycle house in America," a copy of which has just reached us. The catalog is a work of art and is brimful of valuable and interesting matter for riders or those thinking of buying wheels. It is well worth getting and may be had by writing the Mead Cycle Co., Dept. PX-80, Chicago. They also send a wheel for ten days' free trial and will engage live agents.

Money in Capons

Why sell a scraggy rooster all breast bone and comb when less feed will produce a fat capon bringing more pounds per fowl and more money per pound? Capons are remarkably easy to sell at top price. Did you ever hear of a glut in the capon market? And best of all they are easy to make—you can easily become a skilled operator. A skilled operator does not lose more than one per cent of the birds caponized. Look this matter of caponizing up, write the old firm of G. P. Pilling & Son Co., 2256 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., for their free catalog of "Easy to Use" Caponizing Instruments. There is money, big money in capons. Why don't you get your share?

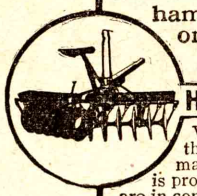
P & O

Over **1400** Different Styles and Sizes, for two thirds of a century the **World's Best**



PLOWS

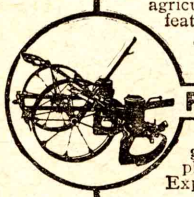
Why Are P & O Implements the Best? Because 66 Years of **knowing how** has been hammered into every one of them. **That's Why**



HARROWS

We are the originators of the best known implements made, and their excellence is proven by the fact that they are in constant use on hundreds of thousands of farms all over the agricultural world. The good features are patented.

They Meet All Conditions

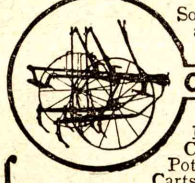


PLANTERS

When you pay out your good money for farm implements, **get the best.** Experiments are expensive.

JUST SAY **P & O** TO YOUR DEALER

Sold by dealers everywhere, and backed by an **unqualified guarantee.**



CULTIVATORS

P & O Plows, Harrows, Planters, Listers, Drills, Cultivators, Stalk Cutters, Potato Diggers, Beet Tools, Carts, Etc., of every kind.

A Beautifully Illustrated Pamphlet, and a P. & O. Catalog, will be mailed FREE. Ask for Pamphlet No. **41** and mention this paper.

Parlin & Orendorff Co.,

CANTON, ILLINOIS.

Largest and Oldest Permanently Established Plow Factory on Earth.

NEW IDEA SEEDER Is the best broadcast seeder made. Small, compact, strong, durable, light. It does the work better than any other. Saves seed, increases crops. Sows all seeds, plaster, fertilizer, salt, ashes, etc. Quantity adjustable instantly. SPECIAL PRICE $1.25 each. Packed one in a box. Send your order today.

O.K. Seed Store, Indianapolis

FLINT-COAT ROOFING

See Our Roofing on the Minnesota State Fair Buildings.

You Will Save 25 to 50 Per Cent.

1-ply Flint Coat Roofing	$1.50	1-ply Acme Rubber Roofing	$1.60
2-ply Flint Coat Roofing	1.90	2-ply Acme Rubber Roofing	2.10
3-ply Flint Coat Roofing	2.20	3-ply Acme Rubber Roofing	2.50
4-ply Flint Coat Roofing	2.60	5-ply Rock Asphalt Roofing	2.90

The Best Roofing on Earth. That's all we Claim.

EVERY ROLL GUARANTEED PERFECT

Above prices are for one roll of 108 square feet, **delivered at your railway station, all ready to lay.** Can be laid by anyone. Special prices quoted west of Mississippi River. Nails and Cement with each roll. Our roofing costs less than shingles; lasts longer; can't rust like iron or steel. **Water, Wind, Hail and Fire Proof.** Recommended by leading architects, largest railroad companies and corporations in Northwest. Samples and Booklets **FREE.**

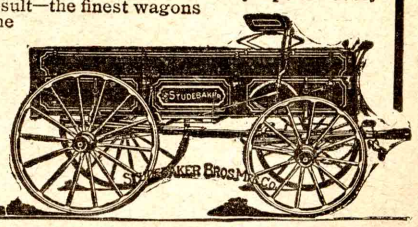
ROCK ASPHALT ROOFING CO., Room 602, Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Chicago

Studebaker **Quality Supreme**

Every ounce of material that goes into a Studebaker wagon or buggy has the "Studebaker Reputation" behind it. Over 50 years' experience has taught us how to make vehicles that last. Every axle—every spoke—every hub—bolt and screw is made by experts. The result—the finest wagons possible to produce have made the Studebaker the

Largest Vehicle Factory in the World

The absolute reliability of the Studebaker line appeals to all careful buyers—those who want honest value. See the Studebaker agent. If you don't know one, write to us. If you will mention this paper and enclose a two-cent stamp we will send you the Studebaker Farmer's Almanac for 1908—**FREE.**



Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co.

South Bend, Indiana

H. C. Phelps

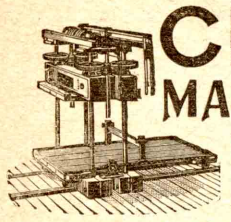
Let Me Pay the Postage on My Big Free Buggy Book to You

Just write me a **postal.** Let me pay the postage to you on my Big 1908 "Split Hickory" Vehicle Book. Shows over 125 styles of Vehicles and how you can save $25 to $40 by ordering direct from my factories. My

"Split Hickory" Book Free

—also shows how I make any Vehicle you want **to-your-order.**—Also full line of High-Grade Harness all at great saving prices. Address me personally—H. C. PHELPS, President, **The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 99 Columbus, O.**

30 Day Free Trial



CIDER MACHINERY

We have had 35 years' experience in furnishing outfits for both Custom and Merchant Cider Mills.

OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD.

Send for catalogue.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.,
474 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Nitrate of Soda

NITRATE SOLD IN ORIGINAL BAGS

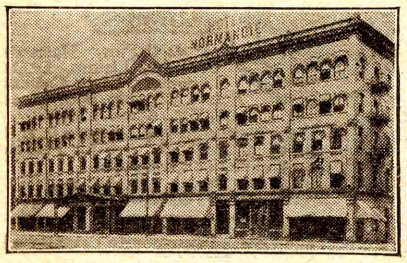
The Nitrate Agencies Company

Room 503, Perrin Building,
305 Baronne Street
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Orders for All Quantities Promptly Filled—Write for Quotations

HOTEL NORMANDIE

CONGRESS ST. Near Woodward-av. DETROIT, MICH.



American Plan, $2.50 per day and upward.
European Plan, $1.00 per day and upward.

HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER IN ALL ROOMS

Rooms with Bath Extra

A HIGH-GRADE CAFE, RESTAURANT AND BUFFET IN CONNECTION.

GEORGE FULWELL, Proprietor

The Boy is Father to the Man

STEVENS

The boy who owns a Stevens Rifle grows up into a quick, resourceful man. The *first* step is to get our FREE 160-Page CATALOG, which tells all about rifles and shotguns for boys and men and gives facts that every boy and man ought to know. Sent for 5c. in stamps to cover postage. If your dealer doesn't keep genuine Stevens Firearms, write us and we'll ship direct, express paid, for catalog price.

Little Scout, . . .	$2.25
Stevens-Maynard, Jr.,	$3
Crack Shot, ...	$4
Little Krag, ...	$5
Favorite, No. 17, . .	$6

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.
225 Front Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

Cutnomore No more worrying over the grub worm if you use CUTNOMORE. Sample package good for one hundred plants—ten cents silver, J. P. STOCKER CO., Dept. A. Mahwah, N. J.

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers

Fruit prospects for 1908 are most excellent. So much more is the need for storage facilities owned or controlled by producers.

Neath God's blue sky the leaves unfold,
While every breeze that blows,
Wafts o'er the green enraptured earth
The fragrance of the rose.

ADAPTED.

THE SCHOOL GARDEN

In England and ther European countries, the garden is a feature of almost every public school. The idea has crossed over to America and in many portions of this country the school garden is found. But it is of questionable utility except in suburban schools where the pupils reside near the school grounds, and where there may be a janitor to do the heavy work, direct the planting and cultivation (though the last two it is thought the teacher may do), and take care of it, protecting it from depredations all the time. At the country schools where the pupils are present only from half past eight or nine to four, and reside some distance from the schoolhouse; and where besides most of the term, that which is attended by the larger pupils, is in the winter season, it is hardly practical to make such gardens either educational or in any way beneficial. However, the girls, even the small girls, may at the beginning of the spring term, plant some plants and flowers on the school grounds, to be protected by the school government, that might be a source of pride, pleasure and instruction to all the pupils.

But there might be a garden at every farm home where there are children, that appeals to us in the strongest terms. The object of all effort with and for the young ought to be to make better citizens, to make thrifty people, to make stronger, nobler, better men and women. It has been well said that there are three things which fixes a man's value in the world: his knowledge, or what he knows; his ability, or what he can do; his character, or what he is. The ruling passion of the ambitious American child is to make something—something all his own—and it applies to both sexes almost alike. This passion is a precurser of American thrift, but there is danger that it may develop into American greed. It is not best, therefore, to give it full swing or too much encouragement, nor is it well to attempt to suppress it. The latter has sent many a boy prematurely away from home, sometimes to win success, more times to meet disaster. The marvelous truths of nature are the great restrainers of evil, and in nothing can we see these truths opening up more beautifully than in the mysteriously germinating seed, the unfolding plant, the developing bud, the opening flower and the returning seed. Especially if the plant is our own and was planted for a purpose.

What we suggest, then, is a small garden, size to suit the ability of the child to care for it, for every child of sufficient size at the home on the farm. Here is a perpetual school, always open, whose teacher is God, employing as assistants father or mother, or older brothers and sisters. The book is Nature, and a new page is opening every day, with hope in bright anticipation written on the margin. For the garden, while mixed with the beautiful that may be given as appreciated and always timely gifts to friends, should have much of the useful that may meet a demand and profitable sale in a nearby market. Of course the proceeds belong entirely to the owner of the garden.

As we have before intimated, the garden should grow with the child, and the father will lose nothing but may gain much, by giving even the large boy ample time to cultivate his garden and harvest and market the crop even though it may have grown to a small field. When the writer was a boy in the old backwoods home, every Saturday afternoon was a holiday, and could be devoted to squirrel hunting or fishing. How eagerly would it have been employed in the cultivation of a garden patch of each one's own, provided the product would have sold for money however little! And don't you know we would all have learned things about plants and farming and marketing that our father did not know, and we would have been better contented with home. Give the children a garden.

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWERS

It is pleasing to know that the hardy perennial flowers are becoming popular. They are so readily raised from seeds, so easily cared for, and withal so beautiful and lasting, that they are sometimes called "The Poor Man's Flowers," a name not inappropriate, as they do not have to be coddled and fussed over every year to have them grow and bloom.

Pansies and Daisies, which begin to bloom with the Snowdrop in early spring, soon usher in a wealth of snowy Arabis and Golden Alyssum and pink Carpet Saponaria. Then comes the Columbine in great variety, Campanula or Bell Flowers, stately rows of Foxglove, and glowing clumps of Clove Pink, Sweet William and Carnations, Forget-me-not, Feverfew and a host of other beautiful and fragrant perennial flowers, making a rich array of color in the garden, and perfuming the air with delicious odors.

May and June are the months in which to sow these seeds to get the most satisfactory results, and if you get and plant them at this season, you will never regret it. The plants are hardy, lasting, and free-blooming, and will afford a glorious return for the modicum of cost and labor of raising them. They will live and bloom well for years, and are a never-failing source of real garden enjoyment, Don't fail to start a bed of hardy perennials this season.

THE POTATO

This is really a field crop, but on most farms in the corn and wheat belt it is a garden crop, or what people most call it, a patch crop.

No matter what it is called, it should be treated for the best results. Early potatoes should have richly manured land, pulverized very deep, and the seed covered three or four inches deep. The ground should not be wet and soggy, but it should have a good supply of moisture, to maintain which the surface should be kept well pulverized. We like to begin cultivation with a harrow, about the time the plants appear above the ground, or a little before. Then we follow with the plow or cultivator, keeping the soil loose and allowing no weeds to grow. We finish by throwing the dirt to the potatoes, and ridging as high as we can. This is an old way, we admit, but it makes potatoes.

Some prepare the ground well and deep, lay off tolerably deep furrows, and then cover with a heavy coating of straw, giving no after cultivation. We have seen some fine potatoes raised that way, and heavy yields, but personally we never made very great success by that method.

Late potatoes, what we might call main crop potatoes, like comparatively new rich loam, with a reasonable mixture of sand. Do not plant any but the very best seed, and the seed best adapted to your locality, if you can determine it. Don't be afraid of cutting the seed. Two or three eyes to the piece and two pieces to the hill is likely to be followed by good results. However, cut the potatoes whole and give each eye the benefit of all the potato that belongs to it.

CHERRIES FOR BLOOM

Practical America can scarcely enjoy the bloom of the fruit trees, because we are constantly looking beyond to see the fruit which we expect to follow the blossoms. In Japan, however, the opening of the cherry blossoms is the signal for a round of merry-making, such as is unknown, perhaps, in any other part of the world. And they have cherry blossoms there to be proud of; both double and single, some pure white and others pink with true rose tints. Some of the double ones are two inches or more in diameter, and the double white and double pink planted together make a beauty words cannot describe. These double-blooming cherries have been introduced into this country, and are grown very successfully. In cultivating flowers and flowering plants, we are also cultivating our love of the beautiful, and our love of the beautiful enables us to realize that

"Little beds of flowers,
Little coats of paint,
Make a pleasant cottage
Out of one that ain't."

IF YOU LOVE FLOWERS WRITE ME A LETTER (not a postal) and I'll gladly mail you a splendid lot of Perennials—six mixed packets of my choicest Seeds:—Carnations, Pansies, Everblooming Pinks, Forget-me-nots, Carpet Saponaria and Giant Snapdragons, all hardy, lasting and beautiful—enough for six big beds that will be the envy of your friends. Now is the time to sow them. I'll also send a sample copy of **Park's Floral Magazine**, in its 37th year, finely illustrated, and teeming with practical floral notes and reading. It cheers, brightens and beautifies more than **450,000 homes monthly.**

WHY NOT YOURS? GEO. W. PARK, B75, La Park, Pa.

BETTER STILL—While writing, just enclose 10 cents and I'll send the **Magazine** on trial for a year, and a big Surprise Mixed Package of Perennials old and new—Columbines, Bellflowers, Foxgloves, and hundreds of other kinds, making a bed of surprising novelty, variety and beauty. No dime could afford more pleasure. Money back if not satisfied. Club of 3 only 25c. Club with friends. ☞This ad. will not appear again.

Gloxinias, 5 tubers in 5 colors, all for 25 cts. **Begonias,** Double, 7 fine tubers in 7 colors, all for 25 cts.

COLUMBUS BUGGIES

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY EVERYWHERE

You should not fail to examine our famous line of Columbus Buggies, Runabouts, Driving Wagons, Surreys, Carriages, Phaetons, Stanhopes and a large variety of light Pleasure Vehicles which are **now sold direct to Consumer at Factory Prices, saving you the Home Dealer's Profit of 40 to 60 per cent.**

FREE COLUMBUS STYLE BOOK. Fully explains every detail of our celebrated Columbus Vehicles and our plan of selling direct from our Factory to you at Rock-Bottom prices. Every vehicle sold on **One Full Month Trial and guaranteed two years.** We will furnish you with a vehicle of your own choice **painted and trimmed just as you want it**—properly proportioned and mechanically correct. Send at once for our free catalog, look it over—our low prices for Columbus quality, style and workmanship will surprise you—write for free catalog today. 19 years' experience making high-grade Vehicles and Harness.

The Columbus Carriage & Harness Co., 2030 So. High St., Columbus, O.

TREES $5 PER 100, FREIGHT PAID Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Carolina poplars, healthy, true to name and fumigated. All kinds of trees and plants at low wholesale prices. Remember we beat all other reliable Nurseries in quality and price. Catalogue free. **Reliance Nursery,** Box D, Geneva, New York

Up-to-Date HOME ON THE FARM

An hour in the garden may mean a slight backache but never a headache or heartache.

DAFFODILS

I wondered, lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd—
A host of warden daffodils,
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I, at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them glanced, but they
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee;
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company;
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought.

For oft when on my couch I lie,
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude,
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

SOME WEIGHTS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS

Wheat Flour—One pound two ounces fills a quart measure.

Soft Butter—One pound is equal to one quart.

Powdered Sugar—One pound is equal to one quart.

Ten eggs are considered one pound.

One-half ounce will fill a tablespoon.

Two ounces is the capacity of the ordinary wine glass.

HELPS FOR THE SEAMSTRESS

When the machine belt is only a trifle loose, it may be tightened without being removed. Put a few drops of machine oil on the belt and turn the wheel a few seconds.

A glove finger may be easier mended if a marble is pushed up into it.

If you have materials to cut out that are thin and pull out of shape under a pattern, try basting their edges to a newspaper and then cut through the paper and material.

MORNING

Hark! hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings,
And Phoebus 'gins arise,
His steeds to water at those springs
On chaliced flowers that lies;
And winking Mary-buds begin
To ope their golden eyes;
With everything that pretty bin,
My lady sweet, arise;
Arise, arise.

SHAKESPEARE.

"PATCHES"

To make a faded carpet look brighter use a new scrub brush and scrub the carpet with half a pail full of hot water to which a tablespoonful of ammonia has been added.

Ink may be removed from a carpet by sopping up with blotting paper, then rubbing with a rag soaked with milk. After the ink has been removed wash with ammonia and water, to take out the stain.

To cure ivy poison soak a cloth in very hot water and apply to afflicted part. This application should be repeated several times and always as hot as patient can bear it. Do not rub while putting on the hot water.

Stained fingers caused by peeling fruits and vegetables may be cleaned by dipping in strong tea and rubbing with a nail brush. After this treatment they should be washed in warm water.

Don't paper a shaded room in green unless you want it to chill every one who comes in. Green is a subdued color and a pleasing one in a sunny room, but it has a cold effect where there is no sunshine.

Lace curtains look as well or better that are pinned to the floor than those which have been dried in the stretcher. As soon as the curtains are washed, spread a sheet upon the floor and upon the sheet spread the curtains one on top of the other, being careful to pull out and pin each scallop. Curtains treated this way will require no ironing.

SOME WEDDING SUGGESTIONS

When May arrives it is high time for the June bride to begin planning for her wedding and the entertainments she is to give her brides-maids. One bride-to-be is going to have her boquet made in sections and after the ceremony these sections are to be given to the different bridesmaids, who no doubt will be surprised to find a gift tucked away in their share of the boquet.

A pretty idea is, instead of the conventional wedding cake, to have a mound of flowers, preferably roses, heaped in the center of the table and the bridesmaids' gifts concealed in this mound.

If the bride gives a dinner for her attendants, another conceit would be individual cakes, made in the same style as the wedding cake. These should be placed at each bridesmaid's plate and have the gifts inside.

Instead of putting the squares of wedding cake into boxes for favors, one ingenious girl had white satin satchels on which were the initials of the bride and groom.

At a beautiful wedding, the ceremony was performed in the orchard under the apple trees when they were in full bloom. The bride carried a large bouquet of these lovely blossoms and the bridesmaids were dressed in delicate pink and green gowns and carried bouquets of the apple blooms. Tiny flower girls in green and pink held fancy baskets of the fragrant blossoms. The wedding breakfast was served on small tables in the orchard.

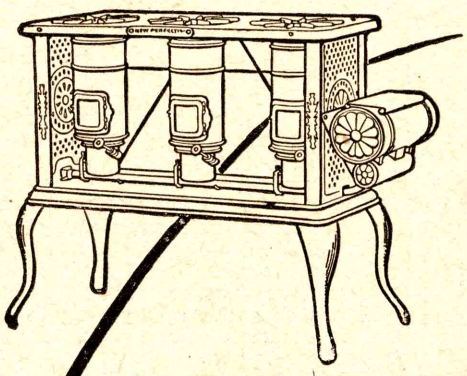
KISS BABY GOOD NIGHT

Whatever the child's daytime naughtiness may have been, at nightfall he should be forgiven and go to rest with the mother's kiss on his lips and her voice in his ear. Hardly anything can be worse for a young child than to be scolded or punished at bedtime and to carry into its dreams harshness or gloom. Children should never be allowed to carry with them in their thoughts the mental sufferings which too many parents seem to think an absolute necessity in the careful bringing up of children. All too soon will they have to face the world and its sorrows. Before the nursery brood is undressed and in bed, the lights turned low and the room quieted for the night, the mother or older sister can sweeten their last waking moments with stories before they embark for dreamland.—Exchange.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

Hot Stove—Cool Kitchen



How do you expect to endure the broiling days of summer if you prepare all the food over a glowing coal fire?

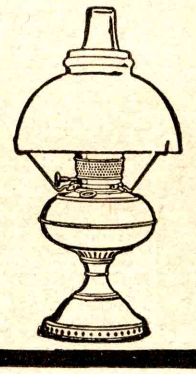
You need a "New Perfection" Oil Stove that will do the cooking without cooking the cook. It concentrates plenty of heat under the pot and diffuses little or none through the room. Therefore, when working with the

NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

the kitchen actually seems as comfortable as you could wish it to be.

This, in itself, is wonderful, but, more than that, the "New Perfection" Oil Stove does perfectly everything that any stove can do. It is an ideal all-round cook-stove. Made in three sizes, and fully warranted. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

The **Rayo Lamp** a substantial, strongly made and handsome lamp. Burns for hours with a strong, mellow light. Just what you need for evening reading or to light the dining-room. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.



STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

Marion Harland Says:

"For Years I Have Used and recommended JEWEL RENOVATOR"—for cleaning carpets and rugs on the floor, washing (without boiling) lace curtains, silks, woolen blankets, flannels, chenille curtains, and in fact, every fabric where care must be taken not to cause shrinkage or fading of colors.

The Need. **Jewel Renovator is not a soap. It works like magic.** Cleans carpets and rugs on the floor, disinfects thoroughly, kills moths, removes every stain or grease spot and restores dull faded colors to their former brightness and beauty. It is the inexpensive way of transforming the dullest room in your home into a place of cheery brightness. No boiling of the article to be washed is necessary and shrinkage is impossible. Contains no acid or other injurious substance.

The Offer. **This month we are giving every woman in America** a splendid chance to learn for herself, at our risk, why **Marion Harland** recommends Jewel Renovator so highly. Why the finest homes, the most exclusive clubs, and the largest hotels in New York, Chicago and other large cities use this cleansing preparation in preference to any other sold today. **Send us only 25 cents in stamps or silver** and we will ship you at once, **all charges paid,** a large **introductory package** of Jewel Renovator. A one gallon trial of this wonderful cleansing, disinfecting compound will be enough to prove its great worth to you. Every housewife from Maine to California ought to make "The Test" at our risk.

The Test. **Try it on your dullest rugs,** your most delicate lace curtains, your finest silks, or anything else that will test it severely, and if you are not completely satisfied with what it will do to lighten your labors, and to give that touch of freshness to the furnishings of your home—if you are not delighted with the results—if you do not find it worth five times what you paid for it, you can have your money back for the asking. House-cleaning time is here. Your order will be filled the same day we receive it. Write today.

JEWEL MANUFACTURING CO., 900-910 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

GAMES! GAMES! GAMES!

Tricks and riddles will entertain the whole family, friends and neighbors. We own the assortment at a bankrupt price, and give you the benefit of it. Everyone can have games this season. **See what you get**—1 game Nine Men Morris; 1 game Fox and Geese; 1 game of Authors (48 cards in pack); 1 Chess and Checker Board and Men; 1 set Dominos; 1 game Pantomines; 1 game Tableaux; 1 game Clairvoyant 13 Magic Tricks; 1 game Forfeit; 1 game Fortune; 275 Select Autograph Album Verses; 50 Charming Conundrums with Answers; 11 Parlor Games; the great game of Rivals (size 12x18); Game of Letters; Magic Music; Assortment of Comic Cards--the Button Busters and Side Splitters, "Well, I'll Be Blowed," "The Missing Link," "Only Spooning," "It's the Man Behind the Gun that Does the Work," etc. All sent postage paid to anyone sending only 2 new subscribers to The Welcome Guest at 10c each. Send today to

The Welcome Guest, Dept. 128, Portland, Maine

New Way of Washing Clothes Do you know anything about the new way of Washing Clothes? Do you know that while the old way means wet feet and colds, and backaches, the new way which is the

WHITE WAY

means an easy Wash Day,—and a shorter one. Let us tell you about the little

WHITE WASHER

—the machine that washes right.

Anyway let us send you

"Laundry Lessons"

a little book about washing and ironing. It is entirely FREE,—and it is quite valuable.

WHITE LILY MFG. CO.
1550 Rockingham Road
DAVENPORT, IOWA.

$3.75 **GUARANTEED 20 YEARS**

High grade genuine American full seven ruby jeweled watch, quick train lever escapement, a perfect beauty, guaranteed to keep correct time for 20 years. Fitted in richly engraved double hunting gold finished case. Positively the greatest bargain on the face of the earth. Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address and we will send the watch and a beautiful chain to you by express for examination. If as represented pay express agent $3.75 and express charges and they are yours. Mention size wanted LADY'S or GENT'S. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Ten Days' Free Trial

allowed on every bicycle we sell. We ***Ship on Approval*** and trial to anyone in U. S. and *prepay the freight.* If you are not satisfied with bicycle after using it ten days *don't pay a cent.*

Factory Prices *Do not buy* a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our latest **Art Catalogs** of high grade bicycles and sundries and learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*

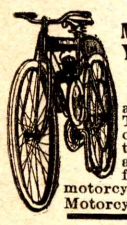
It Only Costs a cent to write a postal and everything will be sent you **FREE** by return mail. You will get much valuable information. **Do Not Wait;** write it **Now! Tires, Coaster Brakes,** single wheels, parts, repairs and sundries at *half usual prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. P80, Chicago

$60,000 Value Given Away

THE RACYCLE has 27% less pressure on its crank hanger, ¼ less strain on chain, it runs and climbs hills easier than other bicycles. Is the largest selling high-grade wheel in the world. Will last a lifetime. We make no cheap RACYCLES but you can get yours **AT FACTORY PRICES** by securing us an agent. Catalog and pamphlet sent FREE. It tells about the RACYCLE and how to get the $60,000.

THE RAGYCLE MANUFACTORY, MIDDLETOWN, O.



MAKE YOUR Bicycle INTO A MOTORCYCLE

at small cost with the valveless ERIE. This includes all parts so that anyone can make a strong, durable machine that will climb steep hills. Sample sold at cost to introduce it. Send 4c in stamps for bike Attachment catalogue 13, or motorcycle catalogue 14.

Motorcycle Equipment Co.; Hammondsport, N.Y

CORNS

A-Corn Salve is the only remedy that soothes while it cures the corn. Sure and speedy. Avoids all risk of blood poisoning 15 cents at druggists or by mail.

GIANT CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 6 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia

Don't Suffer. **Cure RHEUMATISM** Anti-Rheumatism Rings, Positive cure; write for testimonials from bankers, farmers, merchants, etc. JOE A. HARRIS, Mfgr. 298 K. Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

AGENTS $300 Every month selling our wonderful **SEVEN PIECE KITCHEN SET** Send for sworn statement $12 daily profit. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. U Thomas Mfg. Co. 7200 L St., Dayton, O.

Sell Tobacco and Cigars locally or traveling. Salary or Commission. Full time or sidiline. Good pay; promotion; experience unnecessary. Address **Morotock Tobacco Works, Box E31, Danville, virginia.**

25 FLOWER POSTCARDS 10c Roses, Pansies, Daisies, Apple-Blossoms, For-get-me-nots, Chrysanthemums, etc. JAS. LEE 72B Canal St., CHICAGO.

TO MOTHERS OF BOYS

Don't keep nagging your boy.

Don't treat your boy as a hardened criminal if you discover him in sin.

Don't forget that if you make the boy think he is going to the devil he won't be apt to disappoint you.

Don't forget that by treating your boy like a gentlemen you will do much to make him one.

Don't deny your boy the helpful, healthful, restraining influences of plenty of outdoor sport. There is a whole sermon in that phrase, "muscular Christianity."

Don't make his room a sort of junk shop for all the odds and ends of furniture too shabby or old-fashioned to be used in any other part of the house.

Don't be above apologizing to your boy if occasion demands it. He will honor you for it.

Don't neglect to win the confidence of your boy and hold it no matter what occurs. A mother who has her boy's confidence can be sure that he will not wander far from the right road.

Don't have a thing in the house too good for him to share and enjoy with you.

Don't shut him out of all the confidential family talks concerning home and business and neighborhood affairs, but teach him to respect the confidence.—Exchange.

FRUITS AS MEDICINES

In Modern Stories we find that fruits are divided by the famous French Dr. Dupoury into five classes: (1) acid, (2) sweet, (3) astringent, (4) oily and (5) mealy.

In the first he counts cherries, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, apples, peaches, lemons and oranges, and regards them as of great hygienic value.

Cherries he prohibits to those affected with neuralgia of the stomach.

Strawberries and raspberries he recommends to the billious and gouty, and denies them to those affected with diabetes.

Of the sweet fruits he particularly values plums, especially for the gouty and rheumatic.

The small-seeded fruits, such as blackberries, raspberries, currants and strawberries are among the best foods and medicines. Their sugar is nutritious, their acid is cooling and purifying.

Grapes he awards the first place and thinks them the cure par excellence for the anaemic, dyspeptic, consumptive, gouty and billious.

Bananas are recommended for the typhoid patient.

Lemons and tomatoes are cooling.

Lemonade is the best drink in fevers.

The juice of half a lemon in a teacupful of strong black coffee without sugar often cures a sick headache.

The apple is one of the best of fruits. Baked or stewed it generally suits the most delicate person.

Green figs are an excellent food and are laxative.

Prunes supply the highest nerve or brain food, dried figs contain heat, nerve and muscle food, hence are good for both cold and warm weather.

Sweet, ripe fruit in prime condition only is called a perfect food.

THE PRIZE CONTEST

We were very much gratified with the answers in our late contest of "How to Lighten the Housework." There were several good articles and you may be sure the editor found it a difficult matter to decide upon the lucky ones. With the contest articles came a letter which was so good that we here print it in full:

PLAIN TALK

Our honorable editor has asked us to send in different methods of doing our work easier, in which I hope a good many will participate by sending in the ways they have learned, that may help us all. For I am always ready to learn what is to our interest.

But as for looking out for ourselves, as our country gives us a perfect right to—begin as soon as the knot is tied by knowing what is really our duty to do. If you were chosen for an affinity, through devoted love and admiration, your pathway will be strewn with more roses than thorns.

One should, of course, attend to all household duties in a tidy and homelike manner. One shouldn't think because husband is stronger he should leave his work to run the washing machine or tend baby while you mix the bread, unless really necessary. Instead one should learn to do work easier, by learning all new methods of doing housework and caring for children. Don't teach baby an unruly notion, by rocking and walking the floor with it, just because it is cross. It only makes a bad matter worse. Children would be easier managed if more judgment was used when babies; anl then less work and worry.

A woman that has all the housework to do alone, care for a family of small children, sewing to do, milk and butter to care for, farm help to work for, chickens to raise and garden to care for, and three meals to get a day, has enough to do. And a man that expects his wife to go into a dirty barnyard and milk cows twice a day, feed hogs, and has a hired man too; take in boarders for the sake of a few dollars, or if a thrasher will bring home one or two men, on rainy days or Sundays, then he only married her for cheap help and is no more than a bugbear, and there will be more thorns scattered along her pathway than roses.

Life is short at the longest, and we should strive to make each day brighter, by loving words and kind greetings, for we cannot reap roses if thistles we sow.

PRAIRIE.

THE WEAVING

A man's life is laid in the loom of time to a pattern which he does not see, but God does, and his heart is a shuttle. On one side of the loom is sorrow, and on the other is joy; and the shuttle, struck alternately by each, flies back and forth, carrying the thread which is white or black as the pattern needs. And in the end when God shall lift up the finished garment, and all its changing hues shall glance out, it will then appear that the deep and dark colors were as needful to beauty as the bright and high colors.—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE GOOD ROADS NUMBER

This issue of Vick's Magazine will be no less interesting than will be the Arbor Day number. Among its most interesting features will be approved extracts from President Roosevelt's splendid address at St. Louis, regarding the subject of good roads, and a timely symposium contributed to by prominent educators and good roads experts throughout the United States and Canada as to the editorial suggestion made in the April Vick's proposing that a Good Roads Day be established, when this important subject may be made the theme of special exercises in our schools with a view of developing interest and intelligence therein among our citizens of tomorrow, whose duty it will be to build the good roads and streets yet to be.

Later numbers of this magazine will be equally interesting to all progressive people, who are weary of constant "knocking" and believe in "boosting."

By special arrangement, we are able to make our readers this unrivaled offer: UP-TO-DATE FARMING for one full year, Vick's Magazine until January 1, 1909, and a mammoth package of over 3,000 flower seeds (300 varieties), 6 fine rose bushes, and 10 choice Chinese cinnamon vines, all for $1.00. Do not miss this splendid opportunity.

2941 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and Premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

AGENTS, $36 A WEEK EASILY MADE SELLING OUR Pillow Tops, Stereo Views, Portraits and Frames. Largest picture house on earth. No capital required. 30 days' credit. SAMPLES AND CATALOGUE FREE. FRANK W. WILLIAMS CO., 1031 Taylor St., Chicago.

Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Ginghams

Our scientific new process used in the manufacture of these Zephyrette Ginghams gives you the opportunity to make stylish, durable, never-fading washdresses at exceptionally low cost for these fine dress ginghams.

To insure getting the genuine, be sure to ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Ginghams. Write us his name if he hasn't them in stock. We'll help him supply you.

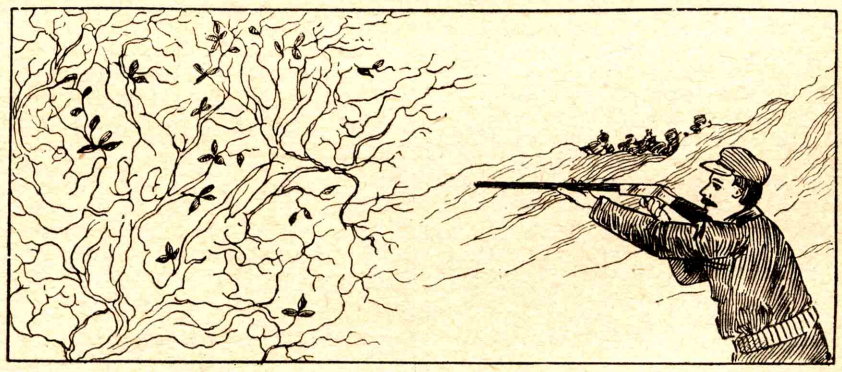
New Process Dress Ginghams SIMPSON TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. EDDYSTONE Zephyrettes

The Eddystone Mfg. Co. Philadelphia

Help The Hunter Find the Game

Below is a man out hunting. He had seen several animals and had aimed and was ready to shoot when they suddenly disappeared from his view. However, they are all in just a short distance from him. There are two quail, two rabbits, and two squirrels. See if you can find them, and when you do, cut out the puzzle, mark each animal, send to us, and win a prize.

It may be that no one locates the animals correctly (and in that case the prizes go to those nearest correct), so send the best solutions you can.



READ THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

As a part of this contest it is necessary that you tell us which advertisement in this issue appeals to you most and give some good reasons why it does. The advertisement you write about must not be signed by Up-to-Date Farming, J. A. Everitt, or Farmers Society of Equity. Letters not containing such an article, of course cannot compete for the prizes.

If more than four send correct answers, then the ones who wrote the best articles will be given the prize.

For the best solution and article we receive on or before May 15, we will give a prize of $1.50 in cash. The next best will receive $1.00, and the two next best 50 cents each.

No money required to compete for, or to get a prize if you are entitled to it. This is a bona-fide offer made by the publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and there is no "catch" in it.

Try your skill, as you stand an equal chance with any of our readers.

Winners will be announced in the issue of June 1 and prize money forwarded immediately. Address all answers to

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Puzzle Department Indianapolis, Indiana

F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

As its name would indicate, this is a farmers' society. Its organized forms are a National Union, State Unions, County Unions and Local Unions. Also Department, Section and District Unions are provided for controlling and marketing the various crops. Particulars for organizing the various unions will be sent on request.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall consist of farmers. By farmers we mean people who are engaged in the vocation of farming or who own land on which crops are produced. (To be *also* engaged in merchantile business, manufacturing or the professions does not disqualify a farmer, or one who owns land on which crops are produced, from joining the F. S. of E.)

SPECIAL MEMBERS. First, an exception to the rule regarding eligibility for membership may be made by any local union by a majority vote of its members at any regular meeting. It can in this way elect any one of good character, not a farmer, to *special* membership in the local union on payment of the regular fee, but such special members must never be elected or appointed as delegates to conventions of higher unions. The object of this is to always keep the management of the Society in the control of farmers themselves.

Second, wives of members and daughters of the same may be admitted to *special* membership without the payment of any fee, also male children between 14 and 21 years may become *special* members in the same way. These *special* members may retain membership without the payment of any dues, but on reaching his majority the male members can only retain membership by paying the regular fee.

MEMBERSHIP FEE. The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00. This is divided as follows: The local union retains 25 cents. The balance is sent to headquarters and 50 cents is paid for the official paper one year to the member; $1.00 goes into the organization fund and 25 cents, or as much of it as is necessary, will go to pay the general expenses.

ANNUAL DUES. Each member must pay Annual Dues of $1.20. This is payable when a year has elapsed after first joining, and annually thereafter. It is apportioned as follows: The local union may retain 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. This will be used, 50 cents for the official paper and 35 cents, or as much as necessary of it, to meeting general expenses and extending the Society.

AFFILIATION. Local, county and State unions, now organized, of societies under any other name will be chartered by the Farmers Society of Equity on resolutions passed by a majority of members or delegates. Unions thus affiliating will be chartered free on remittance of the dues as above. Provisions will be made for the support of State and county unions so affiliating and their activities defined. Supplies and a seal of the F. S. of E. will be furnished free on report of annual dues.

REMARKS. Ten (10) or more eligible people may organize a local union by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and reporting it to headquarters. Blanks will be furnished on request. Members will receive the official paper (UP-TO-DATE FARMING) one year from the time the report of their membership is received, or one year from the time their annual dues were payable. They are advised to watch the date on their subscription label and if there is any delay in receiving paper, or changing date in the case of paying dues, please report to headquarters. Promptness in reporting will be required from all secretaries and organizers. ¶ *Write Plainly.* If you cannot, then print names and addresses or get some person to write who can write plainly. We must *guard against errors* if every person is to be satisfactorily served and our Society is to quickly accomplish its great and good objects.

OBJECTS. The FIRST and chief object of the Farmers Society of Equity is *to obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.*

The SECOND great object is *to have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principle market cities and in all localities where surplus crops are raised, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for profitable prices, instead of being dumped to pass into the hands of middlemen and trusts.*

OTHER OBJECTS. The F. S. of E. also has many other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first. Also all farmers may as well understand that the *first* object depends largely upon the accomplishment of the *second*, because crops must be controlled before equitable, and always profitable prices can be secured. To control the crops, the facilities to control—store—must be provided. Therefore it is important that *a granary be provided on every farm that produces a surplus of grain and an elevator or warehouse be built at every shipping point.*

OFFICERS

President—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.
Vice President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Secretary—I. C. Rous, Indianapolis.

Send all reports, and address all communications to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNION LABEL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL 33

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also send for report blanks, etc.

ADDRESSING. Always address communications and make all remittances payable to the *Farmers' Society of Equity* and not to individuals.

If your business is with the Society, always make money orders or drafts *"to the order of Farmers' Society of Equity,"* and not to any individual. If with the publisher of this paper, make them *"to the order of Up-to-Date Farming"* and not to any individual.

Members' buttons for F. S. of E. cost secretaries and organizers 1 cent each. A supply should always be kept on hand for delivery to new members. The same way with members' cards and fee and dues stamps, which will be sent on request without advance payment.

MEETINGS

Send the dates of your meetings. Organizers are especially urged to make their dates sufficiently in advance so that they can be published in this paper one or more times. Also send us names to whom we will send sample copies free. We can help you very much. Use this paper. Forms close ten days before date of issue.

HARRISON COUNTY, OHIO. Mr. J. T. Pugh, Elizabeth, Harrison county, Ohio, will hold meetings constantly in his county and adjoining ones. Farmers in that section desiring his services and who will cooperate with him to organize are requested to address him as above. Mr. Pugh has had a large experience in organizing in Kentucky.

The pendulum is returning.

Were the delegates deceived?

Might as well ask, were the twelve men who sat for nine days in Chicago as jurors deceived after hearing the evidence?

The difference is this. The delegates heard only one side and would not hear the other; the jury heard both sides.

The verdict **"GUILTY"** was not pronounced only against the three men on trial in Chicago, but against every man who has helped to spread the charges against Mr. Everitt. Members and non-members everywhere should grasp this thought with its full significance.

Farmers are the most trusting class of people on earth. Because of their honesty and trustfulness they are easily swayed and have always been led. This paper has sincerely tried to lead them aright but it was nearly overwhelmed by false leaders at the 1907 convention. The time has now come when all the farmers should trust it again implicitly and see in it their best friend, and safest counselor.

To the thousands of farmers who have listened to Drayton, Sharp, Jones, Pauley, Pierson, Crawley, Parkins, Kump, Emmerton, Aldrich, Morrell, Davenport and others abuse Mr. Everitt and spread the false charges against him we will say they are as guilty as the three who are convicted. The only difference is, they were not in court.

And all the members who have had the lieing, libelous, deceitful, bastard (because not one of them would own it in court) sheet thrust on them we ask them if they will assert their manhood and refuse it admittance o their homes? Is there a single member of the American Society of Equity who will accept such a sheet published by convicted criminals? If there is then he should be thrown out of the organization because he cannot be in for any good purpose.

And now every member should write to President Barnett, C. M. Barnett, Hartford, Ky., and demand that the Equity Farm Journal (what a misnomer) be discontinued and give them their old paper—UP-TO-DATE FARMING. This will be following Michigan's example and Michigan's recommendation and is what Mr. Barnett pledged himself, before the Michigan convention, to work for.

Although we fought the greatest battle of our life to bring the guilty people to justice, we bear no malice toward anyone who will now discontinue unfair fight and will help to rebuild our beloved society. To all others, however, our duty is plain and every hour will find us battling to remove the last hindrance to a return to the original plan, the true principles and the accomplishment of the genuine objects of the society. We know that these things can only be done when the society is represented by honest, capable and loyal officers. When, we may say, the society does what it teaches, gives Equity to all.

If you are for Justice and Equity; if you believe in a square deal; in short, if you approve of the verdict returned by the Chicago jury, Mr. Everitt would like to hear from you. We know every true man will rejoice to know that Mr. Everitt has been vindicated, but he wants to hear from each one.

To accomplish the purposes of Equity the movement must be national. The organization must cover every section of the country and it must include every crop. No one crop can protect itself alone. Whenever a single crop undertakes to do that, all the other crops are against it, but when all go together for equity to all there is nothing to oppose.

An unmistakable proof that those who manipulated the 1907 convention forgot or ignored the objects of the society, is the fixing of the annual meeting for December. The main purpose of the society is the adoption of prices for farm crops. There is not a crop but is due to sell before December. What is the use to make prices after the crops are sold?

Though painfully aware that, in the mad chase after capital stock exchanges, farmers were losing much that had been gained, we have been patient. But there has now been time to test the exchanges. What has been gained by them? How much products have been handled by them, and how much additional profits have farmers secured by them? Men may be deceived and not be blamable, but how about sticking to the deception?

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has nothing before it but the accomplishment of the original purposes of the Society of Equity. It has no side issues to call it away. Hence it cannot be otherwise than true to its mission. No wonder the Michigan State Union resolved to stand by UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

We appeal to every friend of Equity to make the spring and summer of 1908 memorable for activitly in Equity development. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has never thought of relaxing a single effort. Our face is set to the front, determined to bring farmers to the front by securing profitable prices for all farm crops. Help us, and do the greatest posible work for yourselves at the same time. It is true we have been passing through quite a storm, but the storm has about blown over now, and all are ready for a forward movement. Onward all along the line.

MICHIGAN RESOLUTIONS

The editor was absent when the report of the Michigan convention reached the office and was placed in April 15th number. We regret very much that part of the resolution No. 7 on affiliation and official paper was omitted. The resolution as printed is as follows:

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the American Society of Equity of Michigan, in convention assembled, do now renew our allegiance to the principles of the society as originated and promulgated by J. A. Everitt; and be it further resolved, in the opinion of this convention, that the best interests of this society can be subserved by the adoption of UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper for the society, and that our national officers and directors be hereby requested to take steps toward discontinuing the Equity Farm Journal and substitute UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

The resolution adopted at the convention is as follows:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the American Society of Equity of Michigan, in convention assembled, do now renew our allegiance to the national organization of the American Society of Equity of North America, with UP-TO-DATE FARMING as our official paper.

"Resolved, that this State convention of the American Society of Equity of Michigan, in convention now assembled do renew our allegiance to the principles of the society as originated and promulgated by J. A. Everitt; and be it further resolved in the opinion of this convention that the best interests of the society can be subserved by the adoption of UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper of the society, and that our national officers and directors be hereby requested to take steps toward discontinuing the Equity Farm Journal and substitute UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

The above resolutions were the result of a compromise, and if the few who stood for the usurping sheet had not agreed to them, Michigan would undoubtedly have proceeded under the name of the Farmers Society of Equity.

We have just received the April number of the paper Equity Farm Journal published by a trio of convicted criminals at Chicago and it would be amusing, if it were not so serious, to note how that paper, on page 2, flounders to give its readers the impression that the Farmers Society of Equity was turned down in Michigan. Why, bless them, their bastard sheet was the only thing turned down with a demand on the board of directors to turn it down for all the members. But that paper would be for nothing if not false. Every person who supports it has been grossly deceived and imposed upon, or, knowing how false it is, is as devoid of honor as are the publishers and editor. Also on page 7 under display head "Special Notice," they say, "We delayed going to press with April number * * * intending to report results of the Everitt trial, etc." but concluded to print it and report the trial in the May number. The fact is they printed their paper on Friday when the trial ended on Saturday and then it was evident that they would be convicted and they wanted to avoid the report. See the deceit again. If one farmer in ten thousand will pay to be thus deceived they are made of different material than we supposed.

Harrow While You Plow

Make one job out of the two, and get your ground in finest condition by harrowing when the soil is first turned up.

KRAMER'S Rotary Harrow Plow Attachment

enables you to do this. Regular rotary harrow which attaches to any gang or sulky plow. It levels, pulverizes and makes a mulch of the "moist soil" that is not possible after the ground dries and "sets." Draft only slightly heavier—you'll be surprised to see how little. Everybody needs this great time and labor saver. Write for circular No. 40

THE E. M. KRAMER CO., Paxton, Illinois

Baldwin County Alabama

is proving to be, by far, a greater, better and more profitable land for the farmer than we claimed for it. The displays of spring crops there are something wonderful.

Many Northern visitors, during the past month, have gone with our agents, to farm after farm, that early in March showed Tomato, Potato, Melon, Bean, Egg Plant, and many other crops well advanced.

The peach trees are loaded with half-grown fruit, while strawberries, etc., have been ripe for weeks.

Numbers of farmers who testified that two, or three, or maybe four years ago they arrived in Baldwin County with scarcely anything, some of them having to be assisted by this Company, now have acres of as fine growing crops as the sun ever shown upon, and to say they are not only happy and contented, but greatly elated over their present success and immediate prospects, is only half of the story.

The Climate
The Water
The Land
The Crops

all as nearly perfect as the Creator often provides, have made our farmers healthy, are rapidly making them wealthy, and they ARE wise, and WERE wise, when they left the frozen North and settled on a BALDWIN COUNTY FARM.

Oh, ye of little faith, come and be convinced!

"Seeing is Believing"

Twenty-four hours spent there will show you beyond a shadow of doubt what a wonderful land it is. Get on one of our excursions leaving all points connecting with the L. & N. Railroad the first and third Tuesdays every month. It won't cost you very much. You need not stay but a day or two.

Come Along

Get a ticket to Robertsdale (Silver Hill Railroad Station), our Southern Headquarters, and let us show you that we speak the truth when we say that we are offering the Northern farmer the greatest opportunity he ever heard of. Railroad fare refunded to all who buy 40 acres or more.

We are selling land that will grow two or three crops a year, for from one-half to one-fifth of the price of Northern farms, and selling them on long, easy payments. Possession is given when the first small payment is made and the purchaser can improve his land, make a good living in a perfect climate, and soon pay for the farm out of his numerous, quick maturing crops.

The tobacco grower in Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, etc., is wasting his time when compared to what he could do in Baldwin County. We will accept Tobacco Warehouse Receipts in payment for farms and credit the full proceeds on the cost of it. Every tobacco grower has a chance to improve his condition. Better land, better climate, more money.

We are demonstrating on an experimental farm, the wonders of both Shade and Sun Grown Sumatra Wrapper Tobacco. For that product our soil and climate are superior to that of Quincy, where the least of them made $900.00 per acre net on Sumatra Shade Grown Tobacco last year.

This is no Dream—These are Facts, so Why Hesitate

Write for literature that will give you full information about our lands. Mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing.

C. H. LEE, Sales Manager

Southern Plantation Development Company

1024 Unity Bldg., CHICAGO

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION. *I very much wanted a local of the Farmers Society of Equity here and several farmers asked me about the proper steps to take. When I told them that the fee or first payment was $2.00 and that this included payment for the official paper, they allowed that it would be up-hill work to form a union. The trouble is this: Most of our farms are thin and worn and produce only small crops. The farmers are poor and the average renter and even the owner thinks $2.00 quite a sum and they are so short-sighted that they do not take into consideration the benefits to be derived from organization. I will offer to pay into the treasury $5.00 if they will organize. What can be done for such shortsighted farmers as I describe?—Val. Naffziger, Sumner, Ill.*

ANSWER. The problem is a hard one to solve, but we believe it will yield to education, reason, common sense, self-interest or self-defense. Farmers must organize in very self-defense, while it is equally evident that their self-interests suggest organization. They must be shown that they are making many multi-millionaires every year, while they, as in the case you report, are so poor they think they cannot pay $2.00 in self-defense. They acknowledge their land is thin and incapable of producing good crops and we dare say it is getting poorer every year. Yet they must pay just as high for plows, binders, other machinery and clothing as if the ground was rich and produced big crops. And the probability is that they wear out more machines raising small crops than they would raising large ones.

Mr. Oliver, the great manufacturer of plows, amassed a private fortune of $63,000,000. Each farm in the country contributed about $10 to his fortune. There are probably a thousand others who have done the same, and are doing it, and will continue to do it. One thousand such men will cause each farm to contribute $10,000 to them in a lifetime (at $10 each). And don't understand that we are saying a single word of protest against the money they make. They may be entitled to it all or they may not be, but the point we want to make is that the farmers in their present condition have no power to make it otherwise, therefore protests are useless, and agitation against these conditions is a positive harm and serve only to unsettle business.

The Society of Equity teaches farmers to protect themselves in the price of what they sell. If they will do this, the price they pay need not hurt them. But when organized they can also have something to say about the prices they pay. Farmers must get in a condition to have *all* to say about the price they sell at and *something* to say about the prices they pay. Their self-interests demand this. They must be educated to put aside their envy, suspicions and hypocracy and co-operate to protect themselves in the prices they sell at. Then, and only then, they can cheerfully pay the prices asked. Or, if too high, compel lower prices. Then also they can renew the fertility of the exhausted soil, thus securing larger crops, which, selling at profitable prices, will a thousand times justify all the expense of keeping up the society.

Explain these matters to your neighbors and they should not hesitate a day to organize.

Q. *How would it be to hold our meetings away from the towns, out in the country? I have found a trouble in the town meetings that those who are opposed to us persuade some of the members to not attend the meetings.—G. M. Karnes, Pleona, Kas.*

A. This is a matter that must be left with the local union. No person, farmer or fair business or professional man should oppose our society and will not when they understand it, as it will help every one of them. Particularly no farmer should be prevailed upon to remain away from the meetings, as this indicates that his mind is not strong enough to guide him in the right for his best interests. And the person who is guided by another's mind is in danger indeed. At this season of the year, when crops are being planted, meetings can be made very interesting. The acreage of crops, best methods of planting and cultivation, best varieties to plant and sow, pledging crops, etc., are subjects that can be discussed. Also the matter of bulletins from experiment stations, seed catalogues, farm papers and other papers, catalogues from manufacturers who solicit your trade, their methods of doing business and propositions, will each furnish entertaining and instructive subjects for discussion. In fact there need be no dearth of subjects and we recommend that the subjects for next meeting be always selected before adjourning.

Q. *Please let me know if merchants, professional men or others who are friends of farmers may become members of the Farmers Society of Equity?—S. B. Quisenberry, Pleasureville, Ky.*

A. See "Special Members," first column of F. S. of E. Official Department in this paper.

Q. *Will members who have not paid their dues to the F. S. of E. S. be suspended after April 1?—Many Inquiries.*

A. The by-laws provide that a member twelve months in arrears for dues stands suspended.

Live Outdoors the Year 'Round

Texas is the land of Sunshine.

Its climate is so mild, you can live outdoors practically all the time. Soil here is fertile and easy to till. Rain is plentiful—but never too much. Droughts are unknown.

You can raise hay—grain—cotton—sugar—tobacco—fruit—vegetables—stock or poultry with little effort. Profits are sure because markets are handy—transportation good—and the demand for Texas products constantly on the increase.

You can have a farm of your own in this country—live on it, enjoy it and be happy, while you pay for it out of profits on what you raise.

Health, prosperity and wealth abound in Texas.

Churches are numerous—all denominations. Schools are magnificent. Good neighbors are plentiful. Communities are peaceful—law abiding. This is a white man's country where tax rates are low. Water is abundant and pure. All conditions are healthful.

Right now you can buy farm lands in Eastern and Southwestern Texas at reasonable prices—on easy terms. These lands are a splendid investment—increasing in value every day.

Come, see this Texas of health, of wealth and of happiness. It is reached by "The Iron Mountain Route" in connection with the I. & G. N. R. R., and is so near—so easy to get to—railroad fares so low—you can afford to visit it before you decide where to locate.

Write today for facts about Texas lands—and for time tables and information of

Low Railroad Fares

Do this now. If you wait, the very spot you would pick out for your home may be sold to another before you get here.

Fill out the coupon and mail it today.

D. J. PRICE, G. P. & T. A.
I. & G. N. R. R.
Palestine, Texas

Please send facts about Texas lands—also time tables and information of low railroad fares.

*Name*_____

*City*_____

*R. F. D.*_____ *State*_____

If you want to know more than this coupon calls for, write a letter telling your needs.

160 Acre FARMS IN Western Canada FREE

WHAT A SETTLER CAN SECURE IN

WESTERN CANADA

160 Acres Grain-Growing Land FREE—20 to 40 Bu. Wheat to the Acre—40 to 90 Bu. Oats to the Acre—35 to 50 Bu. Barley to the Acre—Timber for Fencing and Buildings FREE—Good Laws with Low Taxation—Splendid Railroad Facilities and Low Rates—Schools and Churches Convenient—Satisfactory Markets for all Productions—Good Climate and Perfect Health—Chances for Profitable Investments.

Some of the choicest grain-producing lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta may now be acquired in these most healthful and prosperous sections under the **REVISED HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS** by which entry may be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Entry fee in each case is $10.00. For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

W. H. ROGERS
3rd floor Term. Traction Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Canadian Government Agent

For information as to lands in

THE NATION'S GARDEN SPOT

along the

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to

WILBUR McCOY

Agricultural and Immigration Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

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"THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY"

Farm and Fruit Lands, $10 to $150 per acre. No ice or snow. No oppressive heat. Finest fruits in the world. Livestock, dairying and poultry raising unexcelled. Fine water power, timber and manufacturing advantages. Special R. R. rates on now. 64-page booklet free

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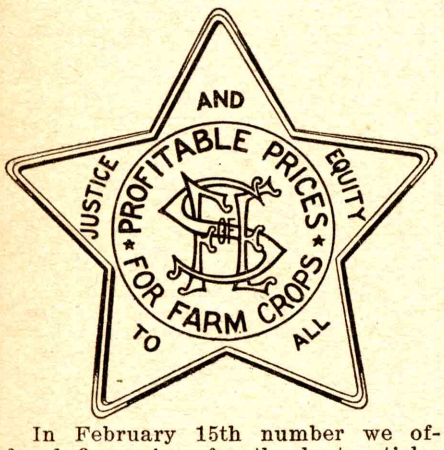
INDIAN LANDS

Before buying lands in the Indian Territory, read PROGRESSIVE SOUTHWEST, 3 months for 10 cts. Address **C. C. Ingram, Delaware, Okla**

COWS IN CLOVER. an illustrated Book on the great Dairy Country in Northern Minnesota, sent FREE. Write Land Com'r. D. & I. R. R. Co. 549 Volvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

THE STAR OF HOPE FOR FARMERS



In February 15th number we offered five prizes for the best articles describing the emblem of the Farmers Society of Equity as above. The first price to be $2.50; second, $1.00; third, fourth and fifth, 50 cents each. Total, $5.00.

Following are the awards and the letters submitted:

First Prize, $2.50

J. L. Potter, R. R. 1, Harmon, Ill.

Since the "morning stars sang together" at creation's birth they have been in human thought emblems of guidance, excellence and righteousness. There can be no higher ideal (always excepting the star of Jacob) than this emblem, bearing the inscription "Justice and Equity to All," and which so closely compounds with the refrain of Bethlehem star: "On earth peace, good will toward men," which shall be to all people. Such a consummation is the earnest desire of the Farmers Society of Equity and to such its labors tend, but in its own way and by its own means and methods which must be strictly followed. The original idea, the center of the star, must be the central object and kept as the apple of its eye. To accomplish which it must avoid entangling alliances, whereby its identity as a farmers' society may become lost in a maze of foreign amalgamations. It must deal with all classes, but must never surrender its vital principle, that it is a distinctive farmers' society under farmers' control, organized for a specific purpose as shown in the center of the emblem. It should keep an eye single to the above proposition, which, when justly attained, all classes will necessarily become sharers in the benefits. Its duty, then, is plain. Support and work with the means already in use and devoted to the cause, and with honest, united, unselfish effort, always recognizing others' rights, the world may yet realize what our emblem means—the farmers' star of hope.

Second Prize, $1.00

Clarence H. Hodges, R. R. 2, Eckman, N. D.

Truly it has been said a new star has arisen to shine forever on the earth's people, giving forth its bright thoughts to the farmers of this universe.

Every society and nation has some emblem as a badge or banner to represent it. The Farmers Society of Equity has chosen a suitable emblem, in a star. It is simply a star as all stars are represented to be, but it embodies a grand idea. In its five points we find the words "Justice and "Equity to All." In the center are the letters "F. S. of E." entwined. The interpretation which all farmers should know. Encircling these letters we read the words "Profitable Prices for Farm Crops"—a good maxim for farmers to think about.

Let us compare our emblem to other stars. New stars in the heavens as well as new societies are being brought into prominence. In their infancy they were hard of but little, but by careful study we learn more of them. The farmers are now beginning to realize the importance of the F. S. of E.

The star of the Farmers Society of Equity will some day shine brighter upon the farmers and it will point out as in the olden times, when the three wise men were guided by a star to the place of birth of our Christ; justice and solace to all men. When farmers become educated to the idea of uniting so as to enable them to control the prices of the farm products, we will be grateful to this one guiding star.

Third Prize, 50 Cents

E. D. Gee, Tennison, Ind.

STAR OF EQUITY

Behold! a bright and morning star
Has risen o'er the hills afar,
That honest farmers all may see
The road that leads to Equity.

CHORUS

Oh, morning star, bright morning star,
Now shining o'er the hills afar,
To shed thy light o'er every State
Where farmers now co-operate,
Who through the good F. S. of E.
Have found the road to liberty.

Our star of hope now shining bright
Has chased away the shades of night,
And when it shines from shore to shore
The farmers need be slaves no more.

There was a time no one could tell
(When farmers had products to sell)
Whether his crops were going to pay
When speculators had their way.

At last the good F. S. of E.
Has brought the farmers Equity,
And they can always sell at par
If guided by this morning star.

Though wicked men may all conspire
To keep our star from rising higher,
Still through the good F. S. of E.
We'll wage our war for liberty.

While mammon's stalking through our land
With greed and avarice hand in hand,
Our object and our aim shall be
To claim our own in Equity.

Then let us hope this star may shine
O'er every land and every clime,
Till by its light from zone to zone
The farmers all can claim their own.

Fourth Prize, 50 Cents

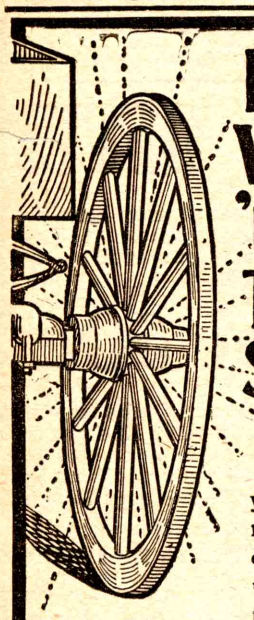
Fannie E. Poole, Hobart, Okla.

A NEW STAR HAS ARISEN

Beautiful star of Equity,
Emblem of justice and privity,
Light of our homes in the land of the free,
Beautiful, beautiful, star.

Representing the sons of the soil,
Placed aloft by hands of toil,
Claiming justice, not asking for spoil,
Beautiful, beautiful star.

Hearken you farmers who follow the plow.
Who earn honest bread by the sweat of the brow,
Come under our star; we're calling you now
Come, follow our beautiful star.



Don't Wait 'till They Sing

You make yourself unneccessary expense for repairs every time you use a poor wagon grease or allow an axle to go dry.

An occasional application of

MICA Axle Grease

removes two thirds of the trouble and cost of keeping a wagon. Try "Mica" next time you go for a load—you'll *see* the difference and the horse will *feel* it.

Mica Axle Grease is almost as good as roller bearings. Ask the dealer for it.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
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I Will Make You Prosperous

If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once. **Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Full particulars free. Write today.** Address Harry W. Cross, Pres,

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.
139 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.
139 Athenaeum Building, Chicago, Ill.

Agents $103.50 per month selling these wonderful Scissors. V. C. Gleber, Columbus, O. sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it, we show how. Free Outfit. Thomas Mfg. Co., 200 L St., Dayton, O.

25 High Grade Postcards 10c—No trash, no comics, all colored, all different. Worth 2c to 5c each. Satisfaction guaranteed. **H. W. LEE, 72 G Canal St., Chicago.**

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 5 Cents a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues will not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say; "I saw it advertised in Up-to-Date Farming."

Agents Wanted

Agents Automatic Curry Comb, postpaid 40c. Over $5.00 daily or sample returnable. Particulars free. Clean Comb Co. [B] Racine. Wis.

Agents to sell lubricating oils. belts, hose, paint, varnish, to factories, mills, stores. threshers. Ohio Oil & Grease Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

$25.00 per week and traveling expenses paid by reliable house to salesmen to visit dealers; experience unnecessary. Purity N. Co., Chicago.

Dogs and Pet Stock

For Sale Thoroughbred Scotch Collie pups. Best farm dogs on earth. H.R.Miller, Lowell, O

Farm Lands

California —Sacramento Valley lands will make you independent. Good living for family on twenty acres. Garden, Grape, Fruit, Alfalfa and Orange land in tracts of twenty acres and up; $30.00 to $75.00 per acre, easy terms. On sale by owner. Climate unexcelled. Write now to H. G. MacMasters, Manager, Sacramento, California.

Cash for your property wherever located; for quick sale, send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Farms fairly improved, well laying, ten to twenty dollars per acre; timbered lands, choice for range, corn, clover, fruit, from four dollars up per acre. Our productive soils, excellent markets, good water, mild climate, healthy location, no negro population, attract wide-awake buyers. Investigate now. For price lists and booklet, write A. M. Knobel, Donihan, Missouri.

Farms Fine farms. Western Oklahoma. $10 to $30 per acre. C. A. Fisher, Custer, Okla.

Sacramento Valley, California, is the greatest agricultural valley in America. It is the "Land of Opportunity" for the farmer. A family may be independent on tweuty acres. Write Sacramento Valley Development Association, Sacramento, California. We have nothing to sell.

Texas STATE LAND. Texas has passed new School Land Laws. Millions of acres to be sold by the State, $1.00 to $5.00 per acre; only one-fortieth cash and no more to pay for 40 years unless desired, and only 3 per cent interest. Only $12.00 cash to pay the State on 160 acres at $3.00 per acre. Greatest opportunity. Land better than Oklahoma. Send 50 cents for Book of Instructions and New State Law. J. J. Snyder, School Land Locator, 133 9th St., Austin, Tex. Reference, Austin National Bank, also this paper.

Farm Products for Sale

For Sale Cheap, Cow or Field Peas. I have several hundred bushel of whippoorwill and blue goose, and other varieties. Wire or write me for prices and samples. J. T. Walker, Memphis, Tenn.

Honey Finest quality clover honey in 30-pound cans. One can 11½c per pound; 2 or more cans 11c per pound. Send for price list. M. V. Facey, Preston, Filmore County, Minn.

Gates and Fencing

Special offer on first order in any county for our new style automatic gate. Address with stamp. Manlove Gate Co., 272 Huron St., Chicago, Ill.

Up-to-Date Movable Fence. Make it at home, for pens, yards, lanes, etc. Cheap. Can set one rod in one minute. Write Mad River Fence Company, West Liberty, Ohio.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Berkshire Pigs; Heim Company, Moultrie. Ohio.

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Machinery

Why not buy a gasoline engine to do your hard work? It is the cheapest help you can hire. An air-cooled engine is the best and cheapest. Built in four sizes, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10 H. P. Write for prices The Air-Cooled Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 Baltic Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Advice and book free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

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10 Post Cards 10c—Views, Beautiful New San Francisco. Howard Novelty Co., San Francisco. Cal.

Poultry and Supplies

Burket's White Rocks will please you. Bred white, bred right, bred to lay. Eggs $1.00 per 15. White Rock Poultry Yards, Box X, Findlay, Ohio.

EGGS, Cockerels, Buff Rock, S. C. B. Leghorn, White Wyandotte. Pekin Ducks, Tonlouse Geese. Buff Turkeys, Duroc Hogs, best families, farmers prices. Stock guaranteed as represented. Geo. W. Crim, Uhrichsville, Ohio.

Eggs: Narragansett and Bourbon Red, $3 per 11. Mammoth Bronze and White Holland, $2 per 11; Rowen and Pekin Ducks, $1 per 15. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

SEE YOUR NAME IN PRINT AND GET A BIG MAIL For only **10c.** silver we will print and mail to you 200 Gummed Labels with your name and address thereon, convenient for use on your stationery or to paste on your books or other articles to prevent their loss. We will also send a copy of "NEW IDEAS," and print your name in our directory, from which you will receive lots of free samples mdse., books, magazines, letters, etc. **All this for only 10 cents (in silver) or 12 cents in stamps.** Address, **Editor New Ideas, Dept. 32, Box 3693, Philadelphia, Pa.**

Poultry and Supplies—Continued

Eggs White, Buff and Barred Plymouth Rocks $1.00 per 15; $4.50 per 100. Brown, Buff and White Leghorn $1.00 per 15; $4.50 per 100. White and Buff Wyandottes $1.25 per 15; $5.00 per 100. Buff Orpington $1.50 per 15; $7.00 per 100. Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds $1.50 and $2.50 per 15; $7.00 and $9.00 per 100. Stock guaranteed. Byron Haughey, Knightstown, Ind.

Eggs $2.00 per 15; $5.00 per 50. Golden Wyandotte, S. S. Hamburg, S. C. Buff and Brown, Leghorn, S. C. Black Minorca, Light Brahma. Circular. E. W. Long, Wittenberg, Wis.

Eggs Partridge and White Wyandottes. Partridge and White Cochins, White Rocks, Light Brahmas, 75c per 13. J. J. Myers, Dakota, Ill.

Eggs for hatching; 25 varieties; poultry supplies; incubator chicks. Also pedigree strawberry plants. Write for catalog. Oakland Poultry Farm, Albert Lea, Minnesota.

Eggs for hatching from 11 breeds pure-bred geese, turkeys, ducks and chickens. Stamp for circular. Mrs. Emma Timmerman, Janesville, Minn.

Eggs $1.00 per 13, $2.00 per 30, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Catalog free. Link Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

Poultry 20 leading varieties: Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Leghorns, etc. Eggs, $1.00. Albert Bagwell, Paducah, Ky.

Reid's Rhode Island Reds are the best. 8 single-fine pens—8 Rose. Orders for eggs booked, run $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 per 15. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. Send orders to Chas. B. Reid, Manager Olentangy Poultry Yards, Delaware, Ohio.

Rhode Island Reds rose or single comb. Farmers, the Rhode Island Reds are the best all-around, general purpose fowl. Let us start you with prize winning stock, Eggs $1.50 per 15. Morning Glory Farm, Sellersburg, Ind.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Best of year around layers. Bred from prize winners. Cock scoring 92½; 15 eggs $1.50. Fine farm flock $1.00. Mrs. L. H. Mier, Paris, Mich.

64 Varieties Poultry, pigeons, hares. 20 eggs $1.00. Catalog and show record free. H. D. Roth, Box 14, Franconia, Pa.

The Highest standard of perfection in Golden Laced Wyandottes; eggs, guaranteed, $1.50 per sitting of 15. Warren K. Clouser, New Bloomfield, Pa.

30 varieties geese, ducks, chickens. Catalog free. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

White Wyandottes bred to lay. Eggs for hatching from best stock. $1.50 per setting; $5.50 per hundred. F. W. Marshall, Westons Mills, N. Y.

Salesmen Wanted

Wanted reliable, active salesmen to sell our Missouri orchard lands on easy monthly payments. Good proposition and big commission. References required. Gregmoore Orchard Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

Schools and Colleges

Wanted Two out of town ladies to attend business college. Have two excellent propositions open where all expenses can be defrayed. Address Lain Business College, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Dahlias 25 for $1.00, postpaid: Gladiolus, $1.00 for 100. Send for catalog. J. L. Moore, Northboro, Mass.

Dahlias 20 kinds $1.00. Catalog. H. Burt, Taunton, Mass.

600 Bushels Yellow Seed Corn for sale. Otto Thuman, St. Jacob, Ill.

Seed Corn—Barred Rock eggs from best strain—Strawberry plants good as the best, etc. Catalog free. John W. Hall, Marion Station, Md.

Tobacco For Sale

For Sale 20.000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin. R. R. 5, Franklin, Ky.

Miscellaneous

$1.25 Per Word inserts classified ads in 56 leading papers in U. S. Send for list. The Dake Advertising Agency, 427 South Main Street, Los Angeles.

A New Record in Railroad Building

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has just extended the train service on its new Pacific Coast extension as far west as Terry, Montana.

This extension carries the new train service about one hundred miles farther west. The record of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in building its Pacific Coast extension, has never been equaled in the matter of time by any similar undertaking. Track is now being laid at the rate of five miles per day, and the east and west track laying forces in Montana will soon meet in the vicinity of Miles City. It is confidently expected that trains over the new transcontinental line will be operated from Chicago to Butte, Montana, by May, 1908, and to Seattle and Tacoma, Washington, about one year later.

"We believe in the goods we offer and we think the truth about them is strong enough to convince you of their merits. We don't promise impossible things and we want you to hold us strictly to our promises. We cannot afford to have any reasonable person dissatisfied."

The book from which the above is quoted is a great poultryman's book. It is issued by the Des Moines Incubator Co., Des Moines, Ia. Their proposition sounds very fair and we know they make an excellent machine. Write for the book; it gives very valuable information. It's free if you men-

$5.00 DRESSES ANY MAN

FREE TRIAL OFFER

I WILL give you my splendid outfit on a 60-day free trial entirely at my own risk, providing you are the first from your locality to accept my generous offer. I have always sold these splendid Outfits to dealers, but this season, commencing with this very day, I have made up my mind to sell direct to the wearer and save every man the enormous profit that has always gone into the pocket of the dealer. To make my new plan a success right from the start I decided to place with one reliable person in each community my complete outfit for $5.00 and not one cent more.

This is my stylish ten-piece Outfit — 1 Stylishly tailored suit, 1 President dress shirt, 1 King Edward cap, 1 pair Empire suspenders, 1 pair mend-proof hose, 1 Chesterfield tie, 3 fine handkerchiefs, 1 set gold buttons.

To be safe in securing this offer send at once for tape, order blank, etc., for I can give to but one in a locality at this advertising price.

F. O. LINDQUIST, Manager

CANADA MILLS CO., Dept. 264 . GREENVILLE, MICH.

Fifth Prize, 50 Cents

S. M. Woodward, Tangletown, Ky.

A NEW STAR HAS ARISEN

This star sends out a brilliant light
To all the world around;
Where'er its beaming light is seen
Equity shall e'er abound.

We wish fair prices for our corn,
Our wheat, rye, oats and cotton;
But unless we organize
The same will not be gotten.

Then let the farmers rally
Around the star of F. S. of E.,
And drive the trust from out the land
And then we'll prosperous be.

Oh bright and glorious little star,
Continue thou to shine
'Till every land beneath the sun
May see thy rays benign.

ORIGINAL IDEA RIGHT

We believe from past observations that it is best for producers of farm products not to invest in stock exchanges or in tobacco manufacturing companies. Leave such investments to those who do not produce the raw material. As long as members of the organization stick to the idea of controlling the marketing of their produce and pricing the same, all will be well, but we feel for them when they enter into the realm of speculation and handling products for profits. Merchandising is one kind of business and farming and marketing is another.

N. M. ASHBY, Sebree, Ky.

MR. J. A. EVERITT,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir—Enclosed I hand you bank draft for the following subscribers: G. L. Kent, W. L. McDonnell, Z. S. Morgan, A. J. Walrath, Harry S. Smith, A. T. Hamilton, A. D. Weaver, Geo. W. Spring.

So far matters in Montana are going peacefully and smoothly. I hope the farmers all over the country will not become stampeded, but stay together and win in this great movement which you set a-going. We bought an elevator at Bozeman last June and now have a large steel one almost completed at Belgrade, seven miles from here.

With best wishes for your success, I am,
Most respectfully,
HARRY L. SMITH, Treasurer.
Bozeman, Mont.

EQUITY MEANS ALL THIS

To MR. EVERITT:

I am still reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I see nothing wrong in it. You have had some trouble in conducting it to your liking, and so will anybody that advocates equal justice to all.

Equity is the most expressive word in the English language. It signifies honesty, humanity, equal rights before the law, benevolence, justice in the courts; everything ennobling, elevating, civilizing and honorable; not revengeful, but loving, peaceful, God respecting; patriotism, courage, truth in testimonies, discretion in action, clearness in thought and a fair development of all the faculties of the mind; an abiding respect for the constitution of the United States, and for all that is good and great in the nation.

The man of Equity who lives it, has good reason to be proud of his record.

J. H. S., Reynoldsville, N. Y.

MY DEAR FRIEND MR. EVERITT:

I was glad to hear from you and want the terms for organizers for the Farmers Society of Equity.

I was an organizer last winter and organized four local unions with a membership of 52. I sent the money to headquarters, but not a single member ever received the paper. When the members did not receive the paper they said to me I am a swindler and I have got to pay it back. I paid the money back to some of the members out of my own pocket, and you can imagine I don't feel very well over the transaction. Yours truly,

GEO. LINK.
Zeeland, N. D., February 17, 1908.

Post Hole Augurs

The true test of an implement is in practical use. Here is what one man says about the Iwan Post Hole Augurs:

ARCADIA, IND., May 24, 1904.—Gentlemen: In answer to yours of the 11th, the 12 inch augur I bought of you some time ago I use for making holes for end and second fence posts, also for 20 foot, 5 inch top, telephone poles, and my men can dig about three holes to one any other way. They say it is "a regular go to get 'em." Yours truly, J. S. EILER.

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FOR HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.
A FULL LINE.

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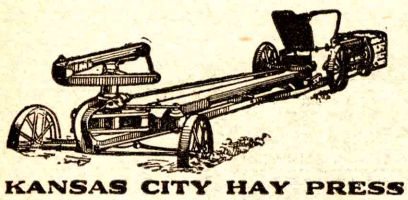
SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE.

WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.



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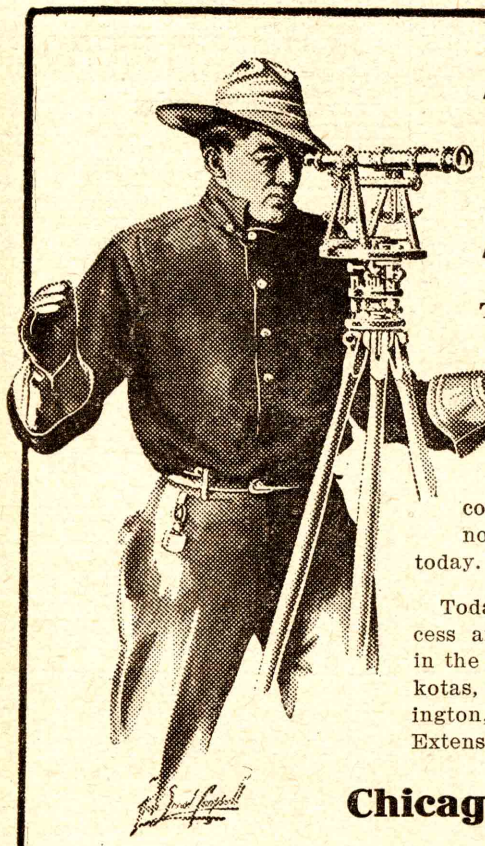
THE OLD RELIABLE IN USE 25 YEARS
HORSE POWER AND BELT POWER
Our Various Styles Meet All Demands
SELF FEED WOOD OR STEEL PITMAN
Quality gives best results. Send for Catalog

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO. 516 Mill St., Kanas City, Mo.

Concrete Building Blocks

Demand unlimited. Big returns on small investment. Machine for artistic face designs and superior finish. Catalogue Free. Write
HERCULES MFG. CO., Dept. A37, Centerville, Iowa.



Are You Looking Ahead?

The well-to-do farmers and stockmen of to-day made their start in the West within the last quarter of a century. They located in a new country, but conditions were not as favorable as they are today.

Today's opportunities for success and independence are also in the West; they are in the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho and Washington, along the Pacific Coast Extension of the

Chicago

Milwaukee & St. Paul

Railway

Land there is cheap; homestead lands are still plentiful; good crops and markets are assured; railroad facilities good.

In March and April a great many homeseekers bought tickets to points on the new line in the Dakotas and Montana. Some of these people secured a free homestead from the government; others bought their land. These people are looking ahead; they are taking advantage of the opportunities; they will be the well-to-do settlers of the future.

Send for free descriptive books. They will interest the farmer, the stockman, the merchant, the fruit grower, the workingman and the professional man.

F. A. MILLER
General Passenger Agent
CHICAGO

FRED N. HICKS
Traveling Passenger Agent
313-314 Lemcke Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

GREAT CLUBBING OFFER

Subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, either new or renewal, may have their choice of any one of the following high-class publications a whole year as a premium. **Two papers—UP-TO-DATE FARMING and any one of the others for 50 cents.**

$1.00 Worth For 50c

You know UP-TO-DATE FARMING well enough. None other can take its place. But the following home and farm magazines are leaders in their line and you will profit by reading them.

SPECIAL—If you want more than two papers add 25 cents additional for each other selected. Three papers—UP-TO-DATE and two others—only 75 cents.

SPARE MOMENTS

This magazine has had a meteoric career and made a record in the publishing field. In less than three years, it has obtained a subscription circulation of 300,000 copies a month. Started as a twelve page paper it increased by gradual stages to a 24-32 page magazine, with a cover in colors, and a subscription price of 50 cents a year. It is printed with good ink, clear type on a good quality paper. It contains articles by the same writers who contribute to the "Saturady Evening Post," "Collier's," "Munseys," and other magazines which sell for 10 to 15 cents a copy. During 1907-7 this magazine will contain three serial stories, a dozen or more short stories by the best writers of the day, articles of current interest, besides departments devoted to Cooking, Dressmaking, Fancy Work, Physical Culture, the Children, etc.

PARKS FLORAL MAGAZINE

This is the oldest floral magazine in the world. It was established in 1871, has been issued monthly ever since, and has now a circulation of more than 450,000 copies. It is devoted entirely to floriculture, is original, practical, profusely illustrated, and the favorite journal among amateur florists who find it an indispensible guide in their floral work. In fact, it is the flower-lovers' own journal, answering his questions, suggesting remedies for diseases and pests, and keeping him well posted upon new plants, and up-to-date methods of culture. If you cultivate but a dozen plants you need the help of this magazine.

THE NATIONAL HOME MAGAZINE

There has long been room for a great, big, home and family magazine, nicely printed and finely illustrated, at 50 cents a year. The National Home Journal is IT. It is full journal size 11¼x16 inches, from 32 to 40 pages each issue, printed on fine paper, with a beautiful cover in colors. It has everything any of the other home journals have and many additional features such as articles on current events, town and neighborhood improvement, travel articles, nature study, etc. Every issue is liberally supplied with high-class fiction.

In short—The National Home Journal is well arranged, well printed, all-round home and family magazine which is sure to please its readers.

THE AGRICULTURAL EPITOMIST

Is an all 'round farm paper for every branch of farming. It contains 16 to 32 pages, is well printed. Pages same size as UP-TO-DATE FARMING.. Published monthly. Every up-to-date farmer should read The Epitomist.

THE PEOPLES POPULAR MONTHLY

The People's Popular Monthly is a large thirty-two page household magazine, printed in colors. The cover page, each month, is especially noteworthy, and compares very favorably with that of the highest priced magazines of the country.

The reading matter is of the highest grade; serials by authors like Louis Tracy, Gen. Charles Ring, Meredith N. Nicholsen and others, are published regularly. Every issue contains a number of the best short stories obtainable.

The full page of editorial comments on current events, has proven very popular, and in addition there is a brief synopsis of the leading events of the month. The department of the household and affairs is very complete as are the fashion and fancy work departments. In addition, ther are pages for the children and a well selected page of humorous anecdotes in every issue.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING

Successful Farming treats of every branch of farming, agriculture, live stock, dairying, poultry raising, fruit growing, trucking, floriculture and the home.

It is condensed. Its articles go to the hearts of things. It is filled with common sense. It teaches carefulness and economy. It is profusely illustrated.

Prof. Holden's wonderful corn articles just appeared in Successful Farming, which gives some idea of the valuable features it contains. Besides Prof. Holden's corn articles we publish a series of live stock articles by Prof. Curtiss, hog articles by Mr. Lovejoy, etc. You ought to have our special articles as they appear in each issue.

SPECIAL—All selecting Successful Farming will also be given a copy of Prof. Holden's great Corn Book.

Send all orders to UP-TO-DATE- FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

THE STAR OF HOPE FOR FARMERS

In February 15th number we offered five prizes for the best articles describing the emblem of the Farmers Society of Equity as above. The first price to be $2.50; second, $1.00; third, fourth and fifth, 50 cents each. Total, $5.00.

Following are the awards and the letters submitted:

First Prize, $2.50

J. L. Potter, R. R. 1, Harmon, Ill.

Since the "morning stars sang together" at creation's birth they have been in human thought emblems of guidance, excellence and righteousness. There can be no higher ideal (always excepting the star of Jacob) than this emblem, bearing the inscription "Justice and Equity to All," and which so closely compounds with the refrain of Bethlehem star: "On earth peace, good will toward men," which shall be to all people. Such a consummation is the earnest desire of the Farmers Society of Equity and to such its labors tend, but in its own way and by its own means and methods which must be strictly followed. The original idea, the center of the star, must be the central object and kept as the apple of its eye. To accomplish which it must avoid entangling alliances, whereby its identity as a farmers' society may become lost in a maze of foreign amalgamations. It must deal with all classes, but must never surrender its vital principle, that it is a distinctive farmers' society under farmers' control, organized for a specific purpose as shown in the center of the emblem. It should keep an eye single to the above proposition, which, when justly attained, all classes will necessarily become sharers in the benefits. Its duty, then, is plain. Support and work with the means already in use and devoted to the cause, and with honest, united, unselfish effort, always recognizing others' rights, the world may yet realize what our emblem means—the farmers' star of hope.

Second Prize, $1.00

Clarence H. Hodges, R. R. 2, Eckman, N. D.

Truly it has been said a new star has arisen to shine forever on the earth's people, giving forth its bright thoughts to the farmers of this universe.

Every society and nation has some emblem as a badge or banner to represent it. The Farmers Society of Equity has chosen a suitable emblem, in a star. It is simply a star as all stars are represented to be, but it embodies a grand idea. In its five points we find the words "Justice and "Equity to All." In the center are the letters "F. S. of E." entwined. The interpretation which all farmers should know. Encircling these letters we read the words "Profitable Prices for Farm Crops"—a good maxim for farmers to think about.

Let us compare our emblem to other stars. New stars in the heavens as well as new societies are being brought into prominence. In their infancy they were hard of but little, but by careful study we learn more of them. The farmers are now beginning to realize the importance of the F. S. of E.

The star of the Farmers Society of Equity will some day shine brighter upon the farmers and it will point out as in the olden times, when the three wise men were guided by a star to the place of birth of our Christ; justice and solace to all men. When farmers become educated to the idea of uniting so as to enable them to control the prices of the farm products, we will be grateful to this one guiding star.

Third Prize, 50 Cents

E. D. Gee, Tennison, Ind.

STAR OF EQUITY

Behold! a bright and morning star
Has risen o'er the hills afar,
That honest farmers all may see
The road that leads to Equity.

CHORUS

Oh, morning star, bright morning star,
Now shining o'er the hills afar,
To shed thy light o'er every State
Where farmers now co-operate,
Who through the good F. S. of E.
Have found the road to liberty.

Our star of hope now shining bright
Has chased away the shades of night,
And when it shines from shore to shore
The farmers need be slaves no more.

There was a time no one could tell
(When farmers had products to sell)
Whether his crops were going to pay
When speculators had their way.

At last the good F. S. of E.
Has brought the farmers Equity,
And they can always sell at par
If guided by this morning star.

Though wicked men may all conspire
To keep our star from rising higher,
Still through the good F. S. of E.
We'll wage our war for liberty.

While mammon's stalking through our land
With greed and avarice hand in hand,
Our object and our aim shall be
To claim our own in Equity.

Then let us hope this star may shine
O'er every land and every clime,
Till by its light from zone to zone
The farmers all can claim their own.

Fourth Prize, 50 Cents

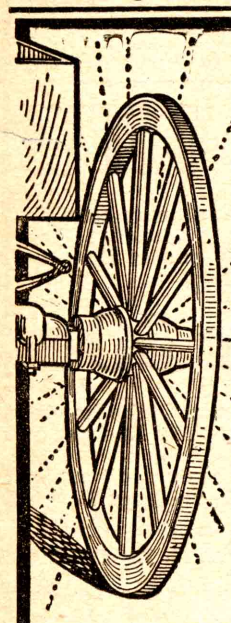
Fannie E. Poole, Hobart, Okla.

A NEW STAR HAS ARISEN

Beautiful star of Equity,
Emblem of justice and privity,
Light of our homes in the land of the free,
Beautiful, beautiful, star.

Representing the sons of the soil,
Placed aloft by hands of toil,
Claiming justice, not asking for spoil,
Beautiful, beautiful star.

Hearken you farmers who follow the plow.
Who earn honest bread by the sweat of the brow,
Come under our star; we're calling you now
Come, follow our beautiful star.



Don't Wait 'till They Sing

You make yourself unneccessary expense for repairs every time you use a poor wagon grease or allow an axle to go dry.

An occasional application of

MICA Axle Grease

removes two thirds of the trouble and cost of keeping a wagon. Try "Mica" next time you go for a load—you'll *see* the difference and the horse will *feel* it.

Mica Axle Grease is almost as good as roller bearings. Ask the dealer for it.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

I Will Make You Prosperous

If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once. **Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Full particulars free. Write today.** Address Harry W. Cross, Pres.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.
139 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.
139 Athenaeum Building, Chicago, Ill.

Agents $103.50 per month selling these wonderful Scissors. V. C. Giebner, Columbus, O. sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it, we show how. Free Outfit. Thomas Mfg. Co., 200 L St., Dayton, O.

SELF SHARPENING
CUTS TO THE END
THEY DO IT ALL

25 High Grade Postcards 10c—No trash, no comics, all colored, all different. Worth 2c to 5c each. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. W. LEE, 72 G Canal St., Chicago.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 5 Cents a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues will not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say; "I saw it advertised in Up-to-Date Farming."

Agents Wanted

Agents Automatic Curry Comb, postpaid 40c. Over $5.00 daily or sample returnable. Particulars free. Clean Comb Co. [B] Racine. Wis.

Agents to sell lubricating oils. belts, hose, paint, varnish, to factories, mills, stores. threshers. Ohio Oil & Grease Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

$25.00 per week and traveling expenses paid by reliable house to salesmen to visit dealers; experience unnecessary. Purity N. Co., Chicago.

Dogs and Pet Stock

For Sale Thoroughbred Scotch Collie pups. Best farm dogs on earth. H.R.Miller, Lowell, O

Farm Lands

California —Sacramento Valley lands will make you independent. Good living for family on twenty acres. Garden, Grape, Fruit, Alfalfa and Orange land in tracts of twenty acres and up; $30.00 to $75.00 per acre, easy terms. On sale by owner. Climate unexcelled. Write now to H. G. MacMasters, Manager, Sacramento, California.

Cash for your property wherever located; for quick sale, send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Farms fairly improved, well laying, ten to twenty dollars per acre; timbered lands, choice for range, corn, clover, fruit, from four dollars up per acre. Our productive soils, excellent markets, good water, mild climate, healthy location, no negro population, attract wide-awake buyers. Investigate now. For price lists and booklet, write A. M. Knobel, Doniphan, Missouri.

Farms Fine farms. Western Oklahoma. $10 to $30 per acre. C. A. Fisher, Custer, Okla.

Sacramento Valley, California, is the greatest agricultural valley in America. It It is the "Land of Opportunity" for the farmer. A family may be independent on tweuty acres. Write Sacramento Valley Development Association, Sacramento, California. We have nothing to sell.

Texas STATE LAND. Texas has passed new School Land Laws. Millions of acres to be sold by the State, $1.00 to $5.00 per acre; only one-fortieth cash and no more to pay for 40 years unless desired, and only 3 per oent interest. Only $12.00 cash to pay the State on 160 acres at $3.00 per acre. Greatest opportunity. Land better than Oklahoma. Send 50 cents for Book of Instructions and New State Law. J. J. Snyder, School Land Locator, 133 9th St., Austin, Tex. Reference, Austin National Bank, also this paper.

Farm Products for Sale

For Sale Cheap, Cow or Field Peas. I have several hundred bushel of whippoorwill and blue goose, and other varieties. Wire or write me for prices and samples. J. T. Walker, Memphis, Tenn.

Honey Finest quality clover honey in 30-pound cans. One can 11½c per pound; 2 or more cans 11c per pound. Send for price list. M. V. Facey, Preston, Filmore County, Minn.

Gates and Fencing

Special offer on first order in any county for our new style automatic gate. Address with stamp. Manlove Gate Co., 272 Huron St., Chicago, Ill.

Up-to-Date Movable Fence. Make it at home, for pens, yards, lanes, etc. Cheap. Can set one rod in one minute. Write Mad River Fence Company, West Liberty, Ohio.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Berkshire Pigs; Heim Company, Moultrie. Ohio.

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Machinery

Why not buy a gasoline engine to do your hard work? It is the cheapest help you can hire. An air-cooled engine is the best and cheapest. Built in four sizes, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10 H. P. Write for prices The Air-Cooled Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 Baltic Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Advice and book free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Post Cards

10 Post Cards 10c—Views, Beautiful New San Francisco. Howard Novelty Co., San Francisco. Cal.

Poultry and Supplies

Burket's White Rocks will please you. Bred white, bred right, bred to lay. Eggs $1.00 per 15. White Rock Poultry Yards, Box X, Findlay, Ohio.

EGGS, Cockerels, Buff Rock, S. C. B. Leghorn, White Wyandotte, Pekin Ducks, Tonlouse Geese, Buff Turkeys, Duroc Hogs, best families, farmers prices. Stock guaranteed as represented. Geo. W. Crim, Uhrichsville, Ohio.

Eggs: Narragansett and Bourbon Red, $3 per 11. Mammoth Bronze and White Holland, $2 per 11; Rowen and Pekin Ducks, $1 per15. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

SEE YOUR NAME IN PRINT AND GET A BIG MAIL For only 10c. silver we will print and mail to you 200 Gummed Labels with your name and address thereon, convenient for use on your stationery or to paste on your books or other articles to prevent their loss. We will also send a copy of "NEW IDEAS," and print your name in our directory, from which you will receive lots of free samples mdse., books, magazines, letters, etc. **All this for only 10 cents (in silver) or 12 cents in stamps.** Address, Editor New Ideas, Dept. 32, Box 3693, Philadelphia, Pa.

Poultry and Supplies—Continued

Eggs White, Buff and Barred Plymouth Rocks $1.00 per 15; $4.50 per 100. Brown, Buff and White Leghorn $1.00 per 15; $4.50 per 100. White and Buff Wyandottes $1.25 per 15; $5.00 per 100. Buff Orpington $1.50 per 15; $7.00 per 100. Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds $1.50 and $2.50 per 15; $7.00 and $9.00 per 100. Stock guaranteed. Byron Haughey, Knightstown, Ind.

Eggs $2.00 per 15; $5.00 per 50. Golden Wyandotte, S. S. Hamburg, S. C. Buff and Brown, Leghorn, S. C. Black Minorca, Light Brahma. Circular. E. W. Long, Wittenberg, Wis.

Eggs Partridge and White Wyandottes. Partridge and White Cochins, White Rocks, Light Brahmas, 75c per 13. J. J. Myers, Dakota, Ill.

Eggs for hatching; 25 varieties; poultry supplies; incubator chicks. Also pedigree strawberry plants. Write for catalog. Oakland Poultry Farm, Albert Lea, Minnesota.

Eggs for hatching from 11 breeds pure-bred geese, turkeys, ducks and chickens. Stamp for circular. Mrs. Emma Timmerman, Janesville, Minn.

Eggs $1.00 per 13, $2.00 per 30, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Catalog free. Link Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

Poultry 20 leading varieties: Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Leghorns, etc. Eggs, $1.00. Albert Bagwell, Paducah, Ky.

Reid's Rhode Island Reds are the best. 8 single-fine pens—8 Rose. Orders for eggs booked, run $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 per 15. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. Send orders to Chas. B. Reid, Manager Olentangy Poultry Yards, Delaware, Ohio.

Rhode Island Reds rose or single comb. Farmers, the Rhode Island Reds are the best all-around, general purpose fowl. Let us start you with prize winning stock, Eggs $1.50 per 15. Morning Glory Farm, Sellersburg, Ind.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Best of year around layers. Bred from prize winners. Cock scoring 92½; 15 eggs $1.50. Fine farm flock $1.00. Mrs. L. H. Mier, Paris, Mich.

64 Varieties Poultry, pigeons, hares. 20 eggs $1.00. Catalog and show record free. H. D. Roth, Box 14, Franconia, Pa.

The Highest standard of perfection in Golden Laced Wyandottes; eggs, guaranteed, $1.50 per sitting of 15. Warren K. Clouser, New Bloomfield, Pa.

30 varieties geese, ducks, chickens. Catalog free. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

White Wyandottes bred to lay. Eggs for hatching from best stock. $1.50 per setting; $5.50 per hundred. F. W. Marshall, Westons Mills, N. Y.

Salesmen Wanted

Wanted reliable, active salesmen to sell our Missouri orchard lands on easy monthly payments. Good proposition and big commission. References required. Gregmoore Orchard Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

Schools and Colleges

Wanted Two out of town ladies to attend business college. Have two excellent propositions open where all expenses can be defrayed. Address Lain Business College, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Dahlias 25 for $1.00, postpaid. Gladiolus, $1.00 for 100. Send for catalog. J. L. Moore, Northboro, Mass.

Dahlias 20 kinds $1.00. Catalog. H. Burt, Taunton, Mass.

600 Bushels Yellow Seed Corn for sale. Otto Thuman, St. Jacob, Ill.

Seed Corn—Barred Rock eggs from best strain—Strawberry plants good as the best, etc. Catalog free. John W. Hall, Marion Station, Md.

Tobacco For Sale

For Sale 20,000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin. R. R. 5, Franklin, Ky.

Miscellaneous

$1.25 Per Word inserts classified ads in 56 leading papers in U. S. Send for list. The Dake Advertising Agency, 427 South Main Street, Los Angeles.

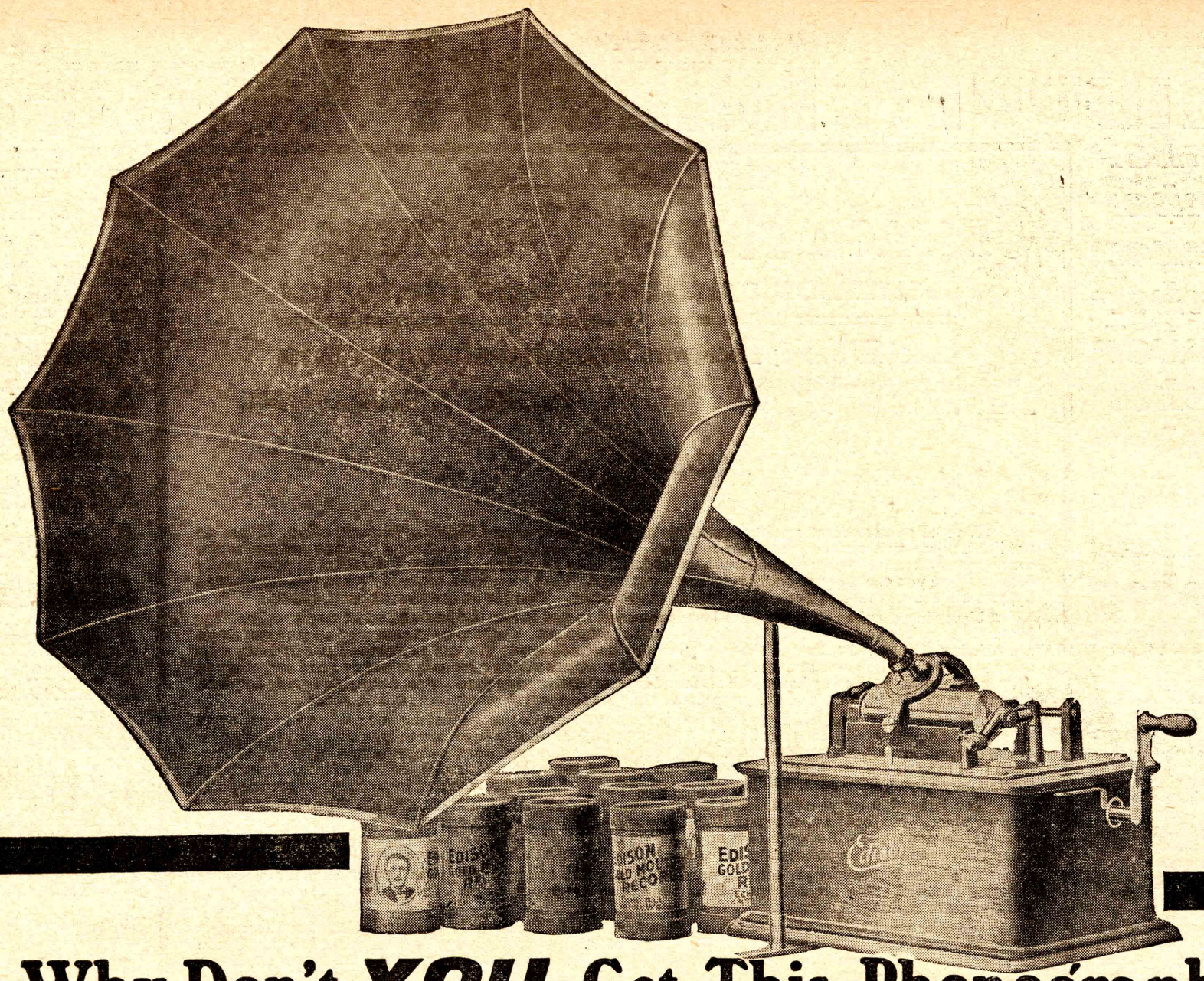
A New Record in Railroad Building

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has just extended the train service on its new Pacific Coast extension as far west as Terry, Montana.

This extension carries the new train service about one hundred miles farther west. The record of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in building its Pacific Coast extension, has never been equaled in the matter of time by any similar undertaking. Track is now being laid at the rate of five miles per day, and the east and west track laying forces in Montana will soon meet in the vicinity of Miles City. It is confidently expected that trains over the new transcontinental line will be operated from Chicago to Butte, Montana, by May, 1908, and to Seattle and Tacoma, Washington, about one year later.

"We believe in the goods we offer and we think the truth about them is strong enough to convince you of their merits. We don't promise impossible things and we want you to hold us strictly to our promises. We cannot afford to have any reasonable person dissatisfied."

The book from which the above is quoted is a great poultryman's book. It is issued by the Des Moines Incubator Co., Des Moines, Ia. Their proposition sounds very fair and we know they make an excellent machine. Write for the book; it gives very valuable information. It's free if you men-



Why Don't *YOU* Get This Phonograph On FREE TRIAL?

For almost three years I have been making the most liberal phonograph offer ever known! I have given hosts of people the opportunity of hearing the genuine Edison Phonograph right in their own homes without a cent of cost to them.

Think of it! Thousands and thousands and thousands of people have been given the opportunity to hear in their own parlors concerts and entertainments by world famous musicians just such entertainments as the greatest metropolitan theatres are producing.

So far you have missed all this. Why? Possibly you don't quite understand my offer yet. Listen—

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I will send you this Genuine Edison Standard Outfit (the newest model), complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded Records, for an absolutely free trial. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit; no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely **nothing** but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this phonograph together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will stop and think just a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

WHY I Want to Lend You this Phonograph:

I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the Genuine **Edison** Phonograph. **Nearly everyone** is familiar with the screechy, unnatural sounds produced by the imitation machines (some of which though inferior are very expensive). After hearing the old style and imitation machines people become prejudiced against all kinds of "Talking Machines." Now there's only one way to convince these people that the Edison is superior and that is to let the people actually see and hear this remarkable instrument for themselves. **That is why I am making this offer.** I can't **tell** you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison, nothing I can say or write will make you actually **hear** the grand full beauty of its tones. No words can **begin** to describe the tender, delicate sweetness with which the genuine new style Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute, or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. The wonders of the new style Edison defy the power of any pen to describe. Neither will I try to tell you how, when you're tired, nervous and blue, the Edison will soothe you, comfort and rest you, and give you new strength to take up the burdens of life afresh. *The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to loan you a Genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.*

You Don't Have to Buy It:

All I ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear this wonderful new style Edison. You will want to do that anyway because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that out of the number of your friends who will hear your machine there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done **your** part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as our agent or even assist in the sale of a single instrument. In fact, we appoint no such agents and at the rock-bottom price on this wonderful new outfit we could not allow any commission to anyone.

If You Want to Keep

The Phonograph—that is if you wish to make the Phonograph your own, you may do so, but it is **not** compulsory. I am asking you merely to send for a free demonstration. I won't be surprised, however, if you wish to keep the machine after having it in your own home. If you do wish to keep it, either remit us the price in full, or if you prefer, we will allow you to pay for it on the easiest kind of payments.

Our Easy Payment Plan.

There are so many people who really want a phonograph but who do not have the ready cash to pay for it all at once that I have decided on an easy payment plan that gives you absolute use of the phonograph while paying for it. $2.00 a month pays for an outfit. There is absolutely no lease or mortgage of any kind, guarantee from a third party, no going before a notary public, in fact, no publicity of any kind, and the payments are so very small and our terms so liberal that you never notice the payments.

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Just sign your name and address on this coupon now and mail it to us. I will send you our superbly illustrated Edison Phonograph Catalog, the very latest list of Edison Gold Moulded Records (over 1,500 of them) and our Free Trial Certificate entitling you to this grand offer. Sign this coupon now, get these catalogs and select your records at once. Remember the free concerts. Sign this coupon right now or send a postal card or letter if you prefer. But do it now. No abligations, just get the catalog. Sign the coupon and mail it to us right away before you forget it. Address F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributers, Edison Building Chicago.

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK ON EVERY INSTRUMENT

Thomas A. Edison

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phon. Distrib'rs, Edison Bdg. Dept. 3655 CHICAGO

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributers,
Edison Building, Suite 3655 Chicago, Ill.

Please send me without any obligations, your 1908 Edison Phonograph Catalog, list of Edison Gold Moulded Records and Free Trial Certificate entitling me to your grand offer, all free.

Name.....

Address.....

Sign and Mail this Coupon Today.

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

Lumber Lumber Lumber

Up-To-Date FARMING

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MAY 15, 1908 | Number 10

WRONGS DONE THE PEOPLE

Ye turn away from this priceless jewel, permit it to fall into the grasping hand of the spoilsman, and when too late, cry out against a system that permits such mighty injustice.

One would think nothing to menace its perpetuity would grow up in a popular government; that when people had once tasted freedom as it ought to be enjoyed in a government all their own, nothing would ever be permitted to develop that could be oppressive or work wrongs to the masses on whose shoulders legally rests the governing powers. But it is still true that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and that "Where the carcass is there will the vultures be gathered together." In any kind of government there are opportunities for spoilsmen, and where the opportunities are spoilsmen will be found, The only things wonderful in this regard about the United

(Continued on page 2)

WRONGS DONE THE PEOPLE

(Continued from page 1.)

States is, that it has bred so many spoilsmen. In a country where all are supposed to have equal opportunities one would not expect to find a special privileged class, but while the masses have busied themselves in legitimate pursuits, the few have grown up in an atmosphere of exploitation. Such people make government a study, politics a profession, manipulation and deception a practice, and office-getting and job-securing the aim of their lives.

From public office and public plunder it was but a step to the creation of more selfish, more dangerous and self-perpetuating corporate powers that soon grew into monopoly, taxing the public for private gain, and even threatening equal rights, privileges and opportunities, undermining the power of the people, perverting many of our free institutions, and weakening the general effect of popular government.

But the people have at last become awakened to the dangerous extremes to which these evil influences have already gone, and a demand for reform is more insistent. Will the agitation and demand for reform result in accomplishment, or will it prove only a temporary wakefulness, to be followed by a still more profound slumber? Prof. Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, says it is only a spasm of reform that will soon pass off, leaving affairs to float on in the same channel along which they have glided to the present deplorable domination of special privilege. We trust otherwise, and we must regard Dr. Wilson as not much in sympathy with the reforms. Indeed the great institutions and the so-called great men are seldom in sympathy with reform. Those who have worked themselves to the top, no matter whether by the giant strides of honest endeavor, or whether carried to the top on some wave of popular impulse, or whether they insidiously made their way there while others slept, seem to get out of touch with the masses, gather all their inspiration from the classes, and prefer things should remain as they see them in the imaginary upper circles. For this reason reforms must always work up from the bottom, and the real reformer is the ridiculed crank of today, the statesman of tomorrow, and the idealized, perhaps deified, character of the day following.

And yet Dr. Wilson admits there are wrongs imposed upon the people. In an address delivered not long since before the Commercial Club of Chicago, he is reported to have said:

> The production of certain kinds of commodities has been concentrated in the hands of great corporations which are virtually monopolies. These monopolies have in some instances been built up by methods of competition fundamentally unrighteous and unfair and have been maintained by methods as arbitrary and as contrary to the spirit of the law as those by which they were created. The railways have in many cases assisted in the unfair competition by granting special rates to some shippers to the exclusion of others, serving not as true common carriers, but rather as the partners of particular capitalists.
>
> "This is one class of abuses. Another class perhaps more far reaching in its effects manipulation of securities and the use of trust funds. The stock of railway corporations and of many industrial stock companies has either been issued so much in excess of the real values of the forms of business or the properties represented as to be really fraudulent in character, or has been so manipulated by men in a position to influence the stock market as to be changed in value without any regard to the earning capacity of the enterprises represented to the great profit of a few and the wholesale loss to multitudes of innocent investors. Insurance companies have used the funds accumulated in their hands not for the benefit of the policy holders, but for the private benefit of their officers or for the convenience and profit of great stock jobbers. Such are the things that have gone wrong.

It should seem that conditions outlined in the above extract are themselves sufficient to arouse every patriot to the most earnest effort to find and apply a remedy.

But those mentioned by Dr. Wilson are not all the wrongs done the people, nor are they the worst. Let the hundreds of thousands of laborers now out of employment in this country, tell of wrongs imposed upon them. The panic of 1907, whose miserable length still drags through our trade and industrial centers, is the most inexcusable financial disturbance that was ever forced upon a strangely afflicted people. There was not the least reason for it in any of our financial, commercial or industrial conditions. There was more money in circulation than there had been before, our shops and factories had orders reaching far ahead of their capacity; our imports and exports both exceeded previous years; and yet, like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, came the panic during the last weeks of October, and blighted like an untimely frost all these conditions of activity and prosperity. That there is a power anywhere to precipitate a thing like that is a menace to the welfare of the people, a perversion of our free institutions, and a stab at popular government. It ought to be the highest aim of patriotic statesmen to discover the power that can do these things, and, in the love of mankind and for the sake of good government, to take such action as will forever remove that power from the evil agencies that exercise it.

But will our statesmen do it? The attempts at financial legislation by the present congress are not reassuring. The Aldrich bill, and other measures that have been discussed are like administering alcohol as a cure for drunkenness. They are almost every one designed to increase the powers that made the panic, and of course aggravate the disease. It all constitutes but another emphatic reminder that the masses of the people must qualify themselves to take a more active part in the work of government. And as the agricultural masses constitute the greater portion of the common people, the farmers must get in position to act more nearly together, to work in harmony in the exercise of a power that shall maintain equal and exact justice to all and accord special privileges to none. To this end how important is it that farmers become organized so as to know each other better and to more harmoniously work together. Get ready even though required to mark time for a while; some day the order will come to march and then there need be no delay.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A. EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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CROPS AND MARKETS

Notwithstanding excesive rains have fallen in some places and in a few places droughts have been experienced the 1908 crop prospects to date are excellent. The government crop report, summarized, shows the following:

Total area of winter wheat standing on May 1, 29,751,000 acres, which is a reduction of 1,318,000 acres or 4.2 per cent from the acreage sown last fall and is 1,619,000 acres or 5.8 per cent more than harvested in 1907.

The condition of the crop on May 1, is reported as 89 per cent against 91.3 per cent on April 1 and 82.9 per cent on May 1, 1907. How reliable the reports are we cannot say, but they should not be taken as correct criterions of the final crop.

What should interest farmers more now is the visible supply. We call attention to the following table which tells an interesting story:

UNITED STATES VISIBLE SUPPLY OF WHEAT

April 4, 1908	36,281,000 bushels
April 11, 1908	34,398,000 bushels
April 25, 1908	30,968,000 bushels
May 2, 1908	28,344,000 bushels
May 4, 1907	52,719,000 bushels

The present visible supply is only about half as much as a year ago, see table. It has been decreasing at the rate of 2,000,000 bushels a week, hence in twelve weeks, as early as the new wheat can come in the market to any considerable extent, if farmers control it as well in the future as in the past, the platter will be practically clean to start in the new crop year. But it will be about eighteen weeks before the new crop wheat will reach the markets that usually figure in the visible supply. Therefore, the 28,000,000 bushels must supply the shipping and export demand for that length of time. Will it?

The visible supply is now the lowest it has been for 18 years with one exception, the year of 1891. How the manipulators are going to string the present supply out to meet the requirements we don't know. If farmers will control what little wheat they have left prices are bound to advance materially before harvest and this is the only way to break the power of the speculators to start the new crop out low, as they are now buying and selling it (September futures) at seventeen cents below the present price.

All the conditions as they developed have borne out the estimate of this paper, made last fall of a short world's crop, and our prediction that all the wheat would absolutely be needed before another crop would be grown. We then pointed out the reasons why American farmers could get an excellent price for their fine crop and recommended $1.25 a bushel. We now affirm, if the 1907 pledging campaign had been continued after the Omaha convention as it had been conducted before, and if that convention had been wise and elected honest and capable officers to lead the Grain Growers Department, and who would have continued it on the A. S. of E. plan, wheat would have sold at $1.25 per bushel months ago. But as long as farmers and their representatives refuse to think independently, and allow themselves to be deceived, and led or driven, without as much as investigating for the truth themselves, they need not expect any better deal than they have been getting. It is discouraging to contemplate the present prospects for 1908 wheat, the excellent and practical plan given farmers by which to pledge, control and direct the marketing of it, and then realize that the department that was designed to carry out the plan has been practically abandoned after wrecking it on the shoals found in attempting to sail on unchartered and unknown seas. Farmers are paying a terrible price to learn the lesson and our sincere wish is that it will be worth the money.

PROGRESS OF THE FARMER

Herbert N. Casson in the American Review of Reviews, gives an interesting article showing the progress the farmer of the world has made in little morethan a hundred years. The first scientist to apply the principle of scientific research to farming was a Frenchman, Lavoisier. In 1783 he discovered the composition of water, and was in the midst of many other discoveries when the mad fanaticism of the French Revolution sent him to the guillotine. Liebig soon after founded the first agricultural experiment station, and Berthelot pushed soil invesigation until he startled the world by declaring "The Soil is Alive!"

Science has now become the handmaid of agriculture, and the farmer finds himself in touch with it everywhere. He is told that there are more living things in one pinch of rich soil than there are people on the whole globe, and the chemist can tell him just what crops will do best in his fields.

The first American experiment station was opened by Prof. W. O. Atwater in 1875, and now such things are almost as common as county seats in the States, and 15,000 scientnfic farmers have been graduated from the agricultural colleges and universities. We pay eleven million dollars a year for the support of our national department of agriculture, and each year adds to it sdevelopment and discoveries.

Step by step farming has become a sure, a polite and a scientific calling. It is no longer a business without rule, or order, or method. In only one respect does it lag behind and that is in its selling side. When our grandfathers plodded on in uncertainty, doing as their fathers had done, but not knowing why, producing things but not knowing how, they sold as prices were fixed and offered them by others. While we have abandoned the old methods of production and would not return to them under any circumstance, we still retain the old way of selling. We even do worse than our grandfathers did, for our great transportation facilities enable us now to sell our surplus all at once, and we rush it to market at the time in all the year when it is least needed, and when the market is most glutted and prices demoralized and lowest, and then call ourselves scientific business farmers!

It remains for farmers to take the one remaining step, and learn to cooperate, to make their own fair and equitable prices, and control their marketing, so as to give their products to the world as the world needs them, and is willing to pay for them a price that measures up to the general level of current values.

WITH UP-TO-DATE'S PUBLISHER

Several subscribers have complained about not receiving acknowledgement of renewal. This is to inform all that an acknowledgement is not usually sent except as shown by the change of date on wrapper. Watch the date.

Several old subscribers have complained that they have not received the paper since April 1st. Upon investigation it was found that they had not renewed. Of course it was an unintentional neglect on their part, but they should not forget that it costs money to publish a paper like UP-TO-DATE FARMING and that while we labor for our subscribers' welfare, the laborer is worthy of his hire.

Several inquiries asked price for bundles of May 1st number with the report of Chicago trial. For the information of all readers we quote the price at 2 cents a copy as long as the supply lasts. If you know of any subscriber who has not renewed, or who is receiving only the Chicago paper, order a copy for him.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Union or Co-operating Farmers of America

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THE FARMER *and* THE MERCHANT

BOTH ESSENTIAL *To* A PROSPEROUS COMMUNITY

The merchant and the farmer are essential to a prosperous community. When the grandfathers of today were young, it took the farmer, the merchant, the miller, the shoemaker and the blacksmith to meet the essential demands of every well-to-do neighborhood. But invention, concentration of effort, resulting in greater skill and cheaper production, and the wonderful change in transportation, enabled people to get along without cobblers and smithies, and even without local mills; but nothing has yet been found to take the place of local merchants.

Some have thought the city catalogue house may supplant the local merchant, but with strongest emphasis we may say it cannot do so. We are told that one of the business necessities of the farmer is to get what he must buy at the lowest possible price. Admitting the importance of economy in farm management we must join issue on this proposition. Lowering of price is not always proof of economy of purchase. It is seldom economy to buy cheap goods. In this expression we do not mean low priced goods of poor quality. Such goods are dear at any price, and a printed description is not always a safe guide as to appearance or quality. It seldom is, and even appearance is not always to be trusted. Shoddy goods are so made in these days of device and subterfuge as to "deceive, if it were possible, the very elect." The catalogue merchants, like local merchants, cannot do business without profits. And the former must necessarily have greater profits in the aggregate than the latter. They are in the centers of commercial activity, where everything is high. They must pay higher rents, higher wages to their help, tremendous printing bills, astounding sums for postage, hordes of stenographers and typewriters, armies of wrappers, packers and boxers, heavy bills for stationery, lighting bills and water rates, and many other expenses of which local merchants know nothing. All these expenses must be paid out of the profits on the sales made.

God gave humans a power he did not give to beasts — the power of reason. And the more intelligence men have the higher ought to be the development of the power to reason. Does it not stand to reason that merchants involved in such tremendous extra expenses must have greater profits, at least in the aggregate, than must those who are free from that load of expense? We concede that an increased number of small profits may help build up the aggregate, but the catalogue houses must not only pay the extra expenses to whcih we have referred, but the profits must so far overreach the expenses as to make gains on the investment and incomes for the proprietors the mere suggestion of which would take the breath of the local merchant. We have in mind now one of the largest houses of this kind in the country that began in a Northern city of considerable size, but which soon proved too small, when the firm moved to one of our largest cities, where it has accumulated such enormous profits as to have built up for its own business what would be almost a city were it located anywhere else. And all this has been done with money sent in from the country above the cost of the goods the country people purchased. It took business ability to do that, we freely allow, and we respectfully lift our hat to ability in any line; but our purpose in writing this is to show our country readers that they cannot be getting goods on so small a margin of profit as they have been taught to believe by the fine illustrations and glowing descriptions in the big catalogues.

And since we are reasoning beings, take another view. The local merchant has access to the same manufacturing establishments the catalogue houses have, and they can buy from them just as cheaply, barring possible small concessions because of larger purchases. But manufacturers all make different grades of goods. It is impossible for them to have absolutely uniform raw material, and it is also impossible that there should never be mistakes in construction. Manufacturers cannot afford to throw away the imperfect material, nor can they destroy the articles that may have been accidentally marred in the making. But reliable houses are honest in these matters. The material is carefully selected and graded before it is used. That which is perfect is assigned to the highest grade work, and that which is imperfect is used in the construction of lower grade articles. Every process of construction is also watched with care. Each imperfection of material or workmanship is noted, and the article having it is doomed to a lower grade. The result is different grades of goods — firsts, seconds, thirds, or even lower still. When the local merchant buys, he knows his goods must be sold before the eyes and in the hands of the purchaser, that every article and every part of it must be subject to careful personal inspection. And not only so; it goes to a regular customer who resides in the immediate vicinity of the merchant, and the goods must there stand the test of actual use. The merchant whose business depends upon pleasing his customers, dares not buy any but good goods, for which he, of course, must pay the price of good goods, which the catalogue merchant must do also if he gets good goods.

But here is the difference, a logical and natural one, the result of opportunity instead of superior ability. The catalogue merchant sells his goods by printed picture and description, and a weak stick can be painted as beautifully and given as perfect a polish as a strong one. Paint hides flaws, and the pictures do not show them. Nor does the eloquent language employed in the descriptions reveal them. When the article is sold it does not go to a customer with whom the merchant is in almost daily contract, nor is it subject to the test of use in sight of the store where it was purchased. On the contrary, the picture on the printed page is the thing inspected and the description does the selling. It is the most natural thing in the world that the catalogue man should buy the cheaper, we may safely say the cheapest, goods — the seconds, thirds, etc. Then the catalogue prices are compared with those of the local merchants' superior goods. The comparison is not fair.

It is not enough to say "money back if not as represented." This expression has cheated farmers out of more money than any other like number of words in the English language. The descriptions, the representations, are carefully made, and they are generally hedged in by shrewdly concealed conditions. Besides, the purchaser is in the country, perhaps hundreds of miles away. He needed the article before he ordered it. He waited longer than he expected for its arrival. When it came he was impatient and in a hurry. He was not much accustomed to claiming rights from people abroad, and, whether fully satisfied or not, he put the article to use, with the conclusion, "I guess it will do!"

Our farmer readers know this is just about the way such things go. And it is not saying the catalougue houses are dishonest. They are out for business, and this gives them an opportunity to make what seems to be low prices, and yet they are prices which carry greater profits than those of the local merchants. When an occasional case turns back on them, they redeem their pledge of "money back if not as represented." They can well afford to. Even then the purchaser is the loser, for he has lost time, the use of the article and patience, all of which would have been avoided had the deal been with the local merchant.

But the farmer is a seller as well as a buyer. The mission of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is to teach the selling side of farming. When the farmer is a seller he must have a buyer. The prosperity of many rural communities depends almost entirely upon the sale of eggs, poultry, butter, etc. Search the big catalogues through; you will find no proposition to buy these, or to exchange goods for them. If the local merchant cannot sell goods, he can ill afford to handle these or any other products. He certainly cannot at the prices he now pays, for when he sells goods, implements, vehicles, etc., he strains up the price of products, whether he pays in cash or goods, and depends for compensation upon increased business.

These are sober truths, to which every local merchant, and almost every intelligent farmer, will testify. No system yet discovered, no improvement yet made, enables rural communities to dispense with the local merchants and be as prosperous without them as with them, and that is why we make this plea. The farmer and the merchant are both essential to a prosperous community, and we sincerely regret any influence that tends to create any but the most friendly feeling between these two classes. It must be confessed that earlier efforts at farm organization did that. Not so the developing Society of Equity. We realize that our prosperity lies in successful and profitable selling rather than in nigardly buying. Selling is compulsory. Farmers must sell or have no money, saying nothing of profits. But they are not compelled to sell at any particular time nor at every offered price. On the other hand, buying is optional. They may buy or they may not. But when they buy, they should buy of those to whom they sell, that those who buy from them may be better able to handle their products at prices remunerative, so that the business of both may be increased to the advantage of both, and the prosperity of the community assured.

But this does not absolve the local merchant from equity in price. Those dependent upon each other as these classes are, must give as they would receive, equity. Hence the motto of this society and the purpose of UP-TO-DATE FARMING: **"Equity in all the business relations of life."**

Farming and Banking

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has several times suggested the beneficent results that would undoubtedly follow a banking system, or at least a line of related banks that had direct connection with farming, and were specially amenable to farmers if not actually owned and controlled by them. We now find in American Industries an article by D. A. Tompkins, director of the National Association of Manufacturers, that contains many good thoughts along that line. We strongly endorse what he says concerning our present banking system, except that we would make it much stronger than he does. Mr. Tompkins says:

"We have a wartime banking system which is neither correlated to agriculture nor manufacturers nor commerce. It is only correlated to the bonds, bondholders and panics. No other country in the world has such a system. No other country in the world has such panics as we do. It promotes inflation at one time and disastrous contraction at another."

That is a strong arraignment, but it is not a whit too strong, and many other evils connected with it might easily be mentioned. The country has entirely outgrown the system. Business and production have become too large for it; and it is surprising that the Congress, usually regarded as a progressive body, has not grown with the country until it is large enough to break the shell of the old system that our finance may grow into proportions adequate to meet the needs of our expandng agriculture and manufactures. The trouble is, the political activity of the banking interests has terrorized the politicians until they fear the banks more than they do the people. This is apparent in the strenuous efforts to pass the Aldrich bill, which Mr. Tompkins says "is a provision to extend the bond secured currency system and thereby bind us tighter to dependence on the bondholder." UP-TO-DATE FARMING has several times said of it very much the same thing.

Mr. Tompkins, whom we may regard as the spokesman for the National Association of Manufacturers, favors what is known as the Fowler Bill, a measure introduced in the House by

(Continued on page 5)

Feb. '08 **If this date, or an earlier date is on your wrapper you will not receive another copy of Up-to-Date Farming unless you renew NOW. Renewal rate 50 cents to any subscriber.**

Obtuseness of *the* Schools

It is a pity that the educational institutions of the world are the last to see and promote, or even accept, new ideas for the advancement of mankind. But it has been always so. Columbus found his bitterest opponents in the scientific men of his day. So did Cromwell in the overthrow of tyrrany, Harvey in regard to the circulation of the blood, and hundreds of others who did things and proclaimed truths that revolutionized the thought and action of civilized humanity. It is unfortunate so far as human progress in concerned. In spite of the great work done by the schools, and the world would be in mental darkness without them, all the epoch making discoveries and revolutionary changes of the method of doing things, have been made without the endorsement of the schools, and in spite of their opposition. The thought of the school men is narrowed to a single line, and in that line they are proficient, excellent, unsurpassable, perhaps. But whenever they depart from that line and speak with authority on any subject outside of their particular field they are like tottering babies in a rocky road. Among the ancients we may refer to Malthus with his doctrine that a percentage of the human race must be destroyed at intervals that the remainder might have room and enough to eat to prevent the deterioration and ultimate extinction of the race. Among moderns we have shining examples in Dr. Osler declaring that humans should not be permitted to live more than forty years, as after that age they are no longer useful, and are only "cumberers of the ground;" in the numerous vagaries of a certain Professor in Chicago University, and in Chancellor Day with his frequent explosions. And now we may add Prof. Kemmerer of Cornell, who essays to instruct the world concerning trade exchanges and market manipulations. We find the following from him in Leslie's Weekly of April 23:

Exchanges are big insurance companies, in which every member of the society of a member and the speculators are the managers. They assume great risks and their position requires ability, and, therefore, society must pay them highly. Although there is undoubtedly evil in dishonest manipulation, it is more than overbalanced by the good which speculation brings to the society in the form of this insurance. In obtaining advance information as to the condition of crops and the political conditions, the speculators are liable to keep prices firm and to prevent sudden fluctuations, and thereby are insuring society against a sudden drop or swift changes.

The writer of the above paragraph, whatever he may know of the technicalities taught in the schools, knows no more about markets, market conditions and price-making than the bulls and bears of the market know of his Latin and Greek; and it will be a better day for human affairs when these one-sided, one-idea professors, abnormally developed in some one line and abnormally obtuse in all others, confine themselves to the subject they understand. Prof. Kemmerer, of whom we confess we never heard before, has no more knowledge of the gambling pits which comprise the Exchanges than he has of the time to plant ginger snaps or to harvest sauer kraut. We once knew one of his kind who actually got so near to farming as to plant some beans; but when the beans came up he was sure he had planted them the wrong side down because they came up with crooked necks and the leaves still in the ground. To correct his mistake in planting and to relieve the beans of their misery he pulled them up and reset them with their stems downward. "Every man to his trade" is still not a very bad motto, and if observed it would often keep learned men from saying silly things.

The Extravagance *of* Literature

Farmers are like other mortals. They love to be bragged on; to hear pleasant songs all about themselves. Secretary Wilson knows how to sing to please the agricultural ear, but a writer in the American Review of Reviews for May can sing such a song as would make the distinguished Secretary of Agriculture "go way back and sit down." Read and think:

If the American farmer went out of business this year he could clean up thirty thousand million dollars. And he would have to sell his farm on credit; for there is not enough money in the world to pay him half his price.

Talk of the money-mad trusts! They might have reason to be mad if they owned the farms, instead of their watered stock. When we remember that the American farmer earns enough in seventeen days to buy out Standard Oil, and enough in fifty days to wipe Carnegie and the Steel Trust off the industrial map, the story of the trusts seems like "the short and simple annals of the poor."

One American harvest would buy the Kingdom of Belgium, King and all; two would buy Italy; three would buy Austria-Hungary, and five, at a spot-cash price, would take Russia from the Czar.

Talk of swollen fortunes! With the setting of every sun the money-box of the American farmer bulges with the weight of twenty-four millions. Only the most athletic imagination can conceive of such a torrent of wealth.

Place your finger on the pulse of your wrist, and count the heartbeats,—one,—two,—three,—four. With every four of those quick throbs, day and night, a thousand dollars clatters into the gold-bin of the American farmer.

How incomprehensible it would seem to Pericles, who saw Greece in her Golden Age, if he could know that the yearly revenue of his country is now no more than one day's pay for the men who till the soil of this infant Republic!

Or, how it would amaze a resurrected Christopher Columbus if he were told that the revenues of Spain and Portugal are not nearly as much as the earnings of the American farmer's hen!

Merely the crumbs that drop from the farmer's table (otherwise known as agricultural exports) have brought him in enough of foreign money since 1892 to enable him, if he wished, to settle the railway problem once for all, by buying every foot of railroad in the United States.

While the above language is extravagant, we are not objecting to the song. The earnings of the farms of the United States are enormous; the value of the crops they produce is almost beyond estimate; but if it runs to anything like the figures mentioned above, there could be no stronger proof that there is something wrong somewhere in farm management or economy. The indivndual farmer has not the money possesed by those whom it is said he could buy. He does not live so well as they; he is not housed so well as they; he does not spend for pleasure, recreation, amusement and information as they do. If the farmer makes all that money why does he not enjoy it? Because there are still systems in vogue that take it from him who produced it and give it to those who "toil not neither do they spin!" Excessive transportation, excessive charges for storage and handling, excessive profits in speculative buying, made possible by the madness of rushing all, without a thought of time, or glutted markets at prices that naturally attend forced sales—this is why farmers are less wealthy than others though they produce the wealth in which an extravagant world revels. If farmers would only exercise the common sense in selling that everybody else exercises, then in truth would the farmer be the Croesus of the industrial world.

The Fruit Crop *and* Marketing

Recently we saw in a newspaper the prediction that strawberries would sell in New York at 5 cents a quart. The reason given for this low price was the excellent prospect for a crop.

If the prediction is realized the ducer of the berries will not receive a living return as, before he will receive anything the handlers, transportation companies, pickers, and makers of the crates and packers must be paid. It will be seen that the pay of all the people concerned in putting the berries on the market is certain with one exception—the man who produces them—the person above all others who should protect himself first.

And it is the same way with all other fruit crops. A favorable season oftentimes reduces the producers profit below what it should be or eliminates it entirely. If there is a large crop of cherries, peaches, pears, apples or other fruit this year, and as present indications point to, the commercial grower in many cases will be left with too small a profit or no profit at all. And the teaching of some farm papers that the grower should create a **special** market for his fruit and get a **special** price is not sufficient, for suppose all would follow this advice, as they probably want them to, the **special** markets then would be the regular market and the low prices would prevail just the same. If there is a large crop of fruit we will see much of it spoil under or on the trees because "there is no market," while what goes to market may sell too low. We have seen it many times.

Naturally the question arises, "is there a remedy?" Yes, there is a remedy, in fact two of them. Some years one of them will be sufficient and some others both may need to be applied. And either of them, to apply it, absolutely requires organization of the producers.

The first remedy is to increase the consumption. Regardless of the size of the crop, the inability of the producers to sell their crops at profitable prices, or at any price; or the gluts that may be in New York and some other cities, there have always been millions of families in the country who had no fruit or not as much as they wanted. This was because of the bad system of distribution, or the high retail prices charged, or both.

We believe, if the producers were organized on the Equity plan and had their representatives in the markets to report the demand that such an improvement could be made in the distribution that, when there is a large crop, every market would have all it could use and the consumption would be greatly increased. Also, when the Equity plan of marketing is in force high prices in seasons of abundance would not be known anywhere and consumption would be increased from 25 to 100 per cent, thus taking all that has heretofore been considered surplus.

But if a crop is produced that cannot be disposed of when all the markets are fully supplied and the prices maintained fair and equitably to the buyers and producers, then the Equity plan again provides the remedy we referred to, to maintain profitable prices. It is no less than to keep off of the market any real surplus. When an actual surplus exists, after all markets have all the demand calls for, such surplus must be allowed to spoil at home, or be preserved or disposed of at home.

We have before us a newspaper account of the experience of peach growers in Oklahoma in 1907, a year of a very short crop, it says:

"Peaches in Kansas and Oklahoma, especially, have rotted on the ground in large quantities because transportation is either insufficient or the rates too high to pay for picking and shipping."

Who will claim that these peaches, in a season of scarcity as in 1907, would have spoiled if the producers had been in control of the situation instead of the handlers who were interested in keeping the market scant on supplies, so they could get high prices? Further along the article says:

I want to call your attention to the difficulty of getting good peaches in Chicago at any price. The common retail basket sold here this season measures 4½ x 8½ inches by 3 inches deep, holds about 16 medium sized peaches and sells retail for 30 cents. Better peaches in a slightly larger basket sell for 40 cents. To date very few good peaches have arrived and at no time has the price been low enough so the housewives could afford to put them up in jars for winter use.

Is not the reason that peaches were so high in the cities and yet spoiled in the orchards; and because the price offered would not pay for picking and transportation, because the producers were not in control of marketing, but were at the mercy of the handlers and transportation companies? And it is so with practically every other similar crop.

In 1906 The A. S. of E. Dept. of Fruit and Produce was organized at Chicago for the purpose of directing the marketing of perishable and semi-perishable crops on the Equity plan. The plan is sufficient and the department started off under favorable auspices. But the farmers' representatives would not let good enough alone, and at the 1906 convention they began to change the plan and elected officers who were totally incompetent. At the 1907 convention they made matters even worse and today there is nothing left of the department but a memory.

Until the producers will learn to do business as successful business organizations do, show wisdom in electing competent officers and discontinue changing their plans as frequently as the wind changes they will not have better conditions. But yhen they are willing to work out their problem by the Equity plan taught by this paper, certainty of markets and profitable prices can be secured for their products as surely as manufacturers have certain markets and profitable prices.

FREIGHT RATES AND PRICES TO CONSUMERS

A dispatch from Washington on May 2 says that the freight rates on fresh meat in the southeastern territory, also known as the Carolina territory, will be increased from 3 cents to 10 cents per 100 pounds. The same dispatch also says:

The increase in rates on fresh meats into the southern territory is regarded as the entering wedge of a general increase on all commodities.

Also we quote the following from the dispatch:

It is the first material raise in the rates on foodstuffs made by the railroads of the country for a good many years. It will mean much to the consumers as it will probably result in an increase of approximately 1 cent per pound on low grade meats and perhaps as much as 2 cents a pound on the select cuts. While the increase to the consumer in the territory affected by the proposed rates is noticeable, it is likely that it is intended as a feeler of public sentiment with a view of making a general raise on all commodities.

This is another illustration of what happens when a class is not in a position to resist, or protect itself. Why an almost imappreciable advance of 3 cents to 10 cents **per cwt.** will cause an advance of $1.00 to $2.00 per cwt. to consumers is incomprehensible except by the well known disposition of every class, having the power, to sieze every excuse to advance prices to the consumers or depress them to the producers. It has always been so and is the strongest kind of an argument that **every** class should organize for protection so there will be no weak people to be preyed upon by the strong.

Tobacco Growers' Mistake

It is not much to be wondered at that the jangling voices which grew out of the arbitrary attempt to rule made by the directors of 1906-07, and the disturbing events which followed it, retarded organization and led farmers, even Equity people, to make many mistakes. But, if reports are to be credited, the greatest mistake has been made by some of the tobacco growers of Kentucky, and that, too, on the eve of such a victory as was never before won by tillers of the soil. It is reported that some of them have decided to organize independently; that is, to cut loose from the parent society that has led them to victory, and prosecute the remainder of the fight single handed and alone.

We are not inclined to deny their right to do so, but we seriously question the wisdom of such action. Tobacco growers know they had tried many expedients to curb the power of the trust. They had organized variously among themselves as neighborhoods and districts. They had formed capital stock companies and discussed the practicability of going into competition with the trust as buyers and manufacturers. But all had been fruitless. Every effort had failed. The trust had constantly grown in power, and the growers became more and more helpless.

This was the siuation in which the Society of Equity found them. It at once placed its strong arms around them, bringing to their aid not only the combined power of the tobacco growers, but the sympathy, influence and strength of every crop produced in this country and of every farmer who planted, cultivated and harvested crops. And this is the only way farmers can succeed. A neighborhood may plan to do this or that, and another neighborhood will, consciously or unconsciously, plan counter to them and neutralize their efforts. A district may concentrate and propose to co-operate; another district with equal earnestness, if not with perverseness, will refuse to combine and so defeat co-operation. The producers of a whole crop may organize and bring their product under good control, but the producers of other crops will be envious or jealous, and their infiuence instead of going to strengthen the combined effort, may be exerted to weaken it. The only road to agricultural independence, and the just control by farmers of what they produce, leads through an effort which shall include **every** crop and cover the **entire** country. Anything narrower than that cannot meet the world wide evils that confront crop selling. Anything shorter must fail to reach the market manipulations which extend to the market centers of the world.

Up-to-Date Farming has labored earnestly for the success of the tobacco growers of Kentucky. It has watched every aspect of the fight with as great an interest as though the fight were all its own—it made the fight its own. It has brought into the ranks every recruit that could be mustered. It has furnished argument and ammunition to meet the most astute and best equipped enemy. It has brought to bear the power and influence of every crop that is grown and of every Equity farmer in the whole land. This effort may not have been appreciated. The power and prestige of general organization may not have been understood, but we are glad we were able to thus aid in the conflict, and we cannot but grieve to see the tobacco growers make the mistake of returning to the old plan of single-handed effort and inevitable failure. We hope that wiser counsels will prevail, and the slogan of "all crops to aid all crops" will still be the rallying cry to marshal the agricultural hosts and lead them all to victory.

Too Narrow For Results

In another article we spoke of what we regard as a great mistake being made by the tobacco growers in attempting to organize an exclusive tobacco growers' society in the hope of thereby controlling the price and marketing of their crop. Since writing that article we find the following in the Owensboro Inquirer, and since it is doubtless the argument mainly given for a separate organization, we quote it:

It is essential that the A. S. of E. should be maintained, because there are national products—such as corn, wheat, potatoes and other crops, but tobacco is restricted in its area, therefore the A. S. of E. is not essential in the handling of tobacco, and that being true, there are many tobacco growers who will never go into the Equity organization. They want tobacco handled exclusively by those who produce and know something about tobacco. They are unwilling to risk the control of their chief crop—therefore their "all"—to an organization which has within its membership more people who are not tobacco growers than those who are.

That is exactly the spirit which prevailed in all attempts at farm organization that preceded the Society of Equity, and if it can be called an argument at all, it may be applied to every crop produced. Cotton is grown in a restricted area, and, therefore, the cotton planters are not concerned with any other crop. Hence by the same argument, they can go it alone. So of wheat, though the area is larger; and of corn, of oats, of barley, of beans, potatoes, and everything else. This leaves farmers precisely where the Society of Equity found them—the producers of each crop making spasmodic efforts to do something in the way of controlling it, and every farmer selling as he pleased at whatever he could get and growling at unprofitable prices. Returning to the same efforts must be to return to the same results.

To say that tobacco growers are not willing to join with producers of other crops in plans for the equitable control of all, is too small and narrow for the genius of the present age. In the Society of Equity, the tobacco crop is in the hands of "those who produce and know something about tobacco." In the annual meeting the committee on tobacco is made up exclusively of tobacco growers, and they report concerning tobacco. Precisely so with the cotton planters, the grain growers, the livestock men, and all other agricultural interests. Each has in hand his own, but all their separate acts are reviewed by the whole body and when finally affirmed each is sustained by all, and has the powerful support of all. Thus the great crops perform the happy function of sustaining and protecting the small ones, guarantee equity to all producers, and compel it in all the business relations of life. Besides, should any seek to overleap the bounds of Equity, and thus extortion upon the rest, all are there to crush the possible greed and hold to right and justice. It is the only plan that can win the confidence and compel the respect of the world and gain a permanent victory, and those who are inclined to "go off alone," will see their error and regret it.

WE PRONOUNCE IT A LIE

The following is the opening paragraph of a long editorial in the Lexington, Ky., Herald of April 30:

According to dispatches from Frankfort, members of the American Society of Equity have received letters warning them not to raise corn, or wheat, or any other grain, with the threat that if they disobey this warning their cattle will be poisoned, or their residences and barns burned. Some of these leters have been given to the Adjutant General and will be turned over to the Postoffice Department, that the State and Federal authorities may endeavor to discover and bring to punishment their authors.

We unhesitatingly pronounce that whole thing a lie. If there have been any such letters, genuine and written seriously as threats, as implied, send them to us for publication. The Society of Equity is for peace, and law, and order; but it is for farmers as well as others having a right to control their own business.

THE TOBACCO CROP

Farmers must act wisely. It seems quite evident that for several years too much tobacco has been grown, and that the excessive crop enabled the combined buyers to force the price below the line of profit to the producers. As the farmers found they could not make a living growing tobacco only, they let up a little on tobacco, and proceeded, though slowly and in a half-hearted way, to grow other things.

This deserting of tobacco diminished the supply and should have improved the price ,but by this time the buyers had learned their power and still held the price down. Then the farmers organized and pooled their crops. This was such a radical departure from the usual method of selling that it took the buyers aback, and a struggle ensued. Of course victory perched upon the banner of the farmers. But now is the time for wisdom. As the low prices that had prevailed for several years led to a reduction of the tobacco crop, better prices, though forced by the united action of farmers, is liable to stimulate production, and thus precipitate the original difficulty. Wise men in the movement saw what the trouble was and inaugurated a movement to reduce the crop—to even abandon certain grades entirely for a year. This proposition met the approval of the most farsighted growers, but how about the selfish and the ignorant? Reports come to us of increasing crops in some places, the result of a hungry thirst to gather something at the expense of everybody else. But farmers must be wise. They got control of their crop by united effort; they can only continue that control by united effort. When it is the judgment of a majority that 1908 should be made a year not of production, but for the unloading of the surplus, all should acquiesce in that judgment, and work together to the accomplishment of the purpose. It is difficult to realize that sometimes in intelligent men cupidity becomes stronger than honor. We would appeal to all farmers, no matter what their standing, to be loyal to the decision of the society that has saved them.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE

We clip the following from the Mason county, Kentucky, Independent:

We are reliably informed that a very prominent farmer in Brown county, who has six tobacco beds sown, has decided that he will not grow any tobacco this year. He gives his reason for cutting out the crop this year to the price he received for his 1907 crop, which he sold for $3200, making him the sum of $1000 over the price he received the year before, and he is man enough to stand up and give the Society of Equity the credit of making that $1000 for him.

If all the non-Equity farmers would look at it in this light it would not take very long for the Equity to win its fight with the Trust. Now, Mr. Independent farmer, is the time to get your thinking cap on and join your brother farmer in the fight for a living price for your product.

If the spirit manifested in the above ruled all the papers of the country, and that which prompted Mr. Brown to raise no tobacco this year animated all the farmers, a moon would scarcely wax and wane until farming would be on a real business basis, gambling in prices would be a thing known only in memory, and oppressive trusts would take their place among the evils that enlightened civilization has discarded.

FARMING AND BANKING

(Continued from page 3)

Representative Fowler. Of that measure he says:

It will abolish our old war bond system and give us practically the same as is now in operation in France, Germany, Scotland, Canada and other civilized countries. It will give the banks a better chance to make money. It will give the farmer money when he wants it to carry part of his crop. It will give us all cheaper interest. It will emancipate us from the bondholder. It will correlate the bank with the farm and factory as the farm and factory are already correlated and working for each other's benefit.

We cannot so unreservedly endorse the Fowler Bill, but its enactment and execution would no doubt give us a much better banking system than we now have. But it will not become a law. The people elect the Congress, but they do not always choose the candidates. The "interests" that seek to enact or prevent legislation attend to that; and those same "interests," eternally making themselves heard at Washington, have more influence there than do those who cast the votes, but who at other times are silently engaged in the country's work and business.

We agree with Mr. Tompkins that the industrial interests must unite. The farms and the factories cannot live without each other, and the mines can look to no other source for customers that can begin to take their output. The transportaiton companies, too, are nothing if their trains do not run between farm and factory, while the merchantile interests are everywhere dotted between. Hence it is high time that we had a banking system more directly connected with these interests, and more adequate to meet their constantly expanding needs. The war is over. Its stern necessities have been met, and its grim pictures hang like a frightful dream on memory's walls. It is a serious lack of statesmanship to still hold the country to the banking system the war's bloody trials forced upon us. It was a measure whose adoption in 1862 brought tears to the eyes of Congressmen who voted for it, as they acknowledged themselves compelled at that time to accept what they knew to be bad. But a serpent's fangs are hard to break loose once they become fixed.

We cannot say we would favor what Mr. Tompkins would substitute for the present system, but we do say the problem must be solved by the united farmers, the united manufacturers and the united business interests, all working together in harmony, not only for the greatest good to the greatest number, but for the greatest good to all.

SETTLED RIGHT

[*Published by request of C. S. Van Dyke*]

However the battle is ended,
Though proudly the victor comes
With fluttering flags and prancing nags
And echoing roll of drums,
Still truth proclaims this motto
In letters of living light—
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Though the heel of the strong oppressor
May grind the weak in the dust,
And the voices of fame with one acclaim
May call him great and just,
Let those who applaud take warning
And keep this motto in sight—
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Let those who have failed take courage,
Though the enemy seem to have won,
Though his ranks are strong, if he be in the wrong,
The battle is not yet done.
For sure as the morning follows
The darkest hour of night,
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Clearing Stump Land

Stump pullers or dynamite, which?

A great advance has been made during the past year in stump-pulling machinery by the Hercules Manufacturing Company, Centerville, Iowa. They have a brand new patent out, a stump puller of solid steel, the first of its kind.

Stump pulling instead of blasting has lately been given a new impetus by high authority. One very good reason is because it removes the roots so satisfactorily, something which cannot be done with dynamite. The land is left in better tillable condition. He says stump pullers are the right method if strong enough.

The new Hercules machine is advertised elsewhere in this paper. Look up the advertisement and write th company for free catalog.

The great superiority of the low-down, wide-tired, steel-wheel wagon is evident to anyone who sees it. Wooden wheels are always affected by the weather, while the steel wheels are practically indestructible. Then, too, they make loading easy, and also will not cut through and mire down in the roads as the tall, narrow-tire wagons do. For the benefit of those who have wagons in a good serviceable condition, with the exception of wooden wheels, there is made a line of steel wheels differing in height, width of tire and size of axle. Catalogs describing both wagons and separate wheels sent on application. Address Empire Manufacturing Co., Box 68, AD, Quincy, Ill.

200 Styles of Vehicles
55 Styles of Harness
Sold Direct from our Factory to User

No. 669½. Fancy Car Plush Trimmed Buggy with auto seat, fancy padded wing dash, bike gear and rubber tire. Price complete, $78.00. As good as sells for $25 more.

Buy Direct From Our Factory

Saving all expenses and profits of the dealer. **Elkhart Buggies and Harness** have been sold direct from our factory to the user for 35 years. We are **The Largest Manufacturers in the World** selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Send for new free catalog.

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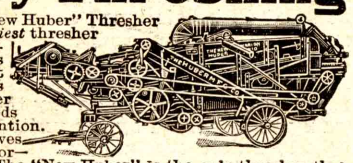

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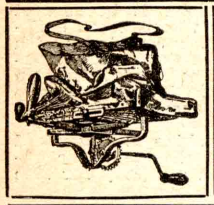

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BUCKEYE MOWER and BINDER REPAIRS

Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

Wheat up to $1.04 at Chicago because of "light receipts." Farmers can make receipts "light" immediately after harvest, put the price up and keep it up—but when will they?

WONDERFUL

Isn't it wonderful when you think,
How the creepy grasses grow;
High on the mountain's rocky brink,
In the valleys down below?
Men make great things come to pass,
But men can't make a blade of grass.
—Adapted.

CROPS WILD AND CULTIVATED

The difference in the effect upon soils of wild growths and cultivated crops is one of the mysteries of nature. The same soil will produce year after year heavy crops of weeds and other wild growths, and will become richer or more fertile all the time. Giant trees will grow up into dense forests with a tangled mass of vines and undergrowth, perhaps, and add to such growths every year possibly for centuries, and when these are all cleared away we call it virgin soil, with no thought of its fertility having been exhausted.

But when we have cultivated it for a few years, growing crops of our own planting, and making a tonage yield much less than its natural growths, we talk about the exhaustion of its fertility, which we must restore in some way or fail to grow profitable crops.

Some of the wild growths, no doubt, like the legumes, gather fertility from the air and deposit it in the soil, but one of these principal reasons why the wild growths do not exhaust the soils is that they keep the ground shaded during the dryest, hottest season. Bare earth baked in the sun loses its fertility, just how or why we may not know. That is why bare slopes so soon get yellow and begin to wash. Such places, if not to be cultivated, ought by all means to be set in shrubs or growths of some kind that will shade the ground during summer. Wild growths also return to the soil in the shape of cast off leaves and decaying stems, most of what they take from it. It must be observed, however, that virgin soil or new ground soil, especially in timber lands, is much thinner than it is in cultivated fields. In fact soil will become dark and productive as deep as it is plowed. Hence deep breaking is to be commended as a means of opening up the ground and exposing it to the action of air and water. Surface water does not penetrate the undisturbed earth but very slightly. True in wet times the earth seems full of water, and apparently becomes water soaked, but in such cases it carries no fertility with it, the fertility being filtered out very near the surface.

Cultivated grounds must have humus, which is organic matter, and makes the earth porous so that the atmosphere may penetrate it and the water may carry deep into it any elements of fertility it may hold in solution. No better way has yet been discovered to provide humus than by turning under vegetable growths, the nitrogenous growths like clover, alfalfa and peas, being most valuable for that purpose, as they furnish not humus only but nitrogen also. And yet harm may be done by turning under too heavy a growth. If the growth turned under is dense enough to ferment and heat the acid is imparted to the soil and its productivity at least for a season may be impaired.

In cultivating the soil man is interfering with nature. The crops he plants, and the way he plants them and stimulates their growth by cultivation, draws unnaturally from nature's storehouse of fertility, and he must make amends by restoring what he takes or he must suffer from the depreciation of his lands.

SPELTZ OR EMMER

Farmers everywhere are interested in forage crops, and as the necessity for growing stock on the farms increases the demand for forage crops, feed crops, will increase. Speltz or emmer is grown quite extensively in the Dakotas, and in other portions of the Nortwest where it is considered quite valuable. We see no reason why it might not be grown with equal profit in any of the northern States. Mr. C. S. Man, of Maple Glen, reports an experiment with it in Pennsylvania:

We drilled it in fair clay loam that the previous year had produced a good crop of corn. The land was well plowed and harrowed and seeded about the middle of April. We applied 300 pounds of phosphate per acre. The 100 pounds of seed, except about four quarts lost by a rent in the bag during the long journey, drilled nearly one and one-half acres. It was cut in dull, threatening weather and openly shocked. Heavy rains followed in succesion, but the emmer dried out nicely, while oats cut the same day under similar conditions had to be unbound and spread out to sun or it would have rotted. The weather continued treacherous, so we hauled the emmer to the barn before thoroughly dry. Oats as tough and damp would have become mow-burned and musted badly, and yet the emmer came out of the mow bright and sweet, and when threshed last winter it yielded over 55 bushels of bright heavy grain, which, when well cleaned, weighs 38 to 40 pounds per bushel. Cattle, horses and poultry eat it greedily and do well on it. They are also fond of the straw.

MILLET AND PEAS

An Iowa farmer gives the Journal of Agriculture his method of raising millet and peas together. We have never tried the combination, but it ought to make an abundant crop of valuable feed. We believe sowing the peas lightly broadcast, following at once with the millet sowed in the same way, then harrowing and rolling would do just as well and save the cultivation mentioned. We have mixed peas and corn, sowing both broadcast at once with excellent results. The feed, however. is liable to be coarser than the peas and millet. Mix three of peas to one of corn, or, if preferred, two of peas to one of corn. Below is the Iowan's method for peas and millet:

The latter part of May I plow the ground, harrow it well and plant the peas in rows about 36 inches apart and about an inch and a half deep. I plow them twice and just after the last plowing, about June 10, I sow the millet by running a one-horse drill between the rows of peas and leaving about six inches on each side of the rows. I usually sow about a peck and a half to an acre, which makes a strip of millet about two feet wide between each row of peas. Just after the millet has completely headed out, I harvest the mixture. I usually mow the hay anl leave it in the field till perfectly wilted. Then I pile it up in small cocks and leave it till thoroughly cured. One need not fear rains or dews as neither the millet nor cow peas is injured by these. As soon as cured I stack it under a shed till I am ready to feed it. This mixture makes a most excellent combination for dairy cattle. Then it keeps the ground in good shape. Millet is very exhaustive on the soil. Owing to its shallow root system, it draws heavily upon the plant food next to the surface. To counteract this the peas gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil, thus the combination keeps up the fertility of soil. The peas sometimes do not grow very large, but there is always enough to make an elegant combination.

IMPROVING SEED CORN

Prof. G. I. Christie of the Purdue Experiment Station is taking quite an interest in the improvement of seed corn. He believes every farmr should have a special seed corn patch. He says:

One way in which every corn grower can do much to improve and maintain the quality in a variety of corn is by planting a seed corn patch. For this patch he should select about twenty-five of the best and most typical ears of corn of the seed to be planted this year. A germination test should be made of each ear in order that no weak ears may be planted. Shell off and discard the small and irregular butt and tip grains. Then shell the ears together and mix thoroughly. At the usual time of planting, plant this corn on the south or west side of the field to be planted with the same variety. This location should be changed if it is near a field planted with another variety. Give this patch usual good cultivation, keeping the ground free of weeds and preserving a loose soil mulch. When the corn is five or six inches high, go through the patch and remove all weak or backward plants. Also when the tassels begin to appear, go through and remove them from all stalks which are either weak, barren, smutted, badly suckered or for other reasons undesirable. When the corn is mature and not later than October 15, the seed should be harvested. Select the seed ears from the strongest stalks with a large leaf development and those bearing the ears four or five feet from the ground, and holding it in a right position.

Through the seed corn patch the farmer can do much to fix a desirable type in his corn and to reduce the number of barren diseased and suckered stalks that appear in his field. It also furnishes him a convenient place from which his seed corn in the fall can be selected and he knows that it is from the best seed that he planted.

MAKING A PASTURE

As lands increase in value such lands as are devoted to pasture must yield the greatest possible value per acre. The old waste field will no longer serve for a pasture. William H. Underwood of Illinois gives the Farm-

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FOR HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

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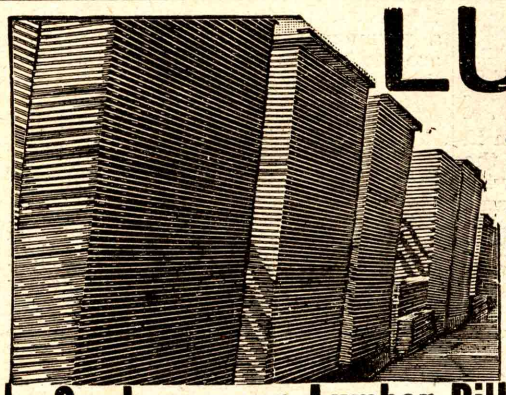

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CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY, 35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO.

ers Voice the following excellent directions for making a profitable pasture:

"To make a good pasture it is very essential that the soil be put in the best possible condition. It is folly to sow tame grass seed on poorly prepared land, and, worse than that, it is a waste of good seed. As the land in question is pretty well run down, it is absolutely necessary to first put on a good application of manure, with a spreader if possible, and then thoroughly incorporate this manure with the soil by the use of a disc harrow, running the disc deeply both ways over the field. After this, a spike-toothed harrow should be run over the field, followed by a planker or roller to make the land level and smooth. If the soil is thus prepared it will be in the finest condition for the reception of the seed.

"From my own practical experience and observation in making a pasture for sheep, I do not believe there is a better mixture of seed to sow on this kind of land than the following combination: Four pounds of mammoth clover, four pounds of common red, two pounds of alsike, eight pounds of timothy, and six pounds of "fancy clean" bluegrass seed. This is for one acre.

"In sowing the seed, it is best to sow it broadcast, going over the field twice, in two directions, using half of the quantity each time, so that an even seeding may be secured. Then the ground should be dragged with a light brush harrow and finally rolled. The use of the roller is very important. The packing of the dirt around the seed insures a higher percentage of germination, and the firming and packing of the surface soil prevents the rapid escape of water and hence less by the drying out of the seedlings."

We would substitute red top for timothy in the above formula.

A GRAIN OF CORN

Few things are more common within the broad circle of our readers than a grain of corn, and we are sure the inquiring minds of our young readers will be glad to study so common a thing technically.

Prof. C. B. Hutchison, of the Missouri experiment station, divides a grain of corn into six parts—the seed coat, the aleurone layer, the white starch, the horny starch, the germ and the tip cap. The seed coat is the outer covering of the grain, and makes the bran when the grain is crushed. Immediately within the seed coat is the aleurone layer, which is the first layer of the grain proper, and is made up of a layer of rather large cubical cells which contain a high percentage of protein. The white starch comprises the larger portion of the grain, and occupies mainly the upper part of the kernel, but extends down and surrounds the germ. The horny starch is found at the sides of the germ, and comprises the flinty portion of the grain; it also contains a high percentage of protein. The germ lies at the center of the side of the kernel next the tip of the ear, and rests in a well-known and distinctly marked groove. It has a creamy appearance, and may be regarded as the "oil can" of the corn. The tip cap fits over the tip of the kernel, and, like a tooth, attaches it to the cob. The germ is the embryo plant, and it is that which, encouraged by the moisture absorbed by the grain when it is planted, bursts into life, and starts the growth of a new plant.

These elements are possessed in different proportion in the different varieties of corn, and upon this proportion depends its value. We trust our young readers will take a grain of corn, dissect it, and locate these different parts. In a future issue we shall tell what it is made of and how it gets its food.

KINDS OF FEED CROPS

Much time and labor and land rentals are lost by not growing the most valuable feed crops that would grow just as well on the land. The nutritive value of feeds is being studied now, so one may know just what he is feeding and how nearly it meets the requirements of the animal to which it is fed.

Feeds rich in protein are always to be desired. Alfalfa, clover, soy beans and field peas are the best feeds of this character, and soil that successfully produces them never fails to pay the rent. Timothy hay, though not so rich in protein as the others named, is still the favorite for horses. It is, of course, supplemented with grain.

IMPROVING THE PASTURE

In the farming sections of the older States, where the cultivated fields crowd the pastures into the smallest possible area, the pastures are very likely to be overstocked, and probably the same land run into pasture for too many successive years. In such cases the ground may become too firmly tramped, and the pasture grasses may be killed out to give place to the hardier and ungrazable weeds, or the grass roots may become so compacted in the overtrodden soil that they can not do their best. In any case the pasture loses its richness and needs renovating.

The first thing recommended in such a case is to top dress the pasture with good manure. Here the manure spreader is a valuable aid, and one the work cannot be done so well without. At first it may seem that to top dress the pasture with manure would be superfluous, but it must be borne in mind that the droppings from the stock are left upon the surface, that they are not spread at all, that the soil is tramped hard, and that the useful elements in the manure either evaporate in the air and are carried away by the winds, or are washed away by the rain water flowing over the surface. Compact earth like trodden pastures are but very slightly penetrated by the surface water. The freezing and thawing of winter is a great helper in this regard, but it still does not save the value of the stock droppings on pasture or uncultivated land. Nor will the top dressing suggested meet any better fate if nothing more is done.

The top dressing, which is supposed to be done in early spring, should be immediately followed by a light but close discing. Both ways is preferable. It is well, then, to go over with a light seeding with mixed grasses. It is quite likely that the old pasture has run almost entirely to a kind of dwarf blue grass, dwarfed by constant close grazing. In such case a sprinkle of mixed seed will improve it wonderfully. Some now recommend harrowing with a very slant-toothed harrow. We do not. It tears too much of the old grass up by the roots. An old-fashioned brush drag is the very best thing with which to treat it. Following the "brush" with a roller will pay for the labor, but it will do very well without that.

Any run-down pasture treated as above becomes a new pasture without the loss of a single season, and is good for several years.

A Valuable Poultry Book

A book that will be read with a great deal of interest on account of the rapid growth of the poultry industry and the prolts to be realized in this field, is Greider's 1908 Catalogue of Poultry and Supplies, prepared by R. H. Greider, the well-knwon poultryman of Rheems, Pa.

This book fully describes the leading breeds of fowls; it gives a chapter on the right way to build poultry houses, with plans and pictures; explains feeding methods, and in addition gives a set of chromo colored pictures of fowls. It is a book that cannot be purchased elsewhere for anything like Mr. Greider's price of 10 cents, postpaid. In fact this just pays the postage. You should write Mr. Greider today and it will come by return mail if you mention UP-TO-DATE.

"He that hires one garden (which he is able to look after) eats birds; he that hires more is eaten by the birds."

We daily see examples of that old proverb, of a man renting 760, 320 or 640 acres, working all day and most of the night, going into debt for his summer necessities, and harvesting just enough to pay his debts and carry him over the winter — simply being eaten by the birds. Let him throw over his big farm, sell his great stock of implements and live stock, buy a few acres near a city and try truck and poultry farming. He will be relieved of the great worry and in the end find himself better off than ever before.

There is being offered near New York and Atlantic City exceptional opportunities for truck farming. If you want more details about this, write to the Daniel Frazier Company, 718 Bailey Building, Philadelphia, Pa., and ask them to send you their free illustrated book.

CANADIAN CROP REPORTS

How One Farmer's Winter Wheat Crop Realized $38 Per Acre in Southern Alberta

Coaldale, Alta., Nov. 19, 1907.

Sir—I beg to say that this year we had 349 acres of grain. The average yield of wheat was 38 bushels per acre and oats 74 bushels. We were offered $1.00 per bushel for wheat and 50 cents for oats, making the acre values for the two crops $38 and $37 respectively.

During the spring of 1906, we hired about 300 acres broken by steam. We put in and harvested 55 acres of grain last year, did the remainder of our breaking, worked up the ground and seeded this year's entire crop, put in 7 acres of alfalfa and 5 acres of garden potatoes, trees, etc., all with one four-horse team. The one team did the work of raising practically 19,000 bushels of grain, worth $12,000.

Yours truly,
W. H. PAWSON, JR.

[Information as to how to reach these districts and all about them can be secured from any agent of the Canadian Government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.—ED.]

The "Chatham" People's New Chicago Office

Every reader of this paper who visits Chicago at any time should take time to call and see the daily demonstratoins being made with the famous "Chatham" Fanning Mill—"Chatham" Incubators and Brooders, and "Chatham" Fireless Cookers at the new offices that have been opened by the manufacturers — Manson Campbell Company, whose U. S. factory is at 171 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

These Chicago offices are at 45 Exchange Ave., right at the gate or entrance to the Stock Yards, and a postal with your name and address written there will promptly bring you a free catalog telling all about any of the above articles if you say which ones you are interested in.

Bill Galloway, 509 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Ia., has just sent us his new manure spreader catalog. It goes into detail as to the construction of his machines. It tells just how they are made, the material used and the plan upon which they are built. Besides this he gives valuable information every farmer should know. He tells it in such a friendly way that you can't help being interested. Write for it today. It's perfectly free. A postal will do.

P. & O. CULTIVATORS

As the cultivating season will soon be on it will be a matter of some interest to our readers to know that the P. & O. line of Cultivators manufactured by Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill., is the most complete and varied of any line of similar implements made.

The following is a partial list of their Cultivators:

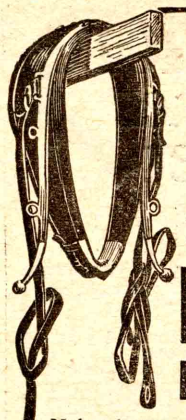
Walking, Riding, Combined Riding and Walking, Double Row; about twenty-five different styles, each of which can be equipped with all styles of gangs and attachments. In addition to these there are many special styles, such as Disc, Listing, Beet, Orchard, One Horse and Garden.

The P. & O line has been on the market for two-thirds of a century, and its steady and ever increasing growth is the highest testimonial of its merit.

These lines are carried in stock at nearly forty branches and distributing houses in all parts of the country. Write them for their booklet, No. 41, and mention this paper.

Remarkable Growth of a Fence Concern

Although comparatively a new concern in the business, the Ward Fence Co., Box 821, Decatur, Ind., is today, perhaps, the largest manufacturer of ornamental wire, wrought iron and steel picket, and Don't Rust farm and poultry fencing in the country. No investment on a property brings greater returns or adds more to the appearance than an ornamental fence, and the small cost is offset at once by the increase in the property value. To properly describe their various kinds of fences the company has issued several catalogs. Two catalogs illustrate ornamental fences, the prices of which range from eight cents a foot up. Ornamental wire fencing is shown in catalog "C," and ornamental iron fencing in No. 20 A. "Don't Rust" diamond mesh farm and poultry fence, a splendid fence for general use, is told of in Catalog 57, while the "Don't Rust" square mesh farm fence is described in No. 140. The makers will cheerfully send you prices and catalogs of the lines you are interested in, on request. Their advertisement in this paper is worth noting.



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Makes harness strong because it keeps it *alive*—prevents sweat and wet from rotting it—makes it look and wear like new. You ought to use it.

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I don't ask a **penny** unless my scale proves to be **exactly as represented. Because of** these things, give me a chance to sell you.

I make the **best of** all kinds. You can have my "Reasons Why You Should Own a Scale," by writing

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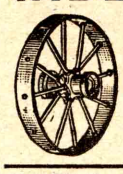

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Get the Empire Book

Examine the quality line of cream separators and learn what the Empire name on a separator and what the Guaranty back of it means to you. Write Today.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.
Bloomfield, N. J.
Western Office: Chicago, Ill.

THIS
O.I.C.
SOW WEIGHED 932 LBS. AT 23 MONTHS OLD
IONIA GIRL

I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U. S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan. "How to Make Money from Hogs."

C. S. Benjamin, 26 State Bank Bldg., Portland, Mich.

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle, delivered with full directions. Book 5-C, free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.

W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 102 Monmouth St. Springfield, Mass

PILLING CATTLE INSTRUMENTS

Pilling Milk Fever Outfit for air treatment recommended by U. S. Agricultural Dept., price $3.00. Silver Milk Tubes 50c; Teat Bistoury $1.50; Teat Opener 75c; Cattle Trocar for Bloat $1.50; Capon Tools, Poultry Instruments, Horse and Cattle Syringes. All Pilling instruments are of fine quality—none better. Full directions. Write today for free book, "Cow Troubles."

EASY TO USE.

G. P. PILLING & SON CO.,
2256 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DEATH TO HEAVES! NEWTON'S
HEAVE AND COUGH CURE

GUARANTEED

A Remedy for Wind and Throat troubles. 25 years in use proves its worth for heaves and chronic cough. $1.00 per can. We also make a 50c can for Colds, Acute Coughs, Distemper, Worm Expeller, Blood Purifier and **grand conditioner** for horses badly run down, but it does not contain enough to cure heaves. All dealers or sent direct, express prepaid. **Send for booklet.**

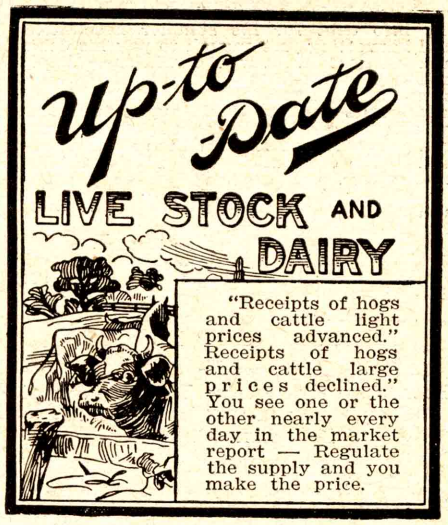
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

FARM TELEPHONES
Direct from Factory to You.
Over 12 years successful use everywhere and an Iron Clad guarantee protect buyers of "Central" phones. Not in the Trust. Makers of reliable goods at correct prices. Write for FREE 60 Page Instruction Book.
CENTRAL TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC CO.
Rural Desk C, St. Louis, Mo. or Dallas, Tex.

SAW MILLS

All sizes. Most work with least power and smallest crews. All latest improvements. Also Edgers, Trimmers, Planers, Shingle and Lath Mills, Cut-off and Rip Saws, Feed Mills, etc. Send for fine free catalogue.

American Saw Mill Mach'y Co.,
136 Hope Street, Hackettstown, N. J.
637 Engineering Bldg., New York City.



CHANGE OF SUPPLY

On western range's broad expanse,
Once countless herds were seen to feed;
But now from older, smaller manse,
Must come the meat for human need.

LIVE STOCK ON THE FARMS

There is no doubt but the live stock interest on the farms is on the increase. The immense heads upon the ranges in the West a few years ago discouraged the growing of live stock as a market proposition on the farms. But the ranges are not so great a competitor of the farms as they used to be. The ranges themselves are not what they formerly were. Constant and excessive grazing has impaired they richness, and settlements have crowded them into smaller compass. The demand for meat stuffs has increase rather than diminished, and what the diminishing production of the ranges fails to supply must be made up from the farms. This demand upon the farms must constantly increase, and farmers may safely broaden their plans for the production of live stock. It is well even for consumers that this is so, for the fact that farm lands are too high priced to be devoted extensively to pasture is a guarantee that what pasturing is done will be of the richest kind, and that the flock brought up on expensive feeds, will necessarily be pushed to the earliest possible maturity, and will go to market in far better condition and make much better meat than range stock can posibly do. It only remains for farmers to get in position so they will not market their stuff in competition with each other. When farmers reach a point of producing the best stuff in the shortest period of time, and then market only to supply the demand at steady and equitable prices, the golden age of agriculture and stock raising will be here. And it could be brought on in a single season if stockmen would.

PERCENTAGE OF FAT IN CREAM

A reader wishes to know what percentage of actual fat should be in good cream. One-third pure fat is very high grade cream, and not many separators will make it so. Thirty per cent of fat is rich cream, richer than the average, but it is well to have it so, and the separator should be so speeded as to make the cream about that grade. It reduces the bulk of the cream and makes it easier to handle and transport, and it leaves behind a larger quantity of skim milk.

KEEP YOUR TEMPER

It is better to have an even, good temper than a big bank account. A hasty temper is a curse to any man or woman. It can be controlled just as any other emotion and we owe it to ourselves and friends to see that our own temper is kept under sway. Friendship is often killed by bad temper, and our digestion is sadly impaired by this ugly passion.

HOGS FOR PROFIT

Live stock conditions indicate that hog raising is to be a profitable business. There seems to be an increasing demand for pork, as there very certainly is an increased consumption of bacon. This may be owing more to the scarcity of other meats than to an increasing fondness for hog meat, but the effect on the demand and the price is the same. It is said that sheep production has fallen off about thee million head annually during the last thirty years, or a total reduction during that time of about 93,000,000 head. While this has naturally made sheep higher, it has left a deficit in the meat supply to be made up with pork and bacon.

The point is to make the pork as cheaply as possible. This points to pastures, full feed and rapid maturity. It used to be thought that hogs could not be made ready for market until they were from a year and a half to two years old. Now they are brought to two hundred or more pounds at from eight to ten months old. But it must not be attempted altogether on costly feeds. Hog pastures need not be expensive, but hogs need be changed from one pasture to another occasionally. Clover and blue grass make excellent early pasture; and we know nothing better than white clover which grows so nearly spontaneous in most of the Mississippi Valley States. Cow peas are good, and alfalfa perhaps is best of all where it can be grown successfully. Hogs having the run of such pastures that can be changed every few weeks, will grow rapidly, and require very little grain feed until time to get them ready for market. Pigs farrowed in March or April, and pushed on pastures through the spring and summer with only enough grain to keep them at their bst, ought to be ready to go on full feed in October, and be marketed in November at 200 to 300 pounds, bringing more clear money than any other farm animal.

THE TRUTH ABOUT IT

A wise old cow
Surveyed a plow
At which her friend, the mare, was pulling,
And moo-ed a word
The equine heard,
Which sounded like "I think you're fooling."
"Yes, I know,"
The mare said low,
"But wait till the day is ending,
And then you'll be
A fool like me,
Your sweet milk in pail descending.
Yes, help the man
The best we can
Is proved to be our daily mission;
But sure as fate,
Says UP-TO-DATE,
Man ought to treat us with compassion."

HOG PARASITES

Unless hog pens, especially their sleeping quarters, are kept clean, the hogs may become lousy. Mr. T. S. Coker, of Hamilton county, Illinois, has adopted a very simple but effective plan of riddin hogs of this pest. Hogs infested with lice rub a great deal. Mr. Coker sets a few stout stakes in their pen or pasture. Growing bushes answer every purpose if there are any. The body of these he wraps to the height of about two feet with rags; woolen ones being the better kind. These he ties with a strong twine, and saturates with coal oil every day or two. In rubbing, the hogs apply the remedy to themselves, and it is needless to say they wil apply exactly "where it will do the most good," for they naturally rub where the lice are most actively at work. They will be rid of the pest in a surprisingly short time.

Wood ashes, coal slack, or small coal, trown upon their feeding place, so that they will eat some of it, will keep hogs free of internal worms. They will eat charcoal or small lumps of stone coal as eagerly as they will eat grains of corn, and it is very good for them.

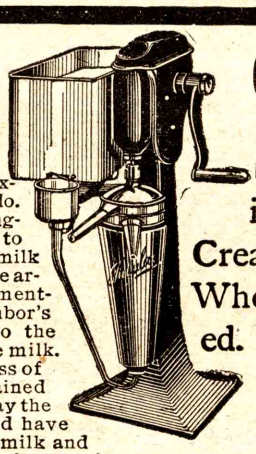
To Make Harness Last

Harness oil serves an important purpose in stable economy. Every one knows how a water-soaked shoe hardens, and how much more liable it is to crack or wear through when in that condition. It is just so with a harness. The leather and making may be the best, but continued use in all weathers—wind, rain, sun and cold—tend to harden and dry out the leather and leave it without "life" or elasticity.

If a harness is kept soft—the pores filled with Eureka Harness Oil—it will go through daily service under the most trying weather conditions and last very much longer than it otherwise would.

When a harness is cleaned, an application of Eureka Oil makes it pliable—soft as a glove, tough as new leather. In point of fact—barring wear on the stitching—just as good for looks and actual service as a new harness.

Tubular Gained $30 More in a Month, for Cream Alone, than Whole Milk Yielded. Hauling and Time Losses Also Saved.



In February a certain man wished to try an experiment with a Tubular separator He wanted to know by actual test exactly what the Tubular would do.

He had no cows so he arranged with a dairyman neighbor to make the experiment with the milk from the dairy of the latter. The arrangement was for the experimenter to skim the milk at the neighbor's dairy, and the cream to go to the creamery instead of the whole milk.

The dairy owner feared a loss of cream in this way, and so bargained that the experimenter was to pay the difference between what would have been obtained for the whole milk and the money actually received for the cream.

At the end of the month Mr. Dairyman was surprised to find that the cream had returned him $30 more money than the factory would have allowed him for the whole milk.

Sequel—Next day the dairyman and two neighbor dairymen each bought a Tubular separator. and then hired a man out of employment to kick them because for years they had been throwing away $30 per month in ignorance of what a Tubular would do for them, though the opportunity to try a Tubular in their own dairies was always open to them.

If you haven't a Tubular you can gain profitable knowledge by a test similar to above; and money profits twice a day after you put the Tubular in your dairy. Write for Catalog No. 136.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY,
West Chester, Penna.

Toronto, Ont. San Francisco, Calif. Chicago, Ill.

DEHORN THE CALVES

Dehorning is now almost universal among stockraisers. Cutting off the well grown horns seems like a barbarous act, and it is. But the gain to the animal itself justifies the seeming barbarity. Nature seems to have provided a defensive weapon for all it created. What was capable of fighting was given something to fight with, and that which could not fight was given a protection of color or something else to save it from its enemies.

The horn is the defensive weapon of the bovine species, as well as of some others. In the wild state among animals of prey, and where every beast seemed to be the enemy of every other, such means of protection was indispensable. But in civiiization it is not so. The cow no longer has any enemies but those of its own species, and if all are alike disarmed, peace necessarily takes the place of war.

It is all right, therefore, to dehorn. But the most merciful time to destroy the horn is in the calf, and it can be done easily then, and almost entirely without pain. But it must be done early, the earlier the better. The calf should not be more than a few days old. Get a stick of caustic potash, which may be obtained at any drug store. Dip one end in water and rub thoroughly with it the horn button, or the place where the horn is to grow. Rub until the hair comes off, and even if it bleeds some the operation is all the more certain. Some recommend more than one treatment, but we have never failed in a single treatment, though it must be done thoroughly. Caustic potash burns or crisps the skin when moistened, and as a protection for the fingers, the end held should be wrapped in paper or some other substance to prevent the potash from coming in contact with them. It may be handled with impunity when perfectly dry. It absorbs moisture when exposed for any length of time. Hence to save what is left after treatment, it should be put in a small bottle and tightly corked.

In case of failure to treat the calf until the horn has started but before it has become fixed to the bones of the head, it may be easily removed with a sharp pointed knife, or a gouge made for that purpose. After that the saw or clipper is the alternative.

Department of Elevators and Warehouses

If you are thinking of building an elevator or warehouse send us the news. If a meeting has been called, send place and date. If you have built or have decided to build, send description, cost, capapcity, officers, manager, etc., and we will print in this column free of charge. Photograph or drawings with descriptions are particularly solicited.

PROSPECTUS OF "THE DURANGO FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE MILLING ELEVATOR AND MERCHANTILE CO. Durango, Colorado.

The agricultural lands of La Plata County, Colorado, and adjacent counties thereto having been demonstrated to be productive in the growing and raising of wheat and other small grains.

As conditions exist at the present time, local dealers of flour send to the San Luis Valley for a considerable portion of their stock of flour and pay practically the same rates or prices for flour there as they do for the flour produced from local wheat. To this is added the freight of 45 cents per hundred pounds from point of shipment to Durango. The flour from the San Luis Valley is sold at a profit. This forty--five cents freight charged from the San Luis Valley or the 55 cent freight charge for flour from Denver, should act as a protective tariff to the local farmers; but under the same manner the "Flour Trust" pays for local flour and sells Denver, San Luis Valley and local flour, a greater portion of this 45 and 55 cent tariff goes into the pocket of the trust. It is the object of the company to be formed to get farmers interested and working together and endeavor to put this protective tariff of 45 and 55 cents into the pockets of the local farmers. If this can be done, the farmer can realize a greater profit for his produce than under present conditions and be able to get rid of his debts and be even with the world. It is not how much you can raise in the way what you have to sell.

To encourage farmers to produce a greater diversity of crops and furnish a good home market for such grain and produce, it is the desire and intention of the subscribers hereto to organize and incorporate a flour mill company with a capital stock of *Twenty-five Thousand Dollars* ($25,000), divided into 2500 shraes of $10 each, under the corporate name and title of "The Durango Farmers Co-operative Milling, Elevator & Mercantile Company"; located at or near Durango, Colorado, with the following as some of its principal purposes and objects:

First:—To create and furnish the farmer with a steady and good home market for his grain.

Second:—To enable the farmer to have a voice in fixing and determining the selling price of his grain.

Third:—To encourage the farmers in the raising of grain by giving them market therefor at their home door.

Fourth:—To operate a flour mill and feed mill so as to supply flour and feed produced from grain and feed raised by the local farmer to the local markets.

Fifth:—To conduct a flour and feed store for the sale and handling of flour and feed in the usual course of retail and wholesale trade.

Sixth:—To make farmers to be independent of the grain and flour trust now operating in the La Plata County, Colorado and adjacent counties.

Seventh:—To enable the farmer to exchange his grain for flour and grist and know that he will receive a fair exchange as to weights.

Eighth:—To enable the farmer to secure a just and equare deal as to weight for whatever wheat and other grain or feed he may have to sell.

Ninth:—To enable farmers to receive for their wheat a price commensurate with the selling price of flour.

Tenth:—To enable local farmers to cultivate their land and sell his crops at prices which assure them a profit.

Are you with us on this proposition? If so, sign up for the stock in agreement herewith submitted and by so doing you will be doing something for yourself and be protecting your own interests.

The members at Eckman, **N. D.**, are agitating the matter of building an elevator. —W. J. McConnell, Sec.

Haven't you had about enough of the rust-quick kind of fence? We are of the opinion that there are just as good fences made today as ever before. We have in mind a company that has advertised with us for years. They claim to use the old process of galvanizing, the best grade of spelter and that their fence will last for years. Their claims are so broad we certainly would have heard from some of our subscribers if their fence was faulty in any way. Their catalog is the largest of the kind published and is full of useful information. We request all needing fence to write for their free catalog. Mention UP-TO-DATE and address Kitselman Brothers, Box 289, Muncie, Ind. See their "ad" elsewhere in this issue.

Write C. H. A. Dissinger & Bro., Wrightsville, Pa., for their catalog of gasoline engines. They offer a most serviceable and reliable 2½ H. P. engine for only $60. A postal brings their catalog by return mail.

Ignorance Is the Real Name of Accident

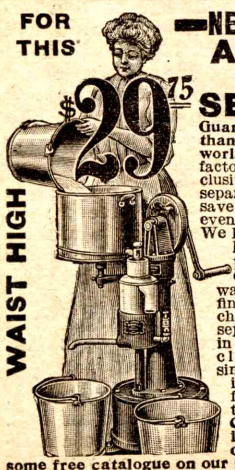
One hundred persons killed and fourteen hundred wounded last Fourth of July by "accidental" gun and pistol shots.

It is very significant that only twelve of these "accidents" happened in the South, where almost everybody is familiar with the use of firearms.

Every parent should have the 160-page book on firearms which the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., of Chicopee Falls, Mass., will send to anyone who will send 5 cents in stamps to pay the postage. That free book tells all about rifles and shotguns and pistols and ammunition and how to care for the firearms, and how to arrange for target practice; and it explains the proper firearms for boys and girls, and for the different kinds of game. You will learn from it that the Stevens Co. have provided the best and most accurate and safest and nicest firearms of all kinds, at the lowest possible price.

M. M. Johnson, the Incubator Man, was again elected president of the Nebraska State Poultry Association. The old saying that we can judge a man by the way his neighbors like him is a good way to pass judgment. Johnson and his "Old Trusty" Incubator seem to have made friends on the expansion order, beginning among his neighbors at Clay City, Neb., and expanding until his goods are known in every corner of the earth among poultry raisers.

FOR THIS



—NEW LOW DOWN—
AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

$29.75

WAIST HIGH

Guaranteed to skim closer than any separator in the world. Sold direct from the factory. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America. You save all agents', dealers' and even mail order house profits. We have the most liberal **30 DAYS' TRIAL**, freight prepaid offer. Write for it today. Our new low down, waist high separator is the finest, highest quality machine on the market; no other separator compares with it in close skimming, ease of cleaning, easy running, simplicity, strength or quality. Our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN machine. We can ship immediately. **Write for our great offer and handsome free catalogue on our new waist high model. Address, Box 1105,**

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

THE BEST CREAM SEPARATOR

AND THE DIFFERENCE IN CREAM SEPARATOR ADVERTISING

—o—

All separator advertisements seem very much alike to the average reader, who is at a loss what to make of them and how best to attempt guessing which may be the best machine, where all claim to be the best and all appear to be about everyhing that could be asked for.

THE EXPLANATION AND THE SOLUTION ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DE LAVAL AND OTHER CREAM SEPARATOR ADVERTISING.

The De Laval Company has always stuck to the old fashioned plan of having its advertising written in its own offices, by the men who make and sell its machines and have been doing so for years, and who know no more about advertising than to describe as simply and best they can the merit and efficiency of the machines they offer to the public.

Practically every other separator concern of any consequence has its advertising composed and in a great part "invented" by professional agencies and hired advertising writers, located in the big cities, who could not themselves tell the difference in looks between a cream separator and a corn sheller, and who take up the advertising of everything that comes to them, from needles to automobiles, for anybody able to pay for their services, just as does the lawyer for any client who comes along, whether the case is good or bad and the client right or wrong.

It is up to these professional composers of prose, poetry, fiction and romance in an advertising way, and the professional artists who work with them in illustrating their productions and putting them into showy and attractive shape, with their wide knowledge of what "takes" with the public generally, to claim the utmost their prolific brains can evolve for the separators they are retained to advertise.

What these professionalists all do know, or are at any rate first told, of cream separators is that the DE LAVAL machines and the advertising descriptive of the DE LAVAL machines are the ESTABLISHED STANDARDS by which their advertising productions must be measured, and MUST ENLARGE upon in some way, or else they will stand little show of drawing any business for their patrons.

As a result, the biggest advertising claims are frequently made for the poorest and trashiest separators. The biggest advertising done and the biggest claims made are by jobbing and "mail order" concerns who don't even make their own separators at all, but simply buy them where they can buy them cheapest, and who are almost invariably selling a machine which has already proved a business failure once or twice before under a different name and different coat of paint.

When the DE LAVAL claim was justly made of saving $10.- per cow every year for its users one of the poorest and cheapest separators ever produced put out a claim of saving $15.- in the same way, and since then another has come along and made it $20.- The next may as likely make it $25.-

BUT IT IS THE MACHINE AND NOT THE ADVERTISING THAT SKIMS MILK POORLY OR PERFECTLY AND LASTS TWO YEARS OR TWENTY YEARS AFTER THE BUYER HAS PUT HIS MONEY INTO IT, AND THAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE DE LAVAL AND OTHER CREAM SEPARATORS, SMALL AS THE DIFFERENCE MAY SEEM IN THE ADVERTISING CLAIMS MADE.

The 1908 DE LAVAL catalogue—to be had for the asking—is an educational text book of separator facts, of interest to all who read and think for themselves.

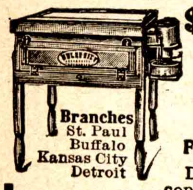
—o—

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. MADISON STREET
CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 FILBERT ST.
PHILADELPHIA
DRUMM & SACRAMENTO STS
SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:
74 Cortlandt Street
NEW YORK

173-177 WILLIAM STREET
MONTREAL
14 & 16 PRINCESS STREET
WINNIPEG
107 FIRST STREET
PORTLAND, OREG.



Branches
St. Paul
Buffalo
Kansas City
Detroit

$7.15 Buys the Best **120-EGG Incubator** ever made

Freight Prepaid East of Rockies

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery; self-regulating. Best 100 chick hot-water Brooder, $4.35. Both ordered together, $11.00. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** No machines at any price are better. Write for our book today or send price now and save waiting.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 79, Racine, Wis.

Get Old Trusty

Incubator, for sure results. Simplest. Runs and pays for itself.

40, 60, 90 Days' Trial

Freight prepaid. 75 per cent or better hatches guaranteed. Get Johnson's direct offer and FREE POULTRY BOOK—300 pictures—176 pages.

M. M. JOHNSON
Clay Center, Neb.

FRESH EGGS 12¢ A DOZEN

Buy fresh eggs now at 12 cents a dozen, put them up in Wright Egg Preservative, and sell them next winter at 40 cents a dozen. They will be just as fresh then as when put up. Write for full particulars to-day. We will prove just what we say. Agents wanted.

White-Thomas Co., Dept. C, Rochester, N.Y.

GREIDER'S FINE Poultry Catalogue

for 1908 is larger and better than ever. Tells all about pure-bred poultry and **illustrates 60 varieties.** Contains **10 beautiful chromos** of leading breeds—pretty enough to frame. Tells of best Louse Killer, how to cure diseases, make money. Only 10c postpaid. Send to-day for a copy.

B. H. GREIDER, Rheems, Pa.

I. R. I. R.

IRVINGTON RHODE ISLAND REDS

The best all-round poultry for farmers to raise is the Irvington strain of

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Reds are hardy, good large size and make excellent table fowls. They lay with the best of "laying" varieties, often begin to lay at six months. 200 eggs per year.

FARMERS CANNOT AFFORD

to raise mixed and inferior chickens. Make more money with the best. Same expense for feed—same care and the result is more eggs and "fries" at a good price if you have Irvington Reds. Either Rose Comb or Single Comb $1.50 per 15; $7.00 per 100,

IRVINGTON POULTRY YARDS, IRVINGTON, IND.

Start This Summer

to protect your cows and horses from flies. Every farmer who uses

FLY-FUMA

increases his profits. Cows give more and richer milk; stand still while milking. Cures sores. Harmless to man or beast. **Free** with first order a 50c Electric sprayer. Quart 35c, gallon $1.00, 5-gallon can $4.00. Made and sold by

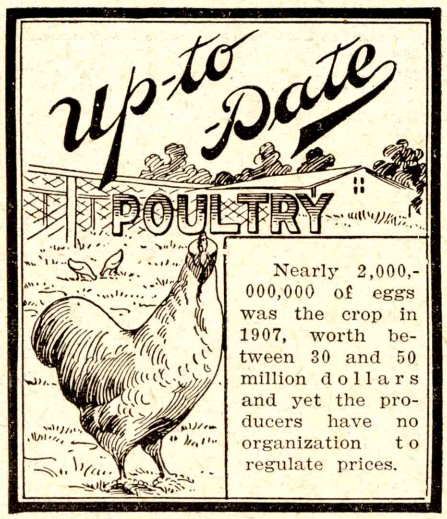
O. K. SEED STORE
Indianapolis, Ind.
Dealers Write for Prices.

F. McGavock, Nashville, Tenn., writes: "I used *Fly-Fuma* last year on 50 cows in dairy with perfect success. The cows like it. One man with Electric Sprayer will go over the entire herd in ten minutes. By using night and morning the cows are not troubled with flies at all. I also use it on horses with fine results and found it one of the best things for sore shoulders and all harness galls I ever saw. I used *Fly-Fuma* on dogs for fleas and on chickens for lice with perfect results."

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM?

An advertisement in the Business Exchange will carry your message into 200,000 farm homes. Thousands want to buy a farm. The cost is moderate—only 5c a word each insertion. Try it.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis



Nearly 2,000,000,000 of eggs was the crop in 1907, worth between 30 and 50 million dollars and yet the producers have no organization to regulate prices.

POULTRY AND PROSPERITY

The little flock that scratch to live,
Is larger than the herds afield—
The income that the poultry give,
Is greater than the pastures yield.

LITTLE TALKS

It is a fact that the income derived from poultry in the United States exceeds that from live sock, from any one, or even two, of the farm crops, or from the gold mines. We are familiar with many localities where the people could scarcely live if it were not for poultry. But poultry is so common that little thought is given it, and less attention is paid to it as a rule than to any other important productive interest. If the care, attention and expense were bestowed upon poultry that is given other things there is no telling what effect it might have upon rural prosperity. There is yet an unsupplied demand for all poultry products.

Laying hens may be overfed, especially with grain and other fat producing feed. Poultry must have grit, lime (in some form,) some meat, and an abundance of water, which should always be fresh and clean. That these are seldom furnished fowls that run at large is no proof that they can do without it; they gather it from their ranges, insects playing an important part in the supply.

While laying hens may be fed too much, growing chicks cannot and yet they should be fed in such a way as to induce them to do some scratching for exercise and development. It is now well understood that the sooner anything can be brought to market in good condition the greater the profit. Hence young things of all kinds intended for market should be fed judiciously with all they can profitably consume . This applies to poultry as well as to pigs and calves.

If so situated that the poultry cannot have a very large range, or cannot run to cultivated ground, it pays well to have a plot plowed or spaded for their special benefit. They will work in it industriously, and fowls do not work for play; they are getting what pays them.

Fowls, especialy hens with young chicks, will go under shelter when it rains. Therefore, there should be plenty of shelter in the main runs. Small boxes inverted, and with openings at one side for them to go in easily, are good for such a purpose. The boxes should be scattered about over the runs. Always place them on the highest ground, and have the openings opposite the direction from which the blowing rain storms are most likely to come. It is well to weight the boxes down where winds are sometimes severe.

Let us say a word about the kind of poultry grown on the farm. We do not care to urge any particular variety, for all the improved varieties are good—some for one purpose and some for another. The grower must determine what feature he prefers to make a specialty of. But do not be contented with an indifferent, unselected flock. There are excellent, good, indifferent and bad. Select for the best. Always have the very best roosters of their kind.

The old way was to make hens in summer scratch for their living, roost in trees, find water somewhere or do without, take the weather as it comes, hot sunshine, cold rains, wind storms, with no protection from anything. Civilization has got beyond that now, and there is more profit in poultry than there used to be.

Few men like to have geese on the farm, and we are one that don't. Yet we must confess that geese may be raised at a good profit. Feathers are not in such demand as they were a few years ago, but for several years fat young geese have brought a good price. They are hardy and easily raised, though the goslings need protection from heavy, beating rains. A pond is not necessary. In fact, a pond of stagnant water, infested with tadpoles is bad. The goslings soon learn to eat the tadpoles and if they obtain enough of such food it will kill them, even after they have become almost grown and full feathererd.

Speaking of geese leads one to think of ducks. There is a good market demand for ducks, and if properly treated, they get ready for market early. But a duck can eat all the time, or as nearly so as any other fowl or animal. The fact is, the resources of the farm are inexhaustible. No one, man or woman, wirl or boy, need lack something to turn his or her hand to to make money. We are often amazed at farm boys wanting to rush off into some other business, when on the farm more opportunities are offered them than anywhere else in the world.

The boy's a fake
That drops his "stake,"
And thinks he can't live on a farm.
Learn Equity from UP-TO-DATE,
And find life's richest, greatest charm.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION

As the weather grows warmer the temperature needs more watching.

In the middle of the day, it is safe to remove the lamp from the machine if the temperature goes up.

At no time is cooling the eggs more important than in spring or summer hatching.

The idea of running an incubator in a damp cellar on account of moisture is a mistake. It was an old-time theory of no worth.

At first it takes five minutes to cool down the eggs, but as the animal heat grows, toward the end of the hatch, the cooling is apt to require from one to two hours.

Pure air in the incubator room or cellar is imperative; there cannot be pure air where there is dampness.

When incubators are run in a dry place, it is a good idea to sprinkle the floor of the room when the eggs begin to pip.

Drafts of air and direct sunlight must not strike the machines, or it will jeopardize the hatch.

Here is a good test given by an anonymous writer and which seems practical: After placing the thermometer so that it is perfectly level, open the doors and ventilators, place a lighted candle inside, close the door carefully, test the amount of air inside by gradually closing ventilators just sufficiently to keep the candle burning. If it flickers, there is not enough air and the ventilators should be opened just a little more or just enough to keep the candle burning. Test this for about ten minutes before starting the hatch, and remove before putting in the eggs.

The lack of oxygen is the chief cause of poor hatches and weak chicks. Oxygen is necessary for the embryo after it begins to breathe.

When the hatch is over, allow the chicks in the incubator for 36 to 48 hours, so that they will become strong, they will require no food nor water during this time.

One and two-year-old hens furnish the best eggs for hatching. Badly shaped eggs should be rejected.

Do not fuss with the machine. Tampering does more harm than good. Use good common sense and watch the thermometer. Closely follow the instructions as given by the incubator manufacturer.

INCUBATOR CHICKS

Annie Hoffarth tells the Farmer's Voice how she treats incubator chicks, and her way is so near to nature and so well told, that we give it to Our Up-to-Date People:

The chicks are taken from the incubator as fast as they hatch and get thoroughly dry, and are placed in flannel-lined receptacles.

In doing this I save them from being weakened from the heat, and lack of fresh air, which would be the case if left in the machine until the hatch was finished.

The brooder is kept in a room in the 90 degrees or more, and when all the chicks are out they are placed in the brooder.

A newspaper has been spread on the brooder floor and covered with some kind of chaff, as the paper is too slick for the baby chicks to stand up without the chaff.

The brooder is kept in a room in the house if the hatch comes off in cool weather, and an old quilt is folded and placed on the cover of the brooder.

This lessens the amount of oil necessary to keep the heat up to the right temperature.

A 25-cent thermometer registers the temperature, and assures me that it is just right, leaving no room for guesswork.

If the weather is cool, I have a fire in the room where the brooder is kept, as I have an unlimited supply of firewood, which is cheaper than kerosene. A warm room calls for less heat inside the brooder.

When the chicks need feeding, a paper is spread in front of the brooder, enclosed by the wire provided for that purpose, and wheat bran scattered over it.

The drinking fountains are filled and placed in this little run, the brooder door opened and the chicks let out.

Soft sandstones have been crushed with a hammer to provide coarse sand and a pie-pan full of warmed sand is placed in readiness.

The chicks seem to know by instinct that sand should be a part of their diet, as they will begin picking at it first of all, and a brood of 75 will consume a pint or more every morning until several weeks old.

A spoonful of dry-rolled oats is sprinkled around for the chicks to eat, and after a short play time they are again put in the brooder, and looked at often until the temperature is up to the right point, 90 to 95 degrees.

When the chicks are comfortable they will all spread over the floor of the brooder and sleep with their little beaks resting on the floor.

Should you raise the lid to take a peep at them, they will raise their heads with a sleepy twitter, as if protesting against being disturbed.

If their brooder is not warm enough for comfort, they will huddle up together and keep up a shivering, plaintive twitter that is soon recognized by their caretaker.

Again, if the brooder gets too warm for comfort, they are restless, but seldom make any noise. If the heat is too high for any length of time, it injures the chicks.

My brooder, being a hot-air brooder, I have only to raise the lid slightly for a short time, and all is well.

EGGS AND EGG FARMING

The male bird has no influence over egg production.

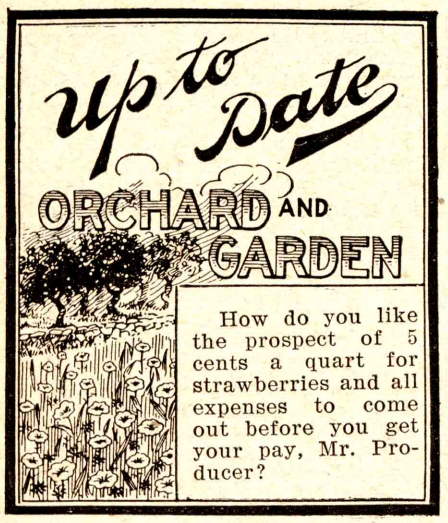
As the ovum or yolk of the egg out male birds as with them, for the egg actually is half developed before fertilization takes place.

As the ovum or yoke of the egg becomes ripe it drops away from the bunch, which is attached to the backbone of the hens, and falls into the mouth of the oviduct, when it is immediately fertilized. Development begins before fertilization and this being so, development must become complete, and at the same time whether fertilization takes place or not.

Double-yolked eggs are due to the hen becoming over-prolific, two yolks dropping from the bunch of ova instead of one; too stimulating food will often cause this, or if the bird be over-fat, which may hinder the ovum passing through the oviduct or egg tube until another ovum drops and passes it on; these unite, and the result is a double-yolked egg.

In a new-laid egg the air space is no longer than a ten-cent piece; in a week it becomes the size of a nickel; and on account of the shell of the egg being porous the contents evaporate, and the air space consequently enlarges, soon becoming as large as a fifty-cent piece. Preserved eggs can often be detected in this way.

Milk will work no two days alike. The same may be said about an egg. The changes may be due to the condition of the weather, food, or physical condition of the hen.



THE ROSE

Dame nature sought to give a prize
That all her beauties would disclose,
And taking all beneath the skies,
She gave it up, and made a rose.

IN THE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN

After the tomato plants are staked up so they will no longer trail upon the ground, lettuce may be sowed among them, and afford a fresh supply throughout most of the summer. Turnips or radishes may also be planted around the tomato plants, after the tomatoes need no further cultivation.

To save special plants from cutworms, thin strips of wood, or even pastboard, may be pressed an inch or two into the earth around the plant, remaining about an inch above the surface, forming a small box around the plant. The worm will neither work under it nor crawl over it. In setting cabbage or tomato plants wrap leaves of any kind around the stems.

Wood ashes is valuable on ground that is to grow cabbage, onions or potatoes. It is best not to grow cabbage twice on the same ground.

Bunch or bush beans, dwarf peas and early beets, lettuce and radishes should occupy a single plot of ground, because they all come off about the same time, and the ground may then be planted to something else.

Late cabbage may be planted in the early beet and radish rows. As the beets and radishes are used, put in cabbage plants. Many vegetables may thus be made to follow others, and both work and ground saved. It is a mistake to make the farm garden too large; it makes only that much more room for weeds.

Pie plant needs deep, rich soil, and it should have a place in every farm garden. It is healthful in any way it is used.

Celery is another healthful plant. It is used only as a relish, and is said to be good for nervous people. It is not so difficult to grow as is generally thought.

The lima bean is another useful but neglected vegetable. Try the large bush limas, and you will find them profitable.

Never let the weeds get ahead of you in the garden. It is not difficult to keep them constantly in check; but it is a task to get ahead of them once they get a good start.

In life's progression you are late,
If you don't read UP-TO-DATE.

FLOWERS IN SMALL SPACE

To have an abundance of flowers in a small space, first plant the tall growing, profuse blooming kind. Gladiolus and dahlias are good for such purpose. Then plant those of dwarf or low habit all around them in the same bed. Verbenas and petunias are good. Thus a single bed of small dimensions may yield an abundance of bright flowers during the entire season. The weeds will mostly be smothered out, but should any appear, they can be pulled without injurying the plants, if done as soon as they show themselves.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING PEACH

When in full bloom there are few more beautiful trees than the common peach. The beauty soon disappears, however, and then we, more or less impatiently, wait for the ripened fruit.

But there is a double-flowering peach, Prunus Davidiana, that yields the palm of floral beauty to few other trees. It is a native of the Orient, China and Japan, but is entirely hardy in the central latitude of the United States. It resembles the common peach in habit of growth, but the leaves are smaller and the branches slender and willow-like. The blossoms, which open very early, in advance of almost any other flowering shrub or tree in this country, are pink and white, double, and slightly fragrant. They are borne in the greatest possible profusion on branches of the previous season's growth. Coming out when all other trees are bare and leafless, it is a most attractive sight.

PLANTING A TREE

The following, which we find in the Farmers Voice, is about as good as anything we have seen on the subject:

"In the first place a deep, spacious hole should be dug in soil that is conducive to the tree's growth. It is useless to put the tree in a soil or location where it will not receive proper nourishment. Death or a scrub tree will be the inevitable result. It is also a good plan to pour a bucketful of well-rotted manure in the bottom of the hole, even if the soil is fairly fertile. This will make the growth more rapid and the life more vigorous. Spread some of the soil over the manure before setting the tree in . When the tree is placed into the hole, the roots should spread out well. Never bunch or twist them up together, and be careful to cut away all broken roots with a sharp knife. Set the tree at the depth it stood before it was removed from the earth at the nursery. As soon as two or three inches of dirt are thrown over the roots, pour in water, that the earth may settle well around and between the roots. Pile the dirt up around the trunk of the tree, for it will settle some the first rain, besides it also helps to brace the tree on windy days.

"To keep away mice and rabbits and prevent borers, wrap the body of the tree with paper. If the young tree is exposed to the ravages of stock, drive stakes about it and box it in. It pays to do all necessary things at one time. Neglect may rob a farmer of a good orchard and lose him money."

TO PROTECT FORESTS FROM FIRES

The following, which comes to use from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, speaks of a movement of very great importance to the material interests of the country:

"One of the most important economic movements of the day about which the general public has yet learned little is the concerted action of owners of timber in different parts of the country in organizing associations to protect their holdings from fire. In the Pacific Northwest, the Washington Forest Fire Association has just elected officers at Seattle and begun work for the year with 3,000,000 acres under its care. The plans include a system of patrol by rangers resembling the work done by the United States Forest Service in guarding against and extinguishing fires.

"Organizations of similar kind and for a like purpose are at work in Oregon and Idaho. In the latter State, a portion of the expense is borne by taxation and paid from the State treasury. A western railroad company which holds large tracts of timber has taken steps to guard its property from fire, and during the short time that its plans have been in operation, it has met with most encouraging success.

"Similar work is being done on the other side of the continent. Forest owners in Maine have gone to work in the same systematic way to control the forests' great enemy, fire. Like organizations are found in other parts of the country, showing how fully it is now realized that protection against fire is of the greatest importance.

"It is safe to say that fires in this country have destroyed more timber than lumbermen have cut. When timber was abundant, the waste pased almost unnoticed, but now that a scarcity is at hand and an actual wood famine threatens in the near future, the owners of forest lands are waking up and taking action to save what is left."

LEGUMES IN ORCHARDS

Even bearing orchards should be cultivated, or, which is about the same thing, set in clover. An old orchard set in clover makes the best hog, calf or sheep pasture that can be provided.

The cow pea is also a splendid crop for old orchards. The ground should be well prepared, care being exercised not to seriously injure the roots of the trees. We then prefer to drill the peas in rows twelve to fifteen, or if preferred, eighteen inches apart. If the ground has been thoroughly worked before planting, (it should be broken early and worked two or three times at intervals), the peas will need no cultivation. Instead of being drilled they may be sowed broadcast, though that is liable to take more seed.

Peas should not be planted until the ground is warm and well suited to plant growth. They then come up quickly and grow rapidly. We prefer to pasture them down with hogs. Turn in when the first pods begin to yellow. Except in the case of early fruit the hogs will get only the windfalls, and they should be consumed on account of the insects they contain. They can be taken out before the good fruit begins to drop; and it is very likely there will be good pasturage for hogs after the fruit has been harvested.

GROWING APPLE SEEDLINGS

An Oklahoma subscriber asks how to grow apple seedlings for nursery purposes. The greatest difficulty is to get the seeds. Where cider is made extensively, however, the seeds may be washed from the pomace. Or where apples are dried on a large scale, the cores may be ground or crushed, and the seeds washed out the same as from pomace. But seeds may be bought from most seedsmen.

To grow seedlings it is necessary to commence in the winter. Take a box of suitable size and put in a layer of damp sand, then sprinkle thickly with seed; cover with sand and again sprinkle with seed and so on until the seeds are all used. Wet the sand thoroughly, and bury the box deep to prevent freezing. Take up in February or early in March, sow in ground that has been previously prepared, in rows two feet apart, trying to have the seeds not more than two inches apart in the rows. Cover an inch or a little more in depth. Light, sandy soil is best. Mice are an enemy to be carefully guarded against.

When your trees show blight sprinkle the affected part with salt water when it first appears. This will stop the blight at once. I have used it for five years and have not lost one. —W. B. Blackwell, Ark.

A Cook Book That Really Helps

"The Enterprising Housekeeper" is the name of a cook book that contains, besides its 200 tested recipes, hints, helps and valuable information for the household. It gives illustrations, demonstrations, and instructs for using that indispensable kitchen utensil — the Enterprise Food Chopper. It shows how the housewife can, with very little labor, a few "left overs," and an Enterprise Food Chopper, produce a meal far outrivaling many a alboriously prepared "feast."

A simple request to the Enterprise Manufacturing Co., 225 Dauphin St., Philadelphia, Pa., will bring a copy by return mail. They have agreed to send a copy free to each subscriber of this paper as long as the edition lasts.

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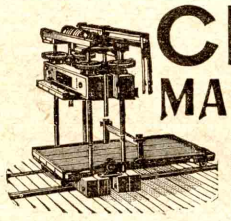
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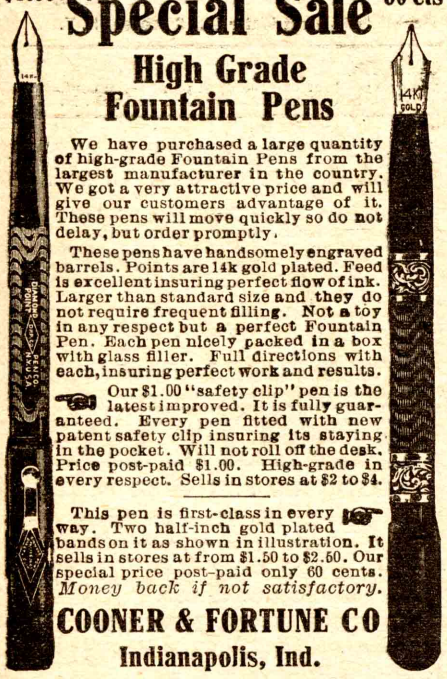

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These pens have handsomely engraved barrels. Points are 14k gold plated. Feed is excellent insuring perfect flow of ink. Larger than standard size and they do not require frequent filling. Not a toy in any respect but a perfect Fountain Pen. Each pen nicely packed in a box with glass filler. Full directions with each, insuring perfect work and results.

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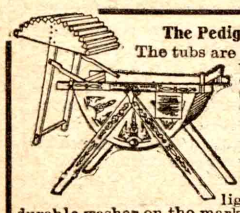

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Up-to-Date HOME ON THE FARM

"A cheerful temper joined with innocence will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good natured."—Addison.

WHERE AND WHAT ARE YOU?

Do you come nearer day by day
To the port where your dreams all anchored lie?
Or do you sail farther and farther away
In an angry sea with a sullen sky?
Do you come nearer the Ought-to-be,
The land where all the successfuls are?
Or do you drift on hopelessly,
Content to stay with the Things-that-are?

Are you a Drone or a Do-it-now?
A Hurry-up or a Wait-a-while?
A Do-it-so- or an Anyhow?
A Cheer-up-boys or a Never-smile?
It's none of my business, that I know,
For you are the captain and mate and crew
Of that ship of yours, but the Where-you-go
Depends on the What-and-how-you-do.

Are you a Yes or a May-be-so?
Are you a Will or a Guess-you'll-be,
A Come-on-lads or a Let's-no-go?
A Yes-I-will or an Oh-I'll-see?
It isn't the least concern of mine,
I know that well, but as time endures,
When they thresh the wheat and grind it fine,
You'll see its a big concern of yours.

—J. W. FOLEY in Youth's Companion.

NEW DRESS IDEAS

Fancy pins for holding the new tailored waists and shirts in place, are seen in the stores. The belt is also fastened by this plan.

White is seldom seen alone this season, but is usually combined with a little touch of delicate color.

Large hats or small hats; either are in equal favor.

With the reign of the tailored waist come the mannish ties again. These usually consist of white collars and colored ties.

Tan shoes and hose are the leaders for this season and look well with most any colored gown.

Cerise is a favorite color for brightening sombre hats this season.

Have your short skirt very short and your long skirt trailing.

Cuff buttons and tie pin to match are considered the correct thing.

The chic girl today, like her brother, has her cravat, handkerchief and hose to match.

A new, old idea is to wear a bando of black velvet around the head, to prevent the short hairs from looking untidy.

SOME QUEER FLOWERS

A member of an exploiting expedition to the South Pole describes a sight to delight the eye in that desolute region. One day the party came upon great fields of flowers on the sea of ice—not the kind boys and girls of of less frigid countries know, however. These were ice flowers. They are described as beautiful beyond description, waxen white, perfectly formed with delicate feathery leaves, when caught by the sun agleam with every color of the rainbow.

The phenomenon is explained in this way: while the sea is freezing much of the salt is pushed out and the part which comes above the ice assumes these exquisite flower forms.—Ex.

CHEERFULNESS

Emerson said: "There is no beautifier of form, behavior or complexion like the wish and intention to scatter joy and not pain along the path of this life. Happiness does not come by shutting out others from our good times."

We know a wonderful little woman who has had a great sorrow and who feels it intensely, so intensely that she never speaks of it except to those she feels nearest and dearest to. She has known wealth and affluence, but now earns her living for herself and child by teaching. On the front blackboard in her schoolroom is written this motto: "Keep sweet." And this motto is the keynote to her character. Her pupils idolize her, and her friends almost worship her. For no matter how blue she is, she has always a smile and a word of encouragement for everyone who comes to her for comfort.

And that is the kind of disposition we must all try to cultivate. We must not think of the bridges that are to be crossed, nor the hills that are to be climbed. But by being cheerful, we may store up strength for any emergency and trust the Great Helper to be with us.

WHITE FLIES ON PLANTS

When you find tiny white worms or white flies at the roots of your plants, you may know they are there because the plants have not enough drainage or there is too much moisture in the soil.

To rid the plants of these pests, let the soil dry out until the plants begin to droop and then thoroughly soak the soil with water that is quite a little hotter than the hand will bear.

Roots as well as the tops of plants can stand more heat than the human hand. Root pests are most successfully eradicated by this hot water method.

BRIDAL LORE

A January bride will be a prudent housekeeper and very good tempered.

A February bride will be a humane and affectionate wife and tender mother.

A March bride will be a frivolous chatterbox, somewhat given to quarreling.

An April bride will be innocent, not very intelligent, but fairly good looking.

A May bride will be handsome, amiable and likely to be happy.

A June bride will be impetuous and generous.

A July bride will be handsome and smart, but a trifle quick tempered.

An August bride will be amiable and practical.

A September bride will be discreet, affable and much liked.

An October bride will be pretty, coquetish, loving but jealous.

A November bride will be liberal, kind, but of a wild disposition.

A December bride will be well proportioned, fond of novelty, entertaining and extravagant.

PRETTY SURROUNDINGS

The old boys who knew the home on the farm fifty years ago have no nightmare memories of house-cleaning time. The bare hard wood floors were scrubbed bright every week or so, the plain chairs were scoured at washing time, the unpolished furniture was easily kept dusted, the bedding was sunned every day or two, and the sheets and covers had their regular time to go to the wash. But now there is housecleaning in the country as well as in town; and while the women folks are tidying up everything inside and making the home look fresh and new, the men ought not neglect the outside and the surroundings. A little paint may add a world of freshness, and repairing a broken gate or fence may make the home look like a new place. Don't neglect the home yard. A well kept lawn is the setting for the home picture. Lawn mowers are not costly, and an idle hour devoted to the proper use of one in the proper place at the proper time, may add as much to the cheerful look of the home as anything else that could be done.

The poultry that must necessarily be more or less in the yard, makes flower beds measurably impracticable, but vines, shrubs and larger flowering plants may be had in abundance. We almost said in profusion, but they must be planted and set with a thought of the lawn. It is easy to spoil a lawn by scattering plants and flowers all over it, and making the lawn mower a useless implement. The farm home should be the prettiest and most cheerful place on earth, and much of that depends upon the surroundings.

FARM SOCIABILITY

Farm boys and girls sometimes long for the city because of what they have heard of city festivities. They are deceived and do not understand the situation. The country is the greatest place of all for sociability. It is not equal to the city for idle, frivolous time-wasting, perhaps, but for real sociability and genuine friendship the country is much to be preferred. Neighbors know each other for miles around. They know each other's plans and share each other's joys and sorrows. Country boys or girls that cannot find congenial companionship lack something in their social make-up and would not find it in the city.

SOME IDEAS OF WOMEN

The best woman is the woman who is least talked about.—Old Proverb.

Nature is in earnest when she makes a woman.—Oliver W. Holmes.

Women see without looking; their husbands often look without seeing.—Des Noyers.

Women forgive injuries, but they never forget slights.—Haleburton.

Wherever women are honored, the gods are satisfied.—Hindu Proverb.

SAUCES FOR MEAT

With fresh salmon, cream sauce and green peas.

With roast beef, grated horseradish.

Boiled fresh mackerel, stewed gooseberries.

Roast veal, tomato or horseraddish sauce.

With tripe, fried bacon and apple rings.

Roast mutton, currant jelly.

Broiled steak, mushrooms.

Roast pork, apple sauce.

Cold boiled fish, sauce piquant.

Roast lamb, mint sauce.

Roast turkey, chestnut dressing, cranberry jelly.

Roast venison, grape jelly.

Roast goose, tart apple sauce.

Roast quail, currant jelly.

Roast duck, orange salad.

Roast chicken, bread sauce.

Fried chicken, cream gravy, corn fritters.

Cold boiled tongue, olives stuffed with peppers.

Veal sausage, tomato sauce.

Pork sausage, tart apple sauce.

Fruzzled beef, horseraddish.

Pork croquettes, tomato sauce.

Corned beef, mustard.

JEST ASK DAD

Our family is the queerest one
I'll bet you ever see;
There ain't but one in all the batch
With a good quality.
The rest o' us have lots o' traits,
But all of 'em are bad,
An' if you don't believe me, why,
You jest ask dad.

There's sister Kate an' sister Nell,
Their fault in makin' breaks;
The ain't like pa a single bit,
Because they make mistakes.
They ought to have been better with
The trainin' they have had,
But if you don't believe, me, why,
You jest ask dad.

Next comes my sister, Bess and Sue,
With fault of too much style;
They seem to think o' nothin' else,
They talk it all the while,
They keep us in hot water with
Some fool, expensive fad,
An' if you don't believe me, why,
You jest ask dad.

Now last—not least—comes Bill an' me;
Forgettin' is our trait,
It ain't no habit we've acquired,
It seems to be our fate.
We all take after ma, we do—
No wonder we're so bad—
An' if you don't believe me, why,
You jest ask dad.

BEE-HIVE.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

Write your name in blindness, love and mercy on the hearts of those who come in contact with you, and you will never be forgotten.—Chalmers.

Do not be troubled because you have not great virtues. God made a million spears of grass where he made one tree. The earth is fringed and carpeted, not with forests, but with grasses. Only have enough of little virtues and common fidelities, and you need not mourn because you are neither a hero nor a saint.—H. W. Beecher.

Do today's duty, fight today's temptation, and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things which you cannot see, and could not understand if you saw them.—Charles Kingsley.

"Little denials, little honesties, little passing words of sympathy, little nameless acts of kindness, little silent victories over favorite temptation—these are the silent threads of gold, which, when woven together, gleam out so brightly in the pattern of life that God approves."

MAKING LIFE BEAUTIFUL AND ARTISTIC

Dr. Brooks, the author of various school books, says:

"Man should endeavor to embody beauty in all that he does, and thus make life itself artistic. Our daily tasks should not be regarded as drudgery; they should be moulded by some idea of excellence, and then the humblest occupation will become a pleasure to us. Moral action patterned after a high ideal becomes artistic—and we have the beauty of conduct. Character should be the development of ideals of excellence, and life itself becomes a fine art. Contemplating these models of excellence, we rise to a higher appreciation of that Divine beauty which is above all, through all and in all. We may thus come to feel with the ancients that the soul alone is beautiful; and in loving beautiful, the soul loves its own image, as there expressed. And as the soul is a reflection of the infinite mind, our highest admiration will be for the Divine Artist in whom is the fullness and perfection of beauty, and who is thus The Beautiful."

SOME COMPLEXION HINTS

For washing the face, select a pure choice soap (the best is none too good) and a soft wash cloth.

When the skin is very dry, use a cold cream for cleansing the pores, but if the skin is inclined to be oily, this is not necessary.

Have the water as hot as the hands can bear it. Get the cloth well saturated and covered with a generous supply of soap, and apply several times to the face, always moving the cloth upwards.

While the face is still wet, use a massage with the finger tips. The chin should be rubbed with a rotary motion, the lines about the mouth upward and outward.

The forehead should be rubbed from the middle toward the temples.

Press the fingers at the back of the neck, having the thumbs meet under the chin. Now draw the thumbs backward to the nape of the neck. This exercise will remove the wrinkles caused by high or tight collars.

After massaging the face, wash again with hot water and then spray the face with cold water.

"PATCHES"

Before putting the meal for mush in to cook, grease the kettle. There will be no sticking then.

To remove the marks of matches on polished wood, rub the spots with lemon juice, then quickly wash away the lemon with clear water.

Grease stains on wood may be removed in the following way: Make a paste of water and pipe clay and let it remain over night on the grease spot. Remove paste next morning and the grease will be gone.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

To make a new broom last longer, steep it in hot water a few minutes.

Light scratches on furniture may be removed by rubbing camphorated oil briskly over the surface, using for this a soft flannel cloth.

Bamboo furniture should be washed in a mixture of one gill of salt to each quart of warm water.

Dip your bread knife into hot water just before cutting new bread to make it cut neatly.

When the windows have become covered with steam, wipe off with a cloth that has been immersed in very cold water. The steam will not then return.

To make the heels of your rubbers last longer, fit a piece of card board into them.

If your slippers have rubbed a blister on your heels, apply the skin off the inside of an egg shell.

When you need to apply a facing and have to finish out with a piece which does not match, put the odd part in front, where it will not be noticed.

Wash boilers that have become rusty may be cleaned with sweet milk.

To keep moths out of blankets, sprinkle with borax and wrap up in clean muslin.

THE BROOK

I come from haunts to coot and hern,
I make a sudden sally
And sparkle out among the fern,
To bicker down a valley.

By thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between the ridges,
By twenty thorps, a little town,
And half a hundred bridges.

I chatter over stony ways
In little sharps and trebles,
I bubble into edging bays,
I babble on the pebbles.

With many a curve, my banks I fret,
By many a field and fallow,
And many a fairy foreland set
With willow-weed and mallow.

I wind about and in and out,
With here a blossom sailing,
And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a grayling.

I steal by lawns and grassy plots,
I slide by hazel covers;
I move the sweet for-get-me-nots
That grow for happy lovers.

I slip, I slide, I gloom, I blance,
Among my skimming swallows;
I make the netted sunbeams dance
Against my sandy shallows.

I murmur under moon and stars
In brambly wildernesses;
I linger by my shingly bars;
I loiter round my cresses;

And out again I curve and flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.

TENNYSON.

A COOK'S TIME-TABLE

The time given for cooking these foods applies to most portions of the central plain but not to places of hight altitude.

Boil potatoes 25 minutes.

Steam potatoes 35 minutes.

Bake wheat rolls 25 minutes.

Bake graham rolls 35 minutes.

Cook old carrots one hour.

Cook young carrots 30 minutes.

Cook parsnips 40 minutes.

Cook turnips 20 minutes.

Cook lamb 15 minutes for each pound.

Cook pork 30 minutes for each pound.

Cook veal 20 minutes for each pound.

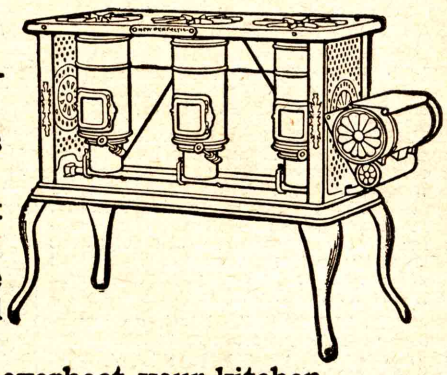
Cook mutton 13 minutes for each pound.

Cook corn 12 minutes.

Cook old cabbage 25 minutes.

Cook young cabbage 15 minutes.

Use A
NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove



Because it's clean.
Because it's economical.
Because it saves time.
Because it gives best cooking results.
Because its flame can be regulated instantly.
Because it will not overheat your kitchen.
Because it is better than the coal or wood stove.
Because it is the *perfected* oil stove.

For other reasons see stove at your dealer's, or write our nearest agency.

Made in three sizes and fully warranted.

The **Rayo Lamp** cannot be equaled for its bright and steady light, simple construction and absolute safety. Equipped with latest improved burner. Made of brass throughout and beautifully nickeled. An ornament to any room, whether library, dining-room, parlor or bedroom. Every lamp warranted. Write to our nearest agency if not at your dealer's.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

Ten Karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE **Spectacles GIVEN AWAY**

This Offer is Also Extended to All Who Have Ever Written Me Before.

DON'T SEND ONE PENNY:

Just write me your name and address and I will mail you at once my Free Home Eye Tester and full particulars how to obtain a pair of my handsome ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacles without one cent of cost.

You see, I want to prove to every spectacle-wearer on earth that the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision Spectacles are really and truly ever so much better than any you have ever worn before—and I am going to give away at least one hundred-thousand pairs of the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacles in the next few weeks, in order to introduce my wonderful glasses to the largest number of spectacle-wearers in the shortest possible time.

Write today for my Free Home Eye Tester and ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacle Offer. Address:—

DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO., Block 203, St. Louis, Mo.

I ALSO WANT A FEW AGENTS

And any person not earning at least $50 weekly should ask for my Special Agents Terms at once.

NOTE.—The Above is the Largest Mail Order Spectacle House in the World and perfectly reliable

The discriminating farmer keeps a supply of
SLOAN'S LINIMENT
For spavin, curb, splint, sweeny, capped hock, founder, strained tendons, wind puffs and all lameness in horses—
For thrush, foot rot and garget on cattle and sheep—
For hog distemper, hog cholera, thumps and scours in hogs—
For diarrhoea, canker and roup in poultry—
AT ALL DEALERS — — — PRICE 25¢, 50¢ & $1.00
Send for free book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry— —Address Dr Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

(Temporary name for American Society of Equity)

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

As its name would indicate, this is a farmers' society. Its organized forms are a National Union, State Unions, County Unions and Local Unions. Also Department, Section and District Unions are provided for controlling and marketing the various crops. Particulars for organizing the various unions will be sent on request.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall consist of farmers. By farmers we mean people who are engaged in the vocation of farming or who own land on which crops are produced. (To be *also* engaged in merchantile business, manufacturing or the professions does not disqualify a farmer, or one who owns land on which crops are produced, from joining the F. S. of E.)

SPECIAL MEMBERS. First, an exception to the rule regarding eligibility for membership may be made by any local union by a majority vote of its members at any regular meeting. It can in this way elect any one of good character, not a farmer, to *special* membership in the local union on payment of the regular fee, but such special members must never be elected or appointed as delegates to conventions of higher unions. The object of this is to always keep the management of the Society in the control of farmers themselves.

Second, wives of members and daughters of the same may be admitted to *special* membership without the payment of any fee, also male children between 14 and 21 years may become *special* members in the same way. These *special* members may retain membership without the payment of any dues, but on reaching his majority the male members can only retain membership by paying the regular fee.

MEMBERSHIP FEE. The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00. This is divided as follows: The local union retains 25 cents. The balance is sent to headquarters and 50 cents is paid for the official paper one year to the member; $1.00 goes into the organization fund and 25 cents, or as much of it as is necessary, will go to pay the general expenses.

ANNUAL DUES. Each member must pay Annual Dues of $1.20. This is payable when a year has elapsed after first joining, and annually thereafter. It is apportioned as follows: The local union may retain 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. This will be used, 50 cents for the official paper and 35 cents, or as much as necessary of it, to meeting general expenses and extending the Society.

AFFILIATION. Local, county and State unions, now organized, of societies under any other name will be chartered by the Farmers Society of Equity on resolutions passed by a majority of members or delegates. Unions thus affiliating will be chartered free on remittance of the dues as above. Provisions will be made for the support of State and county unions so affiliating and their activities defined. Supplies and a seal of the F. S. of E. will be furnished free on report of annual dues.

REMARKS. Ten (10) or more eligible people may organize a local union by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and reporting it to headquarters. Blanks will be furnished on request. Members will receive the official paper (UP-TO-DATE FARMING) one year from the time the report of their membership is received, or one year from the time their annual dues were payable. They are advised to watch the date on their subscription label and if there is any delay in receiving paper, or changing date in the case of paying dues, please report to headquarters. Promptness in reporting will be required from all secretaries and organizers. ¶ *Write Plainly.* If you cannot, then print names and addresses or get some person to write who can write plainly. We must *guard against errors* if every person is to be satisfactorily served and our Society is to quickly accomplish its great and good objects.

OBJECTS. The FIRST and chief object of the Farmers Society of Equity is *to obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.*

The SECOND great object is *to have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principle market cities and in all localities where surplus crops are raised, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for profitable prices, instead of being dumped to pass into the hands of middlemen and trusts.*

OTHER OBJECTS. The F. S. of E. also has many other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first. Also all farmers may as well understand that the *first* object depends largely upon the accomplishment of the *second*, because crops must be controlled before equitable, and always profitable prices can be secured. To control the crops, the facilities to control—store—must be provided. Therefore it is important that *a granary be provided on every farm that produces a surplus of grain and an elevator or warehouse be built at every shipping point.*

OFFICERS

President—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.
Vice President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Secretary—I. C. Rous, Indianapolis.

Send all reports, and address all communications to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

33

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also send for report blanks, etc.

ADDRESSING. Always address communications and make all remittances payable to the *Farmers' Society of Equity* and not to individuals.

If your business is with the Society, always make money orders or drafts *"to the order of Farmers' Society of Equity,"* and not to any individual. If with the publisher of this paper, make them *"to the order of Up-to-Date Farming"* and not to any individual.

Members' buttons for F. S. of E. cost secretaries and organizers 1 cent each. A supply should always be kept on hand for delivery to new members. The same way with members' cards and fee and dues stamps, which will be sent on request without advance payment.

SOME ORGANIZERS OF F. S. OF E.

If you want an organizer, write to one of the following, who may be the most convenient to your place:

Barryton, Mich., Feb. 19, 1908.

Mr. Everitt.

Dear Sir—I see that you want more organizers now. Send me your terms, please, for I have been watching to see how the other faction was coming out. I was in hopes that it could be settled with but little trouble, but I am glad to see that you have stood for the right. I am glad that our State stands on the old plan and that Up-to-Date is our official paper. I believe that when the storm is over that we will have fairer weather than we had before and the society will grow faster.

A. K. FINEHOUT,
Former State Organizer of A. S. of E.

ARKANSAS
Levi Gatlin, Brookland.

DELAWARE
John M. Peckham, Harrington, Kent Co.

ILLINOIS
Delmar Lee, Patoka, Marion Co.
W. F. Hall, Raleigh, Saline Co.

INDIANA
B. F. Boultinghouse, Pueblo, Spencer Co.

IOWA
R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Van Buren Co.

KANSAS
F. C. Kessler, Newton, Kan.

KENTUCKY
N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Webster Co.
Robert Duddles, Spurlington, Taylor Co.
S. A. Hale, Earlington, Hopkins Co.
J. W. Lochner, Franklin, Simpson Co.
W. R. Scott, Long, Warren Co.
D. M. Stamper, Myers, Nicholas Co.

MINNESOTA
C. A. Patterson, Minneapolis, 1111 7th Street, South.
John Portner, Jr., New Ulm, Nicollet Co.

MISSOURI
Oscar Tubbs, Fuersville, Osage Co.

NORTH DAKOTA
H. F. Shipley, Hampden, Ramsey Co.
N. C. Jenson, Wyndmere, N. D.

OHIO
J. D. Fish, Monroeville, Huron Co.
L. D. Dayton, Painesville, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA
H. G. Peters, Mendon, Alfalfa Co.

TENNESSEE
H. N. Hinsom, Pope, Perry Co.

WISCONSIN
Owen Patenaude, Shell Lake, Washburn Co.
J. C. Fremont, La Crosse, La Crosse Co

MINNESOTA MEMBERS—NOTICE

Mr. C. A. Patterson, 1111 7th St. South, Minneapolis, Minn., wants to hear from local or county unions that want to hold a rallying meeting in May or June with the view of helping them. Write to him as above.

MEETINGS

J. H. Leighton, organizer, will hold a meeting at Wynans, S. D., May 30th, in Woodman's Hall. A large attendance is hoped for and a pleasant and profitable time is promised. Spread the call among all your acquaintances.

CALL FOR 1908 CONVENTION

Pursuant to the power vested in us, we, the directors of the American Society of Equity of North America, also called the Farmers Society of Equity, do hereby call the Sixth Annual Convention of the society to meet in Indianapolis, Ind., on the Nineteenth day of October, 1908, and to continue until all the business that comes before the convention is transacted.

Also, in view of the complications that have existed in the society we make the following declarations:

First. That the convention that elected C. M. Barnett and his associates in 1907 was fraudulent in its conception, and largely in its composition, that many of its acts were illegal, because not justified by the charter and the constitution and by-laws of the society, and the laws of Indiana, and that all of its acts were illegal as binding the American Society of Equity of North America, because the convention was held under the name of The American Society of Equity,and not under the incorporate name—The American Society of Equity of North America.

Second. That the second convention, composed of delegates that retired from the hall where the revolutionary convention was meeting, was the only legal convention of the society in 1907, because it retained the corporate name of the society, complied with the conditions of the charter of the society and its constitution and by-laws, and the laws of the State. The officers elected by this convention are the only legal representatives of the society.

Third. The first convention changed the time for holding the convention from October to December. As the chief duty of the convention is to decide prices on the year's crops and make provisions for marketing them, and as a large part of each of the 1908 crops will be marketed before December, this date is illogical. Therefore, we call the Sixth Annual National Convention of The American Society of Equity of North America to meet in October, as before, which is the most logical month considering all the crops.

Fourth. A crisis has confronted our society since a few people determined in 1907 to divert it from its true plan and the accomplishment of its original objects. This crisis must be met with honesty and firmness if the society is to be saved for the farmers to whom it was dedicated by its founder. If it is ever to become the power for good we hoped, its original principles and its simple but practical plan must be preserved. To these ends we do now call upon every member who was in good standing at the time of the 1907 convention, or who has joined the society since, to interest himself in the Sixth Annual Convention. The by-laws provide for representation in the national convention as follows:

Each local union is entitled to one delegate; each county union to one delegate at large and one additional delegate for each 200 members in the county; each State union to one delegate for each 500 members in the State. To make this convention thoroughly representative we request that when a local union cannot send an exclusive delegate, that several locals join in sending one delegate and that each union give him credentials. In such cases the convention will be asked to give such delegate as many votes as he represents unions and no doubt the request will be granted.

On this Sixth Annual Convention depends the future of the society and we may truly say, more of weal or woe for the future of American agriculture depends on this forthcoming convention than on any former event in the country's history. Therefore, let it be truly representative of the great business of farming and represented by the best men the industry affords. Delegates can be appointed at any meeting and should be reported to the president, vice-president or secretary as below and we advise writing also "Farmers Society of Equity" to insure safe delivery of the mail.

W. H. MITCHELL, Hutchinson, Kansas, Pres.
J. A. EVERITT, Indianapolis, Indiana, V.-P.
I. C. ROUS, Indianapolis, Indiana, Sec.
C. W. PECKHAM, Haven, Kansas.
Z. S. MORGAN, Bozeman, Montana.
W. A. HARDING, Winnebago, Minnesota.

Whatsoever the farmer soweth that does the speculator reap. This is all too true even to this day.

To run a thing is little—to create it is much. But some people find they can't run a thing after it is delivered to them ready made.

For farmers to win their industrial independence they must show the organized powers that they possess a greater power.

German Third Power

It is the English translated by an able German scholar. Ought to be read by every German farmer. Well printed, illustrated and cloth bound. Price by mail, postpaid, 50 cents. See that your German friends and neighbors read it.

J. A. EVERITT, Publisher, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE "GET POOR QUICK" PLAN.

J. A. EVERITT, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Editor:—I am a reader of "UP-TO-DATE FARMING", though not a member of the A. S. of E. You are teaching us farmers "The Truth" in America, and if all farmers would know "The Truth," as you teach it, "The Truth would make them free. I wrote the truth about "Controlled Marketing," and the haphazzard, "What Will You Give, and What Will You Take" method of "Farmers in the Market," to a so-called farm journal, but the editor must have put it into the waste basket. How long, Oh! how long, will so-called "farm paper" farm the farmers?

Most "farm papers," so-called, along with the Experiment Stations, teach the farmers to get "poor quick," by greatly increasing their yields of wheat, corn, etc., per acre. Thus, if my land averages eighteen bushels of wheat they urge me to make it produce thirty-six bushels. I figure that my land is my "stock in bank," or asset, and why am I urged to exhaust its wheat elements so rapidly, at a price set by a set of speculating gamblers? I do not wish to do so. Why *don't* "The Boards of Trade," so-called, speculate and gamble on the prices of binders, mowers, threshing machines, wagons, buggies and autos awhile, and give us farmers a rest? I think the "Bears" ought to go it for quite a while on these things before the horns turn them into "Bulls."

Wishing you the greatest success possible, I am

Yours truly,
JAMES D. SHEPHERD.

Concordia, Kas., May 4, '08.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Farmers Don't Stick to the Original A. S. *of* E. Teachings

Is it fair to put all the blame for unprofitable prices on the buyers, be they individuals, companies or trusts? We think not.

For instance in the past farmers were taught to produce all they could and as prices went down they were told to hump themselves and produce more yet. Under such conditions do you think buyers were legally or morally bound to take all the crops and pay profitable prices for them?

Let us suppose they were morally bound to do so, as nearly everybody is claiming they were and are abusing the buyers because they did not, what would have been the result? The certain result would have been that farmers would have produced so much of all the crops that the buyers would have been swamped and would surely have gone bankrupt.

We knew this when preparing the plan of the A. S. of E. and we said then that each producer must be made responsible for **production** as well as for **price.** We then warned them that if they would produce too much and continue to do it, they could not possibly sell at profitable prices; that no individual, company, corporation, trust or even government could safely agree to always pay profitable prices for farm crops unless the producers would limit the supply to only equal the demand; or in years of surplus control the surplus into the next year and reduce the next acreage in proportion to the surplus held over; also to sell to ALL buyers at the same price.

This is the gist of the matter and farmers should quit crying against the buyer who, in the past, was obliged to buy as low as possible so his competitor could not buy below him. Besides, the only way the supply could be regulated under the old system, or lack of system, was for the price to go so low that growers were forced to grow less. This was a cruel system but farmers brought it on themselves and should blame nobody but themselves.

To give a definite illustration, take tobacco. Years ago the price of tobacco was profitable but farmers continually increased their planting, consequently supply, until the buyers had two or three years' needs ahead and the price reached the lowest in the history of the industry. Now just suppose the American Tobacco Company, which we believe buys only 40 per cent of the tobacco raised in the country, would have continued paying profitable prices, as it is argued it should, where would the money have come from to buy all the farmers would have raised? What could it do with all the tobacco raised? Suppose the other buyers bought for less, how could it meet competition in selling?

Is it not clear now that the foolish farmers, goaded on by their false teachers, brought the old troubles on themselves and is it not strange that a single farmer will hold out against the only organization that possesses the plan to enable him to control planting, consequently regulate the supply, as well as control the supply and compel profitable prices?

But to make this still plainer we will reverse the illustrations: A certain dealer has greatly overstocked and he advertises a bargain sale. Farmers and others flock to his store. They don't say: "We won't see you lose and we will pay you profitable prices." No, the merchant wilfully accumulated too many goods, he is forced to sell and the buyers embrace the opportunity to buy at low prices.

Or the manufacturers of plows would disregard the law of supply and demand and make all the plows they possibly could until there were three times as many on the market as the demand required. Farmers use plows but would they take all the manufacturers could turn out and pay them profitable prices for them?

So we see the problem is entirely with the producers of farm crops. We cannot in justice blame the tobacco trust for the low prices for tobacco in the past. We do, however, censure them and all buyers who have opposed the growers' efforts to organize. But this also has largely been because of the short sightedness of the farmers who should have cultuvated the friendship of the buyers instead of antagonizing them when they were in a position to exert their power.

The plan of the American Society of Equity as taught by this paper will secure for farmers all they are entitled to, it will do this without opposition from those with whom they must do business and will not lead to violence or lawlessness.

HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT CONGRATULATIONS

The following letter should be read, and its sentiment pondered long and carefully, by all members of the society who, in the past, were undecided where to send their 1908 dues. As the F. S. of E. (temporary name for the A. S. of E.) is operating under the 1907 by-laws, dues can be remitted any time during the year. This letter has added weight because it comes from the county in which Mr. Barnett lives:

Beaver Dam, Ky., May 2nd, 1908.
THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Greetings: Please find enclosed certified check for $9.00 of which $8.70 is for the dues of twelve A. S. of E. members that want to pay upon the right side. The balance, 30 cents, is for membership buttons of the F. S. of E., as we are ashamed to wear our A. S of E. buttons after reading the last copy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. If you could now send a good organizer through this, Ohio county, you could do a good work as a great many members refused to pay to the acting A. S. of E. headquarters although they have been harangued by Sharp and others until they are a little fearful to come out on the right side.

Yours for Equity,
JAMES H. BARNES, Sec. L. U. 287.

While on this subject we will print a few more of the many congratulations on the result of the Chicago trial as follows:

MR. S. F. EVERITT:

Please convey to your father my heartiest congratulations at this display of justice as placed on record by "twelve good men and true". Aside from the satisfaction to be gathered from this complete vindication, there is a business side to the matter which is worth considering. There be many men who are too quick to form ugly conclusions at the first wind which blows to the detriment of a man's character, and particularly so when the man has been prominent, as has your father, in work which has for its object the cure of abuses and the advancement of any special class of workers. And to this class nothing appeals like a court or jury decision. And well as others, and to this class this decision will put both publisher and paper on a plane which will draw business which otherwise might remain in abeyance. Full publicity ought, in my judgment, to be given this action of the jury which passed on the guilt or innocence of the three scalawags, who, it is to be hoped, will receive at the hands of the Judge, who sat in the case, their just deserts.

CHAS. H. HOPKINS,
150 Nassau St., New York.

MR. J. A. EVERITT:

Dear Sir: We wish to congratulate you upon your success in your legal battles with the enemies who have beset you on all sides.—Arthur Hopper, Pres. United Publishers Association.

A verdict of "guilty" was brought in against Theo. G. Nelson, John Gentner and Chas. W. Bowne. publishers and editor of the Equity Farm Journal at Chicago. * * * The charges were echoed against Mr. Everitt by a few hide-bound members of the society and others, hence the suit. The result is Mr. Everitt's complete vindication and the confusion of his enemies.—The Forest Review, Forest, O.

MY DEAR MR. EVERITT:

Today I am rejoicing in your great courage for honesty and a square deal. I am glad that you have proved yourself a gentleman, just as I always said. * * * I was one of the delegates of our local and we were not allowed to instruct our county delegate to the national convention at Indianapolis. But he was called upon to explain when he came back. He got his instructions when he got aboard the cars. I am glad you have been vindicated and that justice triumphed.—Thos. C. King Perryville, Mo.

MY DEAR MR. EVERITT:

Allow me to congratulate you on your splendid vindication in the face of the most venomous opposition. I certainly admire your dauntless spirit. All along I felt

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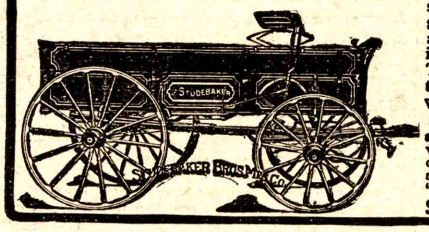

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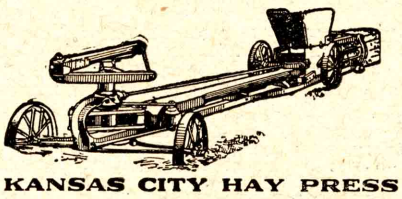

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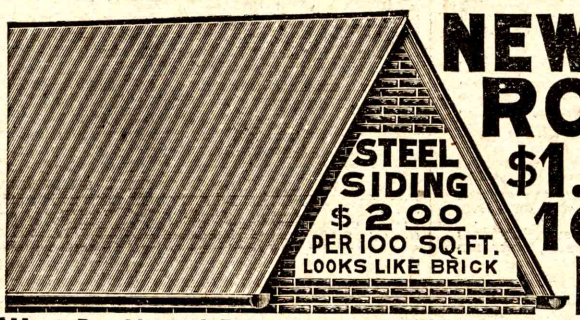

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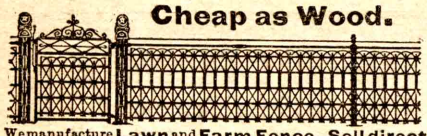

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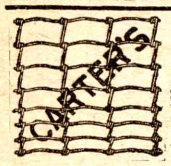

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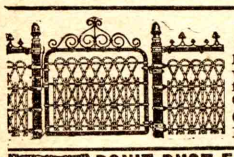

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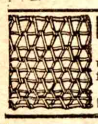

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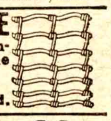

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within myself that you would eventually win in your struggle against your malicious enemies. I hope you will gain every point against them. My father and I have been so anxious about the outcome of the trial. It places it mildly when we say we are highly pleased at the result..—Miss Mae Manning, Sec., Mt. Olivet, Ky.

DEAR MR. EVERITTS
I have just received the report of the Chicago trial in my UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I congratulate you. I never had a doubt of your honesty and uprightness and now I hope those who have been against you will be your best friends. Go forward with the good work you are trying to accomplish be of good cheer and great courage for I know you are bound to win.—Mrs. Nannie Pierce, Nashville, Tenn.

MR. EVERITT:
I see by my UP-TO-DATE FARMING that you have gained a great victory over wrong. I congratulate you.—James Farmer Barry, Ill.

FRIEND EVERITT:
Congratulations on results of the Chicago trial. I could have told those fellows better than to monkey with a buzz saw.—J. L. Porter, Harmon, Ill.

MR. EVERITT:
Dear Sir and Bro: I am truly glad that the court has vindicated you but sorry that you had ever to resort to it. We will hope that all will work out for the best. You are right and on the right track. You were the first man to strike the key note for the farmers industrial salvation. As ever yours for the right,—C. R. Gough, Klondike, Tex.

MR. EVERITT:
I see by my last paper that you won in the Chicago trial, and that both sides got a hearing in the Chicago court which could not be obtained in the convention. It is good to know that you have brought the rebels to Equity. I believe now that I can go ahead again after nearly two years lost. You have certainly won a great victory and your words and works will be living when the bones of your opposers and oppressors will be moulding in the gravel. I consider you one of the greatest men in the United States and I pray God will spare your life until you accomplish the great work you have undertaken.—R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.

PUBLISHER UP-TO-DATE FARMING:
I am glad the court has found Mr. Everitt's persecutors guilty. We in Millersburg have been waiting for the verdict and are now willing to do all we can for our paper, UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I will call a meeting and try to revive our union.—J. H. Harpster, Millersburg, O.

MR. J. A. EVERITT:
It pleased me to learn that you won in the trial against those who were after your shoes in an unbusiness like way. I had the verdict pronounced before the trial. I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE for several years and in that time have formed an opinion of the paper and the editor. Since the trouble last October I have been sort'er stunned, but still I could not lose confidence in you. When the Equity Farm Journal came out they sent it to me although I had not subscribed. I read the first issue with eagerness; the second issue I also read carefully, but the edge was somewhat off, by the time the third issue came it was all off and there was one conclusion for me to reach, after all said nothing was said.

Now, Mr. Everitt, redouble your efforts to bring the society to the front. I believe you are stronger with the members than ever before and that they will now stand by you more loyally and the more quickly throw off their bondage. I wish you success and promise what assistance I can give you. —P. J. Bradt, Sheldon, Ia.

THE FIELD

OUR EQUITY FRIENDS:
I believe it would be a good plan for all locals to hold an annual summer picnic. Where there is a county union it might be best to have it as a County Equity Picnic.

At this picnic a good program should be given and a band should be employed to furnish music, where possible.

In the first part of June when the trees are green all over the country I consider the best time to hold these farmers' picnics. I suggest that the president of the society recommend a day each year for the annual picnic. Even though the society was started in winter it would be the most pleasant to have the annual picnic in summer.

We celebrate our country's Independence Day every year. Let us celebrate our independence from other classes of people. Let us keep on organizing and act according to the teachings of the organization and we shall soon be an absolutely free class of people.

I would suggest that each county and local union hold at least two big rally meetings each year, besides the annual picnic. Decoration Day will soon be here. I wish we had an undivided society, as we have an undivided government. But while this is at present impossible, let us console ourselves by thinking that our members are working harder now than if there had never been a division, and let us hope that soon they will be one again.

Your Equity Friend,
AUGUST W. KRUGER, Arco, Minn.

MICHIGAN LADIES SOCIETY OF EQUITY

FOR-GET-ME-NOT Local Union No. 2 of the Michigan Ladies Society of Equity was organized Sept. 4, 1907, with 11 members. The roll now gives 28 names, all in good standing with quarterly dues paid. In naming our local we chose the name of the humble For-get-me-not, and we will in every way make good our name, for we do not intend to be forgotten among the locals of Michigan.

The motto for our local is "The Willing Helpers." We have had many good meetings and have learned to know each other better, and when sickness came to many of our homes this winter it was with willing hearts and hands that the members assisted each other and so much better than if we were not organized together. One of our members should have special mention, Mrs. Nellie Thompson. like an angel of mercy, she went from one sick home to another spending nights and days in sick rooms. One important subject we are interested in is a State paper for the Michigan Ladies Society of Equity; another one being membership buttons for the society. We have also taken up the work of assisting in paying for the State printing and have turned over all membership money and dues to the State committee to help pay for constitutions.

In our local we have recorded the first bride in the Michigan Ladies Society of Equity, our little president, to whom we gave a reception. We have also done some charitable work in our local and have aided the men's local whenever needed. We are financially in good condition and are sending a delegate to our State meeting. Another subject before our local is the ladies waiting room being finished in the new court house at Belleaire. Our local and other sister locals will donate a chair each with an engraved plate giving the name of local, number and name of society. Other ladies' clubs will help.—Secretary For-get-me-not L. U., East Jordan, Mich.

GOD FATHER TO SON

That I trust and respect Mr. J. A. Everitt may be known that I have chosen him over a year ago as godfather for my youngest boy, whose name is "James Adam Carly," and was born December 10, 1907. The boy can now walk and is doing fine. Looks very healthy, eats hearty and grows very rapidly. Have four boys and four girls. Will send you our photograph some day when we get more money for our crops.

Must say that the crops were very poor the last two years and money very scarce. But we are looking ahead for better times, crops and better prices, when farmers will have something to say about what their crops are worth. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," says the Apostel Paul But make yourself into an ass and everyone will lay a sack on you, a good proverb says. When will farmers cease to be other people's burden bearers?

Yours respectfully,
J. J. SCHNEIDER.
Danube, Minn., R. R. No. 2.

FARMERS TO THEIR OWN BUSINESS

To the Farmers of America:

I wish to say, and especially to those that have been studying the principles of the Society of Equity as taught by UP-TO-DATE FARMING, edited by J. A. Everitt, that one of the cardinal principles taught by the Equity plan is, that farmers must learn that they have a business of their own and that business is farming. We only have a few men capable of looking after more than one business at a time and be a success; therefore farmers should be strictly farmers. I do not wish to be understood that I wish to dictate to this large and intelligent class of citizens, but that I wish to impress upon their minds the great necessity of sticking strictly to their special calling in order to reach success.

I see in some of the papers that some of our friends in the Burley tobacco district are talking about going into the manufacturing business, in order to, as they think, to accomplish their victory over the tobacco trust. The F. S. of E., as I see it, never taught any such doctrine, but exactly to the reverse. The tobacco trust will greatly rejoice if such manufacturing enterprises are started by the farmers. That will be exactly what they want. Then all they will have to do is to sacrifice a small sum and give the consumers a little cheap manufactured tobacco for a while and then the members of the farming manufactory will get sick by reason of having to hold their tobacco so long, and when they do sell will have to sell so low they will not like that much.

Right soon some one will say, "I wish I had my stock out of that concern and I am going to have it out as soon as possible, and I will not take any more stock like that," and some will say that they think farming well looked after suits a farmer the best. So say you all, gentlemen. The people that are already in the manufacturing business are up on all the points and understand the business and are well prepared for it and can pay a profitable price for the raw material if they would. So it is the duty of the Farmers Society of Equity to see to it that the manufacturing interests pay a living price for the raw material.

Complete organization and co-operation of the producers will accomplish all the farmers desire, and this can be done without force or intimidation of any kind. Let the farmers, the producers, organize and attend strictly to their own business and let other people's business alone and all will be well. Let such business as Farmers and Consumers Equity Exchanges at the expense of the farmers and manufacturing, not only of tobacco but any other thing except farming, strictly and fearfully alone, as farmers and members of the F. S. of E. This course, I think, will bring full salvation to the lost and nearly ruined farmers.

I hope you have noticed that I use the word farmer freely. I mean him and no one else. We wish all people well, all kinds of labor and business of whatever kind, and believe in co-operation in the proper way for all our mutual benefit.

N. M. ASHBY, Sebree, Ky.
Organizer F. S. of E.

TILL "EQUITY" IS ON OUR SHIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is up and coming. And as the smoke of battle clears away those that have been watching to see how you would come out are falling into line again. We have had too many Liodiceans to accomplish all that we desired, but we have a few names even in Sardis that have not defiled their garments. We have started the fine mill that had been idle for a long time. We pay 32 cents per hundred for grinding our wheat, and get 45 pounds No. 1 flour, 20 pounds No. 2 flour, 14 pounds shorts and 20 pounds bran. It had been costing us 6 bushels of wheat to get 100 pounds of No. 1 flour. This means keeping at home about $70,000 annually.

The Greeks believed that the gods helped those who helped themselves; but Benedict Arnold tried to help himself by helping the enemy, and the only thing I regret is that they didn't catch Arnold instead of Major Andre. Rome conquered the world by dividing her enemies. The trusts and speculators are doing the same with farmers. Let us reverse their guns; then we will unite and prosper like Nehemiah in rebuilding Jerusalem. We are engaged in a great work, therefore we cannot come down at the call of every Tobias and Sanballet, lest our work be hindered. The land is ours by right; let us hold it ours by might if necessary.

"Scots who ha' wie Wallace bled,
Scotts who Bruce to victory led;
Welcome to your glory bed,
Death or victory.
The twad throw away his shield,
The twad quit the battlefield;
Let him basely go."

Peace hath her victories no less than war. Let us therefore meet our enemies in the arena of intellect and vanquish them with weapons keener than any forged steel. But some one says "The farmers won't stick." Well, all good causes have been troubled with "won't-stickers." Moses was worried with them in the wilderness, Columbus was troubled by them on the great sea and Washington was troubled with them. Of course we would like to make it unanimous, but we can triumph with 60 per cent of the farmers. The less our members the greater the glory. With Equity inscribed on our banner we will face our foes on every field.

The fight may be long, but we never will yield,
We'll never leave the ranks till "Equity's" our shield;
Yes, we'll keep fighting on. Glory, glory, hallelujah!

G. W. DRINKARD,
Vice-Pres. American League of Montana.
Lewistown, Mont.

SHOULD READ "MISREPRESENTATIVES"

I notice in the Daily Drovers Telegram of the 16th an article where it states representatives of the grain growers, shippers and exporters resolved against national inspection. This should read "misrepresentatives" of growers and raisers of grain. Until such time as we get national inspection on grain shipped by country elevators and shippers, we have no conception of what our grain will grade when it comes on the market. If this national inspection is not going to pinch the exporters and large shippers, why do they raise such a vigorous protest? What the raisers and country shippers of grain want, is inspectors who can pass an examination showing that they are qualified to pass judgment on a car of grain, and not men who have no qualifications whatever, only a political pull to show their efficiency.

Would it not be the proper thing for the producers and country shippers to send a committee to present their side of the case to their representatives in Congress?

Yours truly,
FARMERS GRAIN AND COAL CO.,
Per N. E. Gailey, Manager.
Otis, Kan.

OHIO MILLERS TO ADVERTISE FLOUR

The Ohio State Millers' Association met at Columbus, April 14th and 15th, and raised a fund of $30,000 to advertise Ohio Winter Wheat flour. J. W. Greenfield, Blanchester, Ohio, is chairman of the advertising committee. The meeting at Columbus was addressed by O. J. Prentice of the Long-Critchfield Corporation, who spoke upon "What Advertising Does for a Business."—Printers Ink.

LEGALIZING THE FARMERS TRUST

A farmers' Trust will be legalized in Ohio, it is said, with the passage of a bill now pending before the legislature, which exempts from the provisions of the State anti-trust act combinations "formed to limit or reduce the production or price of agricultural products." The sponsor of the bill says it is intended for the benefit of southern Ohio tobacco growers.—Judicious Advertising.

A SPECIMEN REPORT

DEAR EDITOR OF UP-TO-DATE:

Our local union meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month. We are trying to carry out your plans. In a letter from Secretary Staats he says our local union has not paid the 1908 dues. He is mistaken, for while we have not paid to the new A. S. of E., we have paid to the original A. S. of E. and sent in the name Farmers Society of Equity, so we would know they reach the right place. Also received a letter from C. O. Drayton saying he would like to come to Patoka and make a talk if we would furnish him a hall. We wrote him that we didn't want to hear him and rather insisted that he stay away from our neighborhood. I trust that all locals will put forth a greater effort to carry out the plan to emancipate the farmers.

TOM BALLANCE,
Sec. Chance Local Union, Patoka, Ill.

To the Editor of UP-TO-DATE:

I send you a copy of the Equity Farm Journal sent to me by Charles W. Bowne, managing editor and of that H—h Chicago company. The blackguard thing made me so mad that I threw the wrapper in the fire and came very near sending the dirty sheet after it. But my wife said: "Keep it and read it; read every word and see what he has to say about our editor." We have known of the conspiracy and my wife wanted to know just how they went about their slanderous work. So I kept the Journal and we both read it. We think the people who would get up such wicked, evil, slanderous things against an innocent man should be dealt with to the fullest extent of the law. And to think how it pulls down the common people, the farmers!

We have labored so long for poor pay and wore poor clothes, and now to think these people would put us back where Mr. Everitt found us and lifted us up, just because he (Mr. Everitt) would not go with them in their wildcat schemes. But I can't say just what I want to. I do want to see them get justice. I think I could then work with more spirit again.

I am sincerely yours,

D. M. CHRISTIAN.

Trenton, Ky., February 19, 1908.

MR. EVERITT, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Friend—I see that I am in arrears for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, but I don't want the paper stopped. I will remit for it soon. Last November we did not know what to do, but as the smoke has cleared away we have taken our stand for UP-TO-DATE FARMING and what it advocates. From this time henceforth you can count on us in the ranks doing loyal service. The two last issues of UP-TO-DATE FARMING were grand and don't forget it. The contents all clean, clear cut reading matter, simple, plain to the point and best of all, true and wholesome. They were really "never let die" numbers and we will not let up until victory is won. I could write much more but I know you are very busy so this is simply to express the sentiment of the people in this section. Your answer to Henry V. Leibig on the "Kentucky Situation" in March 1st issue was correct. Maybe I did-not prod our delegates for sitting in that convention and letting such work be done.

Yours truly,

R. H. NASBETT.

Providence, Ky., March 4th.

Ault, Weld Co., Colo., Jan. 30, 1908.
Mr. J. A. Everitt.

Dear Sir—Enclosing request for light upon the problem of helping in your fight, I embrace the opportunity to hazard a few remarks upon a feature of the question concerning which I addressed you once before—about a year ago.

While I am of the opinion that it is quite possible that we, the American people, will have escaped from the mire of the Sherman law before the F. S. of E. can have so manifested its power and essential character sufficiently to attract that prosecution under the Sherman law with which other industries have been visited. I believe, more and more, that we would be in a safer position were we to take the bull by the horns. The question whether or not we are a trust—and therefore liable to prosecution as such—hinges, I take it, upon the question, what constitutes restriction of trade?

In the market place governed by the Sherman law or any like anti-trust legislation, there must be no understanding between sellers calculated or even intended to prevent prices falling below even a minimum price fixed ruinously low. There must be no fixing of prices whatever, neither high nor low. Each seller must independently sell for himself, though the devil take both foremost and hindmost! It is assumed that the seller who has ventured into the lion's den and found himself skinned, may recoup himself later, when, as buyer, he may catch some other fellow in the same plight. All of which may be profound philosophy, and may be unwashed cannibalism; but, at any rate, it is all up the attorney's sleeve—right now.

Why does the seller in such a market accept little? Simply because he fears! He fears that, should he refuse little he may be obliged to accept less. Remove that fear from his heart, and the buyer finds himself facing a new condition. And the buyer and the attorney general are agreed—nor can we logically deny it—that conspiracy in restraint of trade is essentially the act of introducing just about that sort of condition into the market.

JOHN H. SANFORD.

Ault, Weld Co., Colorado.

GIVE HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE

There is one man who has done more for the farmers than any other man under the sun, and he is the founder of our Society of Equity. Many people can think of a good thing after a great man has demonstrated it, and when a great work is about done then there are a great many men who think they can do it much better and if they get a chance they will say to the pioneer: "We can do without you; step aside." But can they? God forbid that I may ever have such ungratefulness in my heart. If we people in Kentucky sell our tobacco for 15 cents or even 10 cents, to one man should be given the praise—Mr. Everitt. I just received some sample copies of the Ohio Farmer. I take it that they want to come in for a share of the praise. They claim their paper teaches the same principles as UP-TO-DATE, but I fail to find a single article like has always been in Mr. Everitt's paper. I am for equity; I am for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, because it built the society, so why cannot it sustain it? and why should not the society sustain the paper while it teaches equity, organization, pooling, controlled marketing and profitable prices? I am also for Mr. Everitt, and may he live to see the union organized on his plan all over the country. When it will make farming a pleasure and be a joy to manufacturers and all other business men.

J. H. BEATTY, Glencoe, Ky.

HINTS ON MAKING THE LOCAL UNION MEETINGS INTERESTING

BY JAMES H. SAUNDERS

Sylvan Shade Local Union met Feb. 22. Roll call showed all the officers and a good number of the members present. As an event of the meeting was an oyster dinner. It was moved to change the order of business to eat dinner while the soup was warm and transact our business later. Motion carried almost unanimously.

The committee on seed oats, peas and potatoes reported and the report was discussed with the result that T. H. McMurray and Jesse McNeil were appointed a committee to make further investigation about seed potatoes and peas.

The president and secretary reported progress on circulating library, letterheads, organizers, financial settlements, etc. Geo. B. Threlkeld, J. J. C. Roper, S. H. Linder and Levi Spillers should have special mention in the discussion of this report.

The first subject for discussion was "How to Utilize Our Agricultural Departments." The subject was well handled by T. H. McMurray, Allen Davis, the secretary and others, with the conclusion that farmers pay millions of dollars annually for the support of national and State departments of agriculture, colleges and experiment stations; that these institutions, as conducted, are more for the interests of the speculators in farm products than for the farmers' interests. It was further decided that farmers must organize, then get all the reports from their institutions, discuss them in their meetings, commend what is wise and helpful and condemn what is unwise and harmful to farmers and true agriculture. Where jealousies exist among farmers they must end. It will never do to attempt to stand in little departments, the cotton growers fighting the tobacco growers, the tobacco growers fighting the peanut growers, both of these fighting the fruit growers, all of these fighting the grain and stock growers, and the stock growers and dairymen fighting the grain growers. But we must ALL co-operate and each seek the welfare of all and all of each. If the law now pending in the Kentucky Legislature prohibiting the planting of tobacco, is passed, it will be a legal battle between the departments of agriculture and will force the tobacco growers to raise more horses, cattle, sheep, corn, hay, etc., which will damage us as much as it would damage the tobacco people if we, the grain and stock growers, should begin to raise tobacco. If this law is just, the cotton growers have the same right to place a prohibitory tax on planting cotton, and the stock people to prohibit raising hogs, etc.

In fact, we have already fallen into the old disorganized plan of overdoing the production of hogs and reduced the price of hogs from six to four cents. Then such legislation must be upheld by Night Riders, incendiaries and mobs. The farmers must organize on a broader, more liberal plan or the organizations will go as the Grange, the Wheel and the Farmers' Alliance.

There have been some indications in our society to depart from its original plan and continue the old plan of guerilla warfare, one class of farmers against another, but we put our faith in the good sense of farmers to not make such a serious mistake.

Second subject: "How Can We Make Our Meetings More Interesting?" was introduced by W. H. Brashfield. He gave the president and secretary such a severe grilling that the other members took pity on them and let them off without discussing the subject.

J. M. Roper's reading from "The Third Power" was well received.

Resolutions were passed thanking the teachers and trustees for the use of the school house, also the local members for the oyster dinner, with special thanks to Mrs. W. B. Clark and Will for the extraordinary good soup.

Program for next meeting: (1) "Corn Raising for Profit from Seed to Market," Allen Davis; discussion by Levi Spillers, Jesse McNeill and S. H. Linder. (2) "The Problem of Good Roads," Geo. B. Threlkeld; discussion by J. J. C. Roper and C. C. McMurray. (3) "Best Method of Reporting Crops," W. N. Brashfield; discussion by W. B. Clark and W. M. Shaw.

Adjourned to meet Feb. 29 at Dillon's shop.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 5 Cents a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues will not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say; "I saw it advertised in Up-to-Date Farming."

Agents Wanted

Agents Automatic Curry Comb, postpaid 40c. Over $5.00 daily or sample returnable. Particulars free. Clean Comb Co. [B] Racine, Wis.

Dogs and Pet Stock

For Sale Thoroughbred Scotch Collie pups. Best farm dogs on earth. H.R.Miller, Lowell,O

Farm Lands

Bargain! Valuable farm with house and barn, 3 miles from Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama, can be bought for half price. Best truck farming section in the south. Apply to D. T. Peteet, Foley, Baldwin County, Ala.

Cash for your property wherever located; for quick sale, send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Cheap timbered land, northern Arkansas. Write owner, Isaac Thomason, R. R. No. 5, Paragould, Ark.

Farms fairly improved, well laying, ten to twenty dollars per acre; timbered lands, choice for range, corn, clover, fruit, from four dollars up per acre. Our productive soils, excellent markets, good water, mild climate, healthy location, no negro population, attract wide-awake buyers. Investigate now. For price lists and booklet, write A. M. Knobel, Doniphan, Missouri.

Farms Fine farms. Western Oklahoma. $10 to $30 per acre. C. A. Fisher, Custer, Okla.

Sacramento Valley, California, is the greatest agricultural valley in America. It is the "Land of Opportunity" for the farmer. A family may be independent on twenty acres. Write Sacramento Valley Development Association, Sacramento, California. We have nothing to sell.

Texas STATE LAND. Texas has passed new School Land Laws. Millions of acres to be sold by the State, $1.00 to $5.00 per acre; only one-fortieth cash and no more to pay for 40 years unless desired, and only 3 per cent interest. Only $12.00 cash to pay the State on 160 acres at $3.00 per acre. Greatest opportunity. Land better than Oklahoma. Send 50 cents for Book of Instructions and New State Law. J. J. Snyder, School Land Locator, 133 9th St., Austin, Tex. Reference, Austin National Bank, also this paper.

Farm Products for Sale

For Sale Cheap, Cow or Field Peas. I have several hundred bushel of whippoorwill and blue goose, and other varieties. Wire or write me for prices and samples. J. T. Walker, Memphis, Tenn.

Gates and Fencing

Special offer on first order in any county for our new style automatic gate. Address with stamp. Manlove Gate Co., 272 Huron St., Chicago, Ill.

Up-to-Date Movable Fence. Make it at home, for pens, yards, lanes, etc. Cheap. Can set one rod in one minute. Write Mad River Fence Company, West Liberty, Ohio.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Registered Poland Chinas, choice breeding, fine individuals, large variety to select from. Satisfaction or no sale. Write me your wants. S. H. Taylor, Mottville, Mich.

Speeded horses: Octoroon, Chieftain, King Leer. For sale by J. B. McCullough, Newbern, Tenn.

Machinery

Why not buy a gasoline engine to do your hard work? It is the cheapest help you can hire. An air-cooled engine is the best and cheapest. Built in four sizes, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10 H. P. Write for prices The Air-Cooled Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 Baltic Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Supplies

Burket's White Rocks will please you. Bred white, bred right, bred to lay. Eggs $1.00 per 15. White Rock Poultry Yards, Box X, Findlay, Ohio.

EGGS, Cockerels, Buff Rock, S. C. B. Leghorn, White Wyandotte, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese, Buff Turkeys, Duroc Hogs, best families, farmers prices. Stock guaranteed as represented. Geo. W. Crim, Uhrichsville, Ohio.

Eggs—Buff, Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, Lt. Brahmas, Barred, Buff and White Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Mottled Anconas, $1 per fifteen. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrongs Mills, Ohio.

Eggs $2.00 per 15; $5.00 per 50. Golden Wyandotte, S. S. Hamburg, S. C. Buff and Brown, Leghorn, S. C. Black Minorca, Light Brahma. Circular. E. W. Long, Wittenberg, Wis.

Eggs Partridge and White Wyandottes. Partridge and White Cochins, White Rocks, Light Brahmas, 75c per 13. J. J. Myers, Dakota, Ill.

Eggs for hatching from 11 breeds pure-bred geese, turkeys, ducks and chickens. Stamp for circular. Mrs. Emma Timmerman, Janesville, Minn.

Eggs 75c per 15; $1.50 per 30. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Catalog free. Link Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

Introductory prices on eggs and breeding stock, either comb Rhode Island Reds. Sure method of selecting the laying and best layers, 50 cents. Money back if not convinced. Virginia Poultry Farm, McGaheysville, Va.

Reid's Rhode Island Reds are the best. 8 single-fine pens—8 Rose. Orders for eggs booked, run $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 per 15. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. Send orders to Chas. B. Reid, Manager Olentangy Poultry Yards, Delaware, Ohio.

Rhode Island Reds rose or single comb. Farmers, the Rhode Island Reds are the best all-around, general purpose fowl. Let us start you with prize winning stock, Eggs $1.50 per 15. Morning Glory Farm, Sellersburg, Ind.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Best of year around layers. Bred from prize winners. Cock scoring 92½; 15 eggs $1.50. Fine farm flock $1.00. Mrs. L. H. Mier, Paris, Mich.

64 Varieties Poultry, pigeons, hares. 20 eggs $1.00. Catalog and show record free. H. D. Roth, Box 14, Franconia, Pa.

The Highest standard of perfection in Golden Laced Wyandottes; eggs, guaranteed, $1.50 per sitting of 15. Warren K. Clouser, New Bloomfield, Pa.

30 varieties geese, ducks, chickens. Catalog free. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

12,000 eggs for sale—daily—52 varieties, "the best in the world." Get our prices on your egg orders. White Rock Yards, Box 3, Findlay, Ohio.

White Wyandottes bred to lay. Eggs for hatching from best stock. $1.50 per setting; $5.50 per hundred. F. W. Marshall, Westons Mills, N. Y.

Real Estate Instruction

$300 to $500 per month in the Real Estate Business. $10 will start you. Experience unnecessary. I prepare you by mail and appoint you my special representative. Write for my free book. C. H. Gray, Pres., 873 Century Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Schools and Colleges

Wanted Two out of town ladies to attend business college. Have two excellent propositions open where all expenses can be defrayed. Address Lain Business College, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Dahlias 25 for $1.00, postpaid. Gladiolus, $1.00 for 100. Send for catalog. J. L. Moore, Northboro, Mass.

Tobacco For Sale

For Sale 20,000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin. R. R. 5, Franklin, Ky.

Miscellaneous

$1.25 Per Word inserts classified ads in 56 leading papers in U. S. Send for list. The Dake Advertising Agency, 427 South Main Street, Los Angeles.

THE APRIL 15 PRIZE CONTEST

Prizes were awarded to the following subscribers, as winners in the April 15 puzzle contest:

First prize, $1.50—L. Jos. Beaudin, Salem, N. H.

Second prize, $1.00—Nelson De Long, Laurelville, Ohio.

Third prize, 50c—Ernest Crum, Lexington, Ill.

Fourth prize, 50c—E. D. Gee, Tennyson, Ind.

The following were the correct answers in the puzzle:

1. Empire Cream Separator Co., Chicago, Ill.
2. Belle City Incubator Co., Racine, Wis.
3. Foster Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
4. Whitman Agricultural Co., St. Louis, Mo.
5. E. L. Hahn & Co., Muscanine, Ia.
6. Chas A. Stickney Co., St Paul, Minn.
7. Parlin & Orendorf Co., Canton, Illinois.
8. The Ohio Carriage Co., Columbus, Ohio.
9. D. L. Chase, St. Louis, Mo.
10. Mead Cycle Co., Chicago, Ill.

FLOWER-LANGUAGE POST CARDS, A SET OF 12 FREE

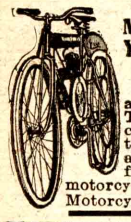
Do you know the "Language of the Flowers?" If you will send 10c for a six months' trial subscription to our large paper, The Epitomist, we will send to you, free, a set of twelve beautiful flower post cards. Each is different and represents the natural colors of the flowers and every card has the language of the flowers, portrayed in verse. These cards are strictly HIGH-CLASS and are not like any you have seen, for they are entirely new.

Write today and we will lose no time in sending them to you. Ask about the surprise which we are sure will interest you. We have only a limited supply of these beautiful cards, so send today if you want them. Address The Epitomist, 44 Main St., Spencer, Ind.

Tell them you saw the ad in Up-to-Date Farming

Rider Agents Wanted

in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1908 model. *Write for Special Offer.*
Finest Guaranteed **1908 Models $10 to $27**
with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires.
1906 & 1907 Models **$7 to $12**
all of best makes
500 Second-Hand Wheels
All makes and models, good as new..... **$3 to $8**
Great **Factory Clearing Sale.**
We ***Ship On Approval*** *without a cent deposit, pay the freight* and allow
TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.
Tires, coaster-brakes, parts, repairs and sundries, half usual prices. **Do not buy** till you get our catalogs and offer. *Write now.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept P80 Chicago



MAKE YOUR **Bicycle** INTO A **MOTORCYCLE**
at small cost with the valveless ERIE. This includes all parts so that anyone can make a strong, durable machine that will climb steep hills. Sample sold at cost to introduce it. Send 4c in stamps for bike Attachment catalogue 13, or motorcycle catalogue 14.
Motorcycle Equipment Co.; Hammondsport, N.Y

$60,000 Value Given Away
THE RACYCLE has 27% less pressure on its crank hanger, ¼ less strain on chain, it runs and climbs hills easier than other bicycles. Is the largest selling high-grade wheel in the world. Will last a lifetime. We make no cheap RACYCLES but you can get yours
AT FACTORY PRICES by securing us an agent. Catalog and pamphlet sent FREE. It tells about the RACYCLE and how to get the $60,000.
THE RACYCLE MANUFACTORY, MIDDLETOWN, O.

AGENTS, $36 A WEEK EASILY MADE SELLING OUR Pillow Tops, Stereo Views, Portraits and Frames. Largest picture house on earth. No capital required. 30 days' credit. SAMPLES AND CATALOGUE FREE. FRANK W. WILLIAMS CO., 1031 Taylor St., Chicago.

Agents $103.50 per month selling these wonderful Scissors. V. C. Giebner, Columbus, O. sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it, we show how. FREE OUTFIT. Thomas Mfg. Co., 200 L St., Dayton, O.

AGENTS—$75 monthly. Combination Rolling Pin. Nine Articles Combined. Lightning seller. Sample Free. **Forshee Mfg. Co., D 106 Dayton, O.**

Grand Baseball Outfit Free to Boys

This grand outfit contains 7 full size pieces. The ash bat is 32 in. long. The mask is made of heavy wire, full size. The catcher's mitt is thick and heavy and finely made. The ball is strongly stitched and finely finished. The cap is well made. A tanned leather fielder's glove and adjustable fancy baseball belt complete this dandy outfit. I will give you this splendid seven-piece outfit for a little easy work. Just write me to-day and I will tell you how you can get this great outfit.
A. M. PIPER, SECRETARY, 418 POPULAR BUILDING, DES MOINES, IOWA

ADVERTISEMENT

MR. BRYAN'S OPINIONS

The plan of guaranteed bank deposits has probably found favor, among all classes of people and irrespective of political affiliation, more rapidly than any other public question.

The new State of Oklahoma has already enacted a law taxing State banks, the fund thus accumulated to be used in paying the depositors of any State bank that from any cause becomes unable to meet its obligations. A special session of the Kansas legislature has been called for the purpose of enacting legislation similar to the Oklahoma plan. The Governor of Nebraska is considering the advisability of calling a special session of the legislature on account of the growing belief among the people that protection to bank depositors in the form of State or Federal guarantees of their deposits will stop the hoarding of money, bring into circulation sufficient currency to conduct the business of the country, and prevent a recurrence of such disastrous panics as the one through which we are now passing.

Mr. Bryan has been an advocate of a law guaranteeing deposits in State and national banks since 1893. The legislature of Ohio has adopted a joint resolution inviting Mr. Bryan to address its members in joint session Feb. 18, 1908, on the subject of "Guaranteed Bank Deposits."

Mr. Bryan, in discussing the tariff question, insists that residents of the United States should be permitted to buy home-made goods at home at as low a price as the foreigner can buy American-made goods abroad. He also insists that our Government should be by and for the people as a whole, rather than by and for the trusts, and administered in the interest of a few beneficiaries of the trust system. He believes that national legislation for the purpose of better regulation and control of interstate commerce and common carriers should supplement State legislation, and not be a substitute for State legislation.

Mr. Bryan's paper, the Commoner, reflects his opinions each week on questions of public importance, and in its columns may also be found his magazine articles, public speeches, addresses and lectures, which are referred to in the daily press from day to day.

If you are interested in political questions, if you desire to keep in touch with the progress of the campaign and to read Mr. Bryan's campaign speeches, send 60 cents to the Commoner and the paper will be sent to you each week until the close of the next presidential campaign.

Postoffice money order, currency, or stamps will be accepted. Only 60 cents. Address **The Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.**

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION. (1) *In this section we raise a great many peanuts and unless the price can be maintained at a higher level the farmers must turn their attention to other crops. The growers are at the mercy of a few "cleaners," who are piling up dollars while the growers are becoming poorer year after year. Good peanuts now sell for 2¾ to 3 cents per pound. This is not enough to pay for producing. Can you, through the columns of Up-to-Date, awaken the peanut farmers before it is eternally too late?* (2) *If possible, print the price of peanuts in your city.* (3) *What uses are peanuts put to? I think your paper is the most valuable farm paper in the country.* (4) *How can we get a fair price for peanuts?—B. B. Joyner, Sec., Courtland, Va.*

ANSWER. (1) The growers must forget about the cleaners and consumers and the profit they make or the prices they pay and organize to control the crop and get their own price. This is the only salvation for the growers. Any attempt to put the cleaners out of business or make them work cheaper before the growers are in a position to control their own business is going back to the Grange and Alliance ideas. Peanut growers must quit fighting anybody and quietly go to work to control the supply. When they are to this point they can dictate to all who handle the crop. And the same applies to all farm crops. We don't know whether we can awaken the growers. No person has had very good success awakening the dead since Christ was on earth. Perhaps the peanut growers are not quite so bad off yet. We'll see. (2) Jobbers claim to pay in Virginia 3½ cents to 6¼ cents per pound, according to grade. The retailer pays the jobber for roasted nuts 7 cents to 10 cents per pound (loss in roasting about 20 per cent of green weight). Consumer pays at rate of 15 cents to 20 cents a pound. (3) Acres cultivation in 1899 (1900 census report) 516,658; yield, 11,964,957 bushels; average acre yield, 23.2 bushels; weight per bushel, 22 pounds. (*Scientific American*, December 29, 1900.) Value of 1899 crop, $7,271,230, or about 3 cents a pound. The price in 1868 was $2.50 per bushel, which had declined to 61 cents in 1899 (*United States Census Report*). In 1899 Virginia produced 3,713,347 bushels; North Carolina, 3,460,439 bushels; Georgia, 1,435,775 bushels; Alabama, 1,021,708 bushels; Florida, 967,927 bushels; Tennessee, 747,668 bushels. *Uses.*—Shucks good feed for hogs, vines good fodder for stock. A bushel of peanuts makes a gallon of oil, which is used as substitute for olive oil. Peanut meal used to feed stock, also baked into bread largely used in Germany and France. Nuts are roasted and eaten, also largely used in confections, made into peanut butter. (4) The only way is to pledge your crop, organize, agree on a price and hold for it *and you can get any fair price you want.* Will you do it?

Q. *I have not received my paper for some time; what is the reason?—Many Inquirers.*

A. The trouble probably is that your secretary or some other person ordered your paper stopped. If you want UP-TO-DATE FARMING and have paid for it, insist on it being furnished for the money you paid.

Q. *In March 15th Sunday Examiner is a letter from C. A. Windle, who assumes to speak for the society, and he says the platform of Hearst's Independence League (political) suits the Society of Equity exactly and he intimates that the next step of the society may be to lead the farmers straight in to Hearst's political aggregation.—A. Member, Huron Co., O.*

A. Have no fear. Some people would like to expose the society to the dangers of the political rocks that wrecked former farmers' organizations, but they will not succeed as long as this paper exists. Such attempts are always to provide a vehicle on which designing people may ride to power. Farmers can get all they need, politically, when organized, from any party and they are not going to inject politics into the organization in its infancy and need not ever.

Q. *Cannot you tell us more about the markets through Up-to-Date Farming. We used to depend on it very much and miss its advice and direction.—Several Inquirers.*

A. We dislike to do things that are useless, if indeed may not be said to be foolish.

The plan of the Society of Equity provided for an official paper. We said the official paper was absolutely necessary in carrying out the plan. It was represented that the official paper would go to all the members of the society so all could have the same advice, about the same things, at the same time, so all could co-operate for the accomplishment of a common object.

For four years this idea was carried out and the official paper — this paper — was very powerful. Equitable and profitable prices were set on the various crops and this price was carried to all the members and through them it reached practically all the other farmers. The price announced by the society and promulgated by UP-TO-DATE FARMING were accepted as the fair market prices by a very great many farmers. They held for them and, with very few exceptions, they were realized.

But later some of the directors concluded that they wanted another official paper and caused one to be started. Since then the power of this paper has been weakened, because the members had two sources of information and oftentimes they were at variance. As a result farmers have had very little influence on prices and we see the unmistakable results in the markets.

We are anxious to make this paper all it was in the past, but we cannot do it until it has a clear field; that is, when another paper does not go to the members and destroys the good that otherwise would result. We hope and believe that time will come soon. In the meantime farmers are paying heavy penalties.

FARMERS' BATTLE SONG

[Tune, "Marching Through Georgia."]

Bring the good old golden rule, the time has come again,
To rally round the standard and declare for honest men;
No tyrany can daunt us, for the right will triumph when—
The farmers are fighting for freedom.

CHORUS

Hurrah! hurrah! we ring the jubilee,
Hurrah! hurrah! for the cause that sets us free;
We're going to have a society that stands for you and me,
Founded on justice and freedom.

The crowd that worships greed and gold is massing for the fight,
It's scheming in the daytime and is plotting in the night,
To capture all farm products—oh, rise up with all your might!
Fighting for justice and freedom.

So here's a pledge of loyalty unto the cause we love,
We want the Society of Equity, and its friends we're going to prove;
We'll fix the boss who beats us, for we're always on the move,
Fighting for justice and freedom.

This song was written by Organizer J. D. Fish, Painesville, Ohio. We advise other organizers to use this song also. It has the right ring and particularly the thought expressed in the next to last line, "for we're always on the move," will stir your people to action. We must be always on the move like an invading army, which brings peace, justice and equity to all.

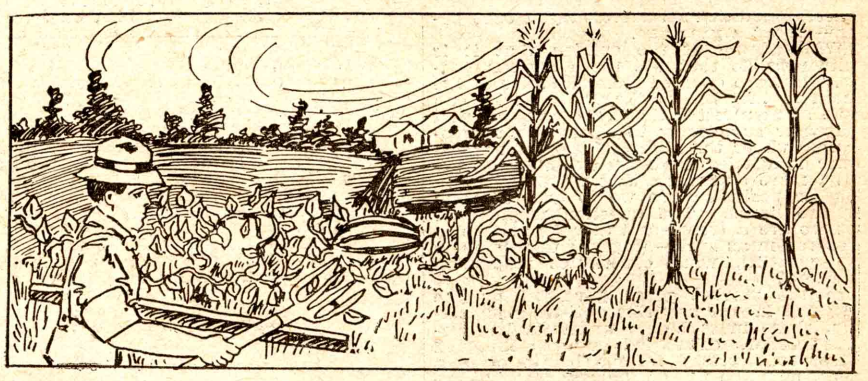
Some People Say that a "Nigger" won't Steal

The man in the picture is hunting for two colored men who had been stealing watermelons. As soon as he tried to catch them, they ran to the cornfield and hid. However, they are real close to him, if he only looks in the right direction.

ARE YOU A DETECTIVE?

You don't have to have a badge to find the culprits here for the farmer. See if you can find them, and also a hoe and a basket they had with them, and when you do, cut out the puzzle, mark each object, send to us, and win a prize.

It may be that no one locates the men correctly (and in case that the prizes go to those nearest correct), so send the best solutions you can.



READ THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

As a part of this contest it is necessary that you tell us which advertisement in this issue appeals to you most and give some good reasons why it does. The advertisement you write about must not be signed by Up-to-Date Farming, J. A. Everitt, or Farmers Society of Equity. Letters not containing such an article, of course cannot compete for the prizes.

If more than four send correct answers, then the ones who wrote the best articles will be given the prize.

For the best solution and article we receive on or before May 30, we will give a prize of $1.50 in cash. The next best will receive $1.00, and the two next best 50 cents each.

Try your skill, as you stand an equal chance with any of our readers.

Winners will be announced in the issue of June 15 and prize money forwarded immediately. Address all answers to

UP-TO-DATE FARMNG, Puzzle Department Indianapolis, Indiana

DEAR MR. EVERITT:

Your noble efforts in behalf of the oppressed farming class are deeply appreciated in this section of the Bluegrass State. Brother Ed is an enthusiast in the cause of Equity; he thinks no other farm journal in the United States can compare with UP-TO-DATE.

A copy of the Equity Farm Journal made its initial bow to us yesterday, but was promptly returned to the publisher labeled "Not Wanted."

Asking our Heavenly Father to bless and assist you in your grand life work, I am,

Your sincere friend,

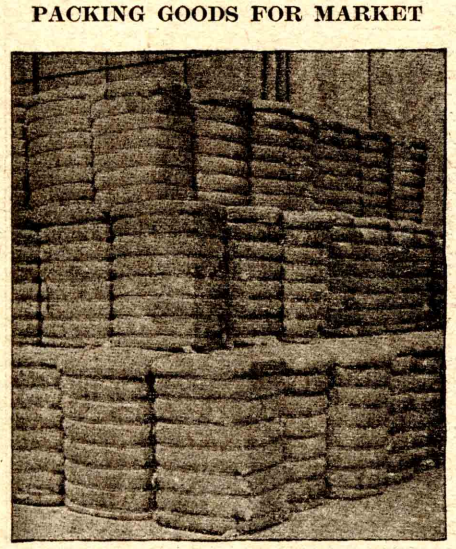
Cynthiana, Ky. MARIE LEONARD.

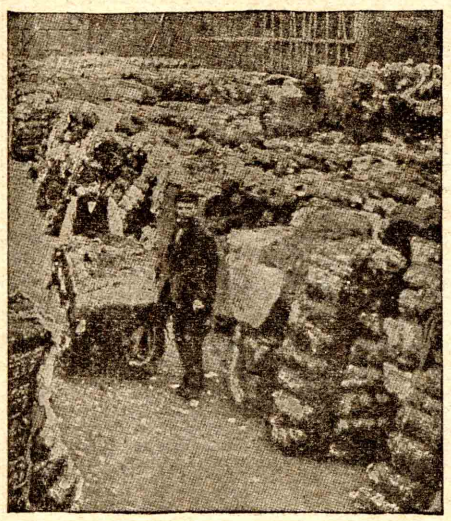
HOW TO CONDUCT A MEETING

We must have system, an orderly proceeding, in our local meetings. A certain amount of parliamentary dignity is necessary to the maintenance of good order and decorum. With this object in view, we would suggest the following system of conducting a meeting of the local union:

1. Call to order by the president.
2. Call the roll of officers, and note those present. The president will fill vacancies.
3. Call the roll of members, noting those present.
4. Reading and disposing of the minutes of the preceding meeting.
5. Call for applications for membership.
6. Report of committees.
7. Does any member know of a case of sickness or distress in the neighborhood that needs especial attention?
8. Has any member anything that he wishes to sell?
9. Does any member wish to buy something which might be obtained in the neighborhood?
10. Does any member wish to employ a hand to work?
11. Does any member wish a job of work or know of a person who does?
12. Have any communications been received of interest to members?
13. What is the condition of the markets affecting products of the neighborhood?
14. What are the general crop prospects of the neighborhood?
15. Is there any unfinished business to be attended to?
16. Is there any new business to be taken up at this meeting?
17. Discussion of special topics for the good of the farmers and the society.
18. Program for next meeting.
19. Adjournment.

PACKING GOODS FOR MARKET





This first picture shows Egyptian cotton in the European markets, and the lower picture cotton from America. America has been charged with being the most extravagant nation on earth. Perhaps in no way is this more clearly proved than in her exports. Germany, France and England have maintained a preponderance of trade in South American countries because of the greater care they exercise in packing the goods. Surely no advantage can possibly result in delivering cotton to our foreign customers in such ragged condition. The sale price must be less on this account, besides there is a loss in weight, all of which affect the price to the grower.

The illustration was furnished by "System," published at Chicago, Ill.

A FARMER ADVERTISER

Our rural residents are rather slow to adopt the new ideas, but a New Hampshire farmer has been quick to seize on the prevailing post-card scheme and issues a weekly bulletin in this form:

MERRIEMYO FARM

The Points, North Goshen,
P. O. Mt. Sunapee, N. H.
Offers this week, January 13, 1908,

TO BUY

Pigs about four weeks old, $2 to $3.
Calves just dropped, mail us a card if you expect one soon, $1 to $2.
Cows to come in $15 to $30.
Yearlings, will pay cash or trade hay, $6 to $12.
Hens, any kind, any number, 10c lb.

TO SELL

Shotes, just right to put on manure, $4.50.
Cockerels, that get big brown eggs, $2.
Ayrshire Bull, 7 months old, full blooded, $50.
Hay in barns, $11.50; or delivered, $13.50.
Single Driving Harness, in good shape, $2.

DEAN BOWMAN, Proprietor.
GEORGE G. MASON, Manager.

He mails fifty out to his nearby neighbors every Monday. The postage is fifty cents and a local printer charges $1 to make the changes weekly and print the fifty cards. So at an expense of $1.50 the whole country 'round knows what he wants to buy and has for sale.

Mr. Mason, the manager of the "Merriemyo Farm," claims that the plan beats anything yet tried in the way of advertising, and is equal to attending a country auction or town meeting, and spreads information with better results.

Any business farmer might adopt the idea of this Yankee and trade in an approved way, and Mr. Mason's word for it the plan will add many dollars to his exchequer above its cost.

The above was clipped from Printer's Ink. Readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who want to improve on the plan should advertise in the Business Exchange. Instead of reaching 50 they will reach 200,000 of the most progressive farmers—think of it, two hundred thousand who are interested in what you have to sell. The cost is only 5c a word each insertion; twenty words $1.00. Try it. Put an advertisement in UP-TO-DATE'S Business Exchange and in addition to reaching thousands in your own State it goes to scores of thousands all over the country.

Low Prices on High-Grade Vehicles and Harness

There are few business concerns in this country that have a stronger hold upon the public than the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company. For over thirty-five years—over a third of a century—they have been manufacturing vehicles and harness and selling them. People all over this country have learned to know this and the result is that the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company now enjoys the proud distinction of being the largest manufacturers in the world doing business direct with the people.

The company's great catalog shows 200 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. The time-honored Elkhart plan is to send everything on approval. It costs you nothing if you are not satisfied on style, quality or price. Write the company for the big catalog at Elkhart, Ind. It's free if you mention UP-TO-DATE.

One of the best remedies for heaves known to veterinary science, one guaranteed to cure in any stage whatever, is Newton's Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. The price is but $1.00 a can, and it is for sale by all dealers, or will be sent prepaid by addressing the manufacturers, the Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O. This company publishes a book, entitled "Horse Troubles and Stable Hints," which wil prove of great interest. It deals with the diseases of horses and also contains much valuable information regarding their care. It will be mailed free to those interested. Simply drop a postal and one will be sent by return mail if you mention UP-TO-DATE.

The Care of a Wagon

Hosts of farmers and teamsters, who ought to know better, think that "grease is just grease anyway" and so cut the boxes out of their wagon wheels by using some inferior lubricant which runs off and leaves the spindle dry, or forms a stiff, almost gritty substance in the wheel, which is just as bad.

A proper axle grease for use on every type of heavy wagon should have just the right "body"—that is, it ought to be neither so thin as to run, nor so heavy as to stiffen. It should have, too, a long-lasting quality if it is to be economical.

Perhaps no preparation for the purpose is quite as good as Mica Axle Grease. Certainly no other axle lubricant on the market possesses what we have termed "proper qualities" as truly as "Mica" does. A very little of it goes a long way and saves the teamster much loss and trouble.

A WATER DOCTOR

Should be consulted in all cases where a Safe, Sure and Speedy cure is desired. Consultation, analysis of urine and report of your case free. Send 4 cents for Book of Cures and mailing case for urine. Fee for treatment low. Medicines furnished. 20 years experience. References sent on request.

ADDRESS J. F. SHAFER, M.D.
485 PENN AVE., PITTSBURG, PA.

CORNS

You can't cut away all of a corn, A-Corn Salve takes it out by the roots without danger of pain. Swift, sure and soothing.
15 cents at druggists or by mail
Giant Chemical Co., Philadelphia.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia

Cure RHEUMATISM
Anti-Rheumatism Rings, Positive cure; write for testimonials from bankers, farmers, merchants, etc.
Don't Suffer. JOE A. HARRIS, Mfgr.
298 K. Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

AGENTS $300 Every month selling our wonderful SEVEN PIECE KITCHEN SET
Send for sworn statement $12 daily profit. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. U Thomas Mfg. Co. 7200 L St., Dayton, O.

Stop that Crime Against Your Horse

That sore under the collar is a crime against your most patient and faithful servant.

Metal Adjustable Hameless Collars

will cure and prevent it. They are the best and most humane collar ever made because of this. Won't wear out. Always keep their shape. Don't rust. Perfectly adjusted to the horse, whether spring fat or fall poor. Make him pull better with more load and keep him in perfect working condition every day in the year. Distribute the draught evenly. Attached to any harness. Easier than others to put on and take off. No straps or buckles. Set easier and more perfectly comfortable. All wearing parts can be replaced for a few cents when worn out.

Send for catalogue, which shows how they are made, and we will send hundreds of testimonials of satisfied users. Ask your dealer for them. If he doesn't handle them, send us his name and address when you write for catalogue. Perhaps you would like to sell them. Agents wanted.

Johnston-Slocum Co., 426 State St., Caro, Michigan

Get yourself a paying Farm in the **SUNNY OZARKS.** Land of delightful climate, mild winters, running water, timber, market near by, close to railroad, ideal stock and fruit-growing section, blue grass and clover. **Be Independent** and own one of these fine farms. Improved and unimproved. Farms to suit the big stock raiser, orchardist, or the truck gardener. Prices and terms to suit you. Big exchange list. Write to-day for catalogue.

PICQUET-HARTRICH REALTY CO.
OZARK 478 Liggett Bldg. St. Louis, Mo. **FARMS**

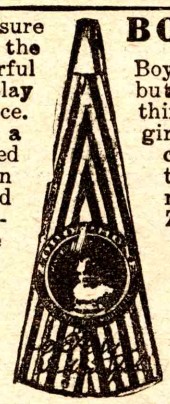
FLOWER POST CARDS FREE TO YOU

In order to introduce our large illustrated monthly, The Epitomist, which is of interest to every member of the family, we make this big offer to you.

Send 10c for a six months' trial subscription and we will send you, prepaid, twelve beautiful flower post cards absolutely FREE. These cards are strictly high-class and are something entirely new. Each card represents a scenic view and has THE LANGUAGE OF THE FLOWERS worked out most beautifully in mottoes in flower designs. For instance, in this series the violets spell out the words "Faithfulness;" the sweet peas, "Wish You Joy;" Chrysanthemums, "I Love You;" roses, "Love," etc. You won't be disappointed, for these cards are not like any you ever saw, and REMEMBER, we have a surprise for everyone that sends for these cards. There are only a limited number, so send today if you want them. THE EPITOMIST, 55 Main St., Spencer, Indiana.

A Wonderful Musical Novelty

Nothing affords so much pleasure and harmless amusement as the Musical Zobo. It is a wonderful musical novelty. Anyone can play it in a minute without practice. The latest "hits" rendered on a Zobo are delightful. Can be used in the house around the fire or in street parades. It furnishes good dance music; can be used for amateur theatricals or any place where music is desired. Boys and girls, young and old are delighted with a Zobo for home music or for entertainments. The Zobo is made of strong material and is not liable to injury. The Zobo is six inches long.



BOYS' ZOBO BAND

Boys, organize a Zobo Band. Costs but a few pennies apiece. Just think of the fun serenading the girls and the "grown-ups." A costly instrument requires practice to learn and an expert to make beautiful music. With a Zobo a novice can make pleasing music from the start. Send for one on my recommendation. If it don't suit return and get your dime.

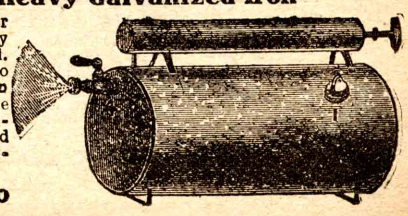
Price: Sent post-paid 10c each; $1.00 a dozen. Send dollar bill for a box.

S. E. FERRY, Indianapolis

Lightning Compressed Air Sprayer, $1.50

Capacity 2 Gallons. Made of Heavy Galvanized Iron

THE most convenient and handy compressed air sprayer on the market. Where a 4 gallon sprayer is too heavy to handle conveniently, this is just what you need. Well made, strong and durable. We can recommend it to our customers. Has a clean-out hole in bottom from which the valve can be oiled, which should always be done before putting it away after using. We furnish latest improved nozzle with each machine, for fine spraying and can be adjusted for tree spraying, washing windows, buggies, etc. Will throw a stream 15 feet high.



Regular dealer's price $2.00, **our price only $1.50**

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

STUDY THE MAP

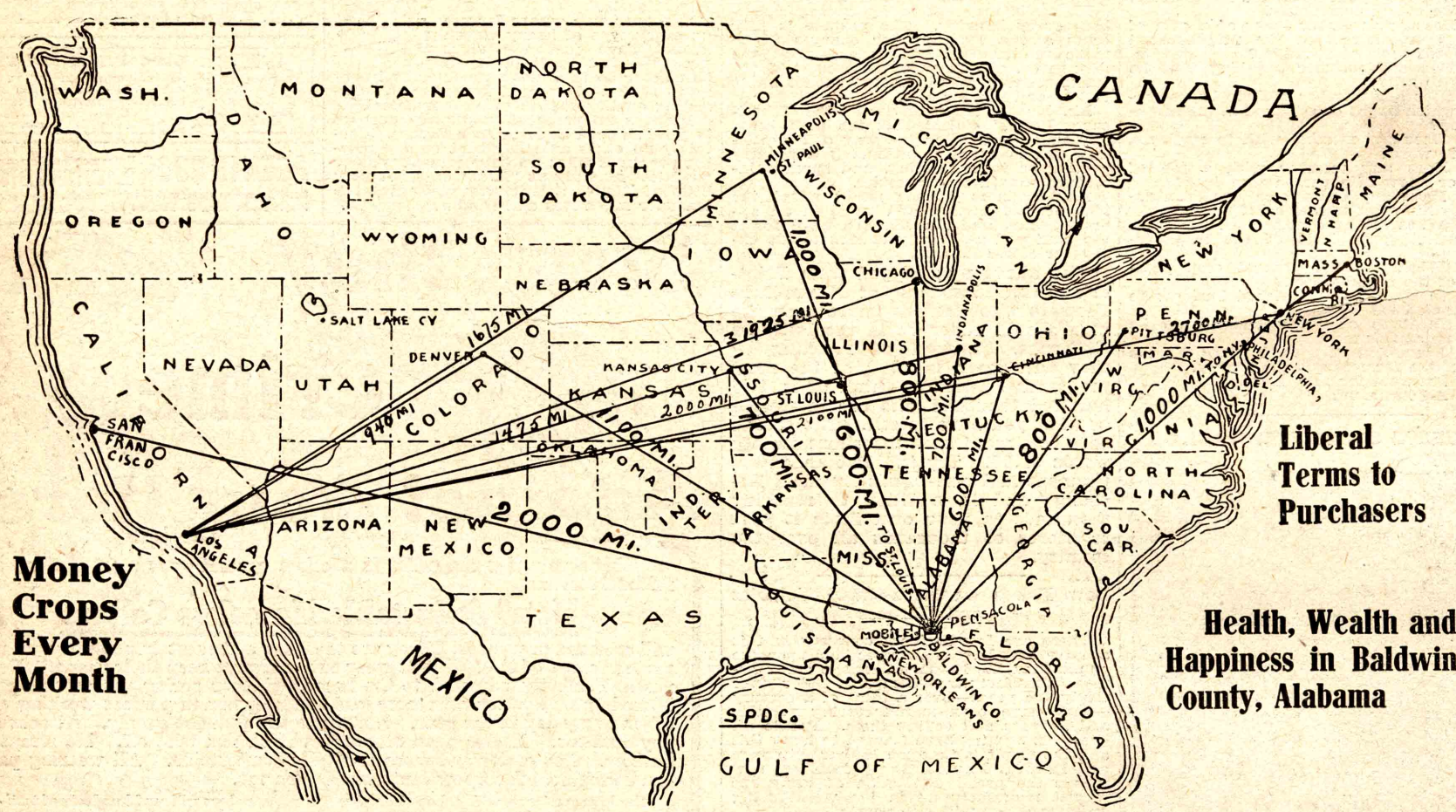
Baldwin Connty With its Delightful Climate is Hundreds and Thousands of Miles Nearer Principal Northern Markets Than California. Our Lands Grow Many Californie Products to Perfection, The Best of Water and Healthful Conditions.

SCORES of readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING are buying farms in Baldwin County, Alabama. But there are thousands more who will when they fully realize the proposition I have for them. First, you want a location where the climate is good and with pure water. We have both in Baldwin County. Warm in winter and not too hot in summer when the cool breezes of the Gulf of Mexico make the climate delightful. There is no more healthful place in the United States.

The money making crops that can be produced on our lands excel all other sections of the country. We are 1700 miles nearer New York than Los Angeles and have water rates on freight.

Every party I take down to Baldwin County develops into a lot of enthusiastic Baldwin County rooters. Our customers find that I have not over-drawn the facts. You will find things just as I tell you. I believe in a square deal and invite all to come and investigate.

PRICE In farms of 40 acres or more the price is $20 per acre. We pay the taxes twice. Sold on easy payments if desired and NO INTEREST on DEFERRED payments. Pay as little as $100 down on 40 acres. Balance 20 cents per acre a month. A farm on these terms will pay for itself so soon and so easy you will not notice the cost.



Money Crops Every Month

Liberal Terms to Purchasers

Health, Wealth and Happiness in Baldwin County, Alabama

Figure what that means on early garden truck and fruit. Hundreds of dollars per acre made from these crops yearly. Celery produces as high as $1,000 per acre net profit in a season. But shade grown tobacco is the greatest money maker. $1,800 from one acre is the record. $1,000 is the average amount it produces an acre. Baldwin county can produce as good shade grown tobacco as is grown anywhere. Open air tobacco produces abundantly and sells for 25c a pound. Figure the profits at this rate.

Baldwin County soil is adapted for general farming and stock raising but it is our special crops that produce the money. Wealth in abundance to those farmers who live in Baldwin County. 40 acres equals 160 in the north.

In January Baldwin County farmers are working out of doors. Stock feeding in pastures and much plowing is being done. Spring work goes forward with a rush. Our northern cousins are tied indoors by bad weather and at the same time burning up summer profits. None of this on the Gulf of Mexico.

Money invested in Baldwin County farms is not subject to the tactics of bankers. No financial flurry can touch it. The ground is producing dollars and your land is going up, up, up in price all the the time. Similar land in Florida that has been in cultivation longer sells as high as $1000 an acre. $125 per acre is a usual price. Our lands now sell for $20 an acre but in a comparatively short timewill bring ten times this price. Buy now and if you are willingto develop a little bit you will have a regular gold mine.

We pay the R. R. fare to all who purchase 40 acres or more. If land is half paid for when purchaser dies we deed it to his heirs without further payment. We will accept warehouse receipts from tobacco growers in payment for land and credit the full proceeds on the purchase. Don't need to wait until tobacco is sold—if you have it, it is worth the money and we accept the certificates.

I am going to Baldwin County on the first and third Tuesday of each month. These are excursion days. Come, join me on one of these trips. I want to show you what our company has to offer. The proposition will speak for itself, and if you want Health, Wealth and Happiness, you will buy a Baldwin County farm. I want to hear from every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who is not satisfied with his present condition, or who wants more opportunity and the co-operation of climate and location to help him in business. Bring your wife and go along. I don't ask you to buy without investigating and the more you do investigate the better you will like it.

SEND FOR LITERATURE, Maps, Booklets, etc. I will give you all information desired. Write me personally.

C. H. LEE, Manager Sales Department

Southern Plantation Development Company

1024 Unity Bldg. **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

SIGN AND CLIP THE COUPON—MAIL IT TODAY

Mr. C. H. Lee,
Mgr. Sales Dept.
Southern Plantation Development Company, 1024 Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR—Send me free and postpaid full information about farms in Baldwin County, Ala. I am interested in a farm of.....acres.

.....
NAME

P. O.....

County.....State.....

Write plainly. Signing above places you under no obligation whatever. All literature sent free.

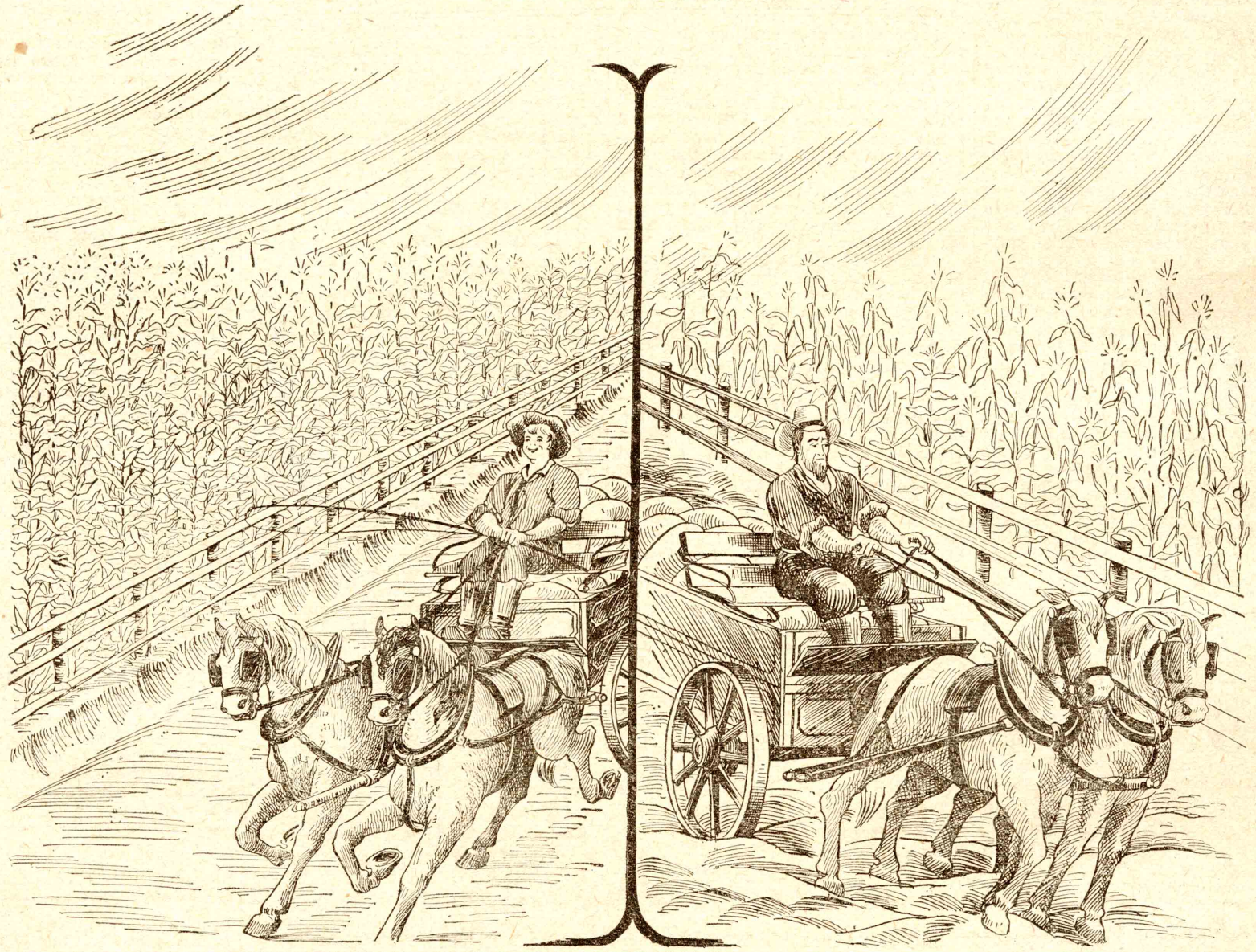
Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JUNE 1, 1908 | Number 11

THE RECLAMATION SERVICE

FOR WHOSE BENEFIT?



"The government waters the stock of these western farmers, besides furnishing them pastures where only sage-brush grew before." Nine-tenths of the farmers, those who have bought their farms and by their industry made the country great, must not only supply their stock with water at their own expense but they must devote some of their best acres to their pasturage.

Millions of acres of United States lands were, a few years ago, thought to be worthless from an agricultural point of view, or as possible homes for civilized people. It comprised the Great American Desert or Rainless Region, and was to all intents and purposes a barren waste. But on June 17, 1902, President Roosevelt signed a bill that had been enacted by Congress, appropriating the money that should arise from the sale of public lands in the thirteen western States and three territories, to be added to a fund already in the treasury to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the "survey, examination and construction of works for the reclamation of arid lands." In the less than six years that have elapsed since that time, Director F. H. Newell tells us in "American Indus-

Continued on page 2.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A. EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c PER YEAR A CLUB OF FIVE FOR $2.00

Foreign Subscriptions, including Canada, 75c a Year

Clubs. Two subscriptions for $1.00; five for $2.00. These rates also apply to one person for two or five years respectively.

Always state if a renewal or a new subscriber. *DON'T NEGLECT THIS.*

Your Address should always be written very plainly, including *COUNTY*. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Change of Address. Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state. If you change your post office give old office as well as new.

Imperative Order. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, do not fail to send your printed address as on the wrapper along. Failure to observe this order may cause us much unnecessary work.

The Latest Date shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Subscribers are urged to keep their time paid *IN ADVANCE*.

Members of Equity will find the date on their wrapper to which subscription has been paid.

Responsibility Disclaimer The editor assumes no responsibility for correctness of signed letters and articles, nor for matter in departments conducted by others whose names appear in the head.

Profitable Employment. If you want to engage in a profitable business all your time or part time, write to us.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

THE RECLAMATION SERVICE

(Continued from first page)

tries," a large organization has been created under the Secretary of the Interior, and some of the most notable hydraulic works of the United States have been brought to such a degree of completion that they are being utilized in the irrigation of lands and the providing of sites for thousands of homes. Upward of $40,000,000 have been expended for that purpose.

The vacant public lands which are watered and rendered fruitful by this great expenditure of money, are subdivided into areas of a size which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, is sufficient for the support of a family. The land is then given away in tracts of 160 acres or less, under the terms of the Homestead act, actual settlement and cultivation being required, and the homesteaders must in easy annual payments return to the government the money actually invested in the irrigation of the land, the money so paid back continuing in the reclamation fund to be again expended in the reclamation of other lands.

Without entering into a detailed account of this work, it is sufficient to mention some of the most important ones. In Arizona the largest item is the great Roosevelt dam which is being built to conserve the flood waters of the Gila River for use in the broad valley vicinity of Phoenix, The foundations of this dam have been laid, the main structure now rising above the reach of water. It will impound an amount sufficient to irrigate upwards of 160,000 acres of land. The water coming from the reservoir will develop power which will be transmitted to the valley to pump water to lands which cannot be reached by the gravity system.

The stored waters from the great Roosevelt dam will be allowed to flow down the river and will there be recovered by another dam about forty miles below, being turned out into canals leading from both sides of the dam to the north and south of the stream. This, the Granite Reef dam, is nearly completed and water is being utilized for the irrigation of the thirsty lands in the beautiful valley in which lies the capital city of Arizona.

Farther down the river, below the confluence of the Gila and the Colorado, is the Yuma project. Here a large dam, about 4,800 feet long, is being built across the Colorado river to raise the water and throw it into canals on each side, that on the west or California side running down parallel with the stream and crossing under it at the town of Yuma. This dam is notable from the fact that it is founded on the soft lands or mud of the river bed and is about ten times as broad as it is high.

In Colorado a tunnel nearly six miles long is being built to take the Gunnison River from its bed and under a mountain mass to the Uncompahgre Valley, where nearly 200,000 acres will be irrigated in the vicinity of the town of Montrose. This tunnel is nearly completed, about a mile of rock being yet to be pierced. A part of the main canal system leading from the lower end of the tunnel has been finished, and it is hoped that in 1909 the Gunnison River will be flowing through the tunnel into the fertile valley renowned for its apples and other fruits.

In Idaho a large dam has been built across Snake River to take out the water of this stream and irrigate about 80,000 acres of land which was formerly desert and covered with sage brush. Here hundreds of families have been established within the last two years. Thousands of acres of land have been cleared and are now in crops. Farther down Snake River in the vicinity of Boise a dam is being built across the Boise River, taking the waters into a large depression known as Deer Flat, where a reservoir is being formd by building two large earthen dams. These have been completed and the feed canal is now in operation.

In Kansas it has not been found possible to store water in open reservoirs, but it has been discovered that the gravel underneath the bed of the Arkansas River is saturated with water which can be recovered by lifting it from twenty to thirty feet. Accordingly a series of wells have been sunk diagonally across the broad valley for a distance of about five miles and from these water is being pumped into a cement-lined canal which, crossing the valley, goes under the river and reappears on the north sids, where it enters the head of the Farmers' Canal. Power for operating the pumps is derived from steam turbines, with electrical transmission.

Other works have been constructed in other States and Territories, or are in course of construction, but we have mentioned enough to show the greatness of this work. By a single work in Arizona 160,000 acres of land that would not produce anything is brought to the highest productive power. In Colorado another work brings in 200,000 acres, while one in Idaho brings in 80,000 acres. These are but single acreage reports, while in hundreds of other places numerous smaller tracts but aggregating much more, have been reclaimed, and the work has but just begun. As to the far reaching benefits received from this government irrigation we quote from Director Newell:

"These outposts of civilization are infinitely more valuable in proportion to the number of persons concerned than of apparently worthless open land.

"Out on the boundless tract of grazing land the little irrigted community finds it profitable to maintain large herds of cattle and sheep. The losses on these are small, as they can be provided with winter forage from the irrigated fields. The great grazing areas can thus be utilized to better advantage than in the past. Large profits are derived from the vast stretches any other communities of the size in the country. As before stated, they bring into use, or render possible the development of mineral and grazing wealth and also furnish opportunities for the development of the water powers, forests, and other natural resources. They encourage the railroad builder and the promoter of all kinds of enterprises; and as previously stated, they have probably the largest beneficial influences per capita upon the manufacturing and transportation interests."

We would not minimize this important work, and we commend the enterprise of the Roosevelt administration which undertook it, and is so successfully carrying it out. Whatever makes a man and woman a home, and provides an opportunity to bring up an independent and intelligent family, is a beneficient work and deserves the plaudits of the human race. But there is a feature connected with this reclamation service that is strangely overlooked.

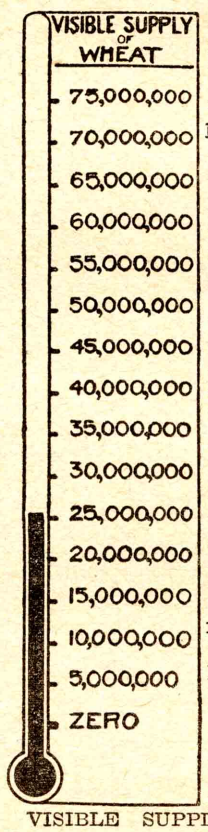
In more than thirty States of this Union there are millions of citizens who have bought lands and paid for them out of their own earnings and savings. They have expended other dollars laboriously earned by themselves in taming those lands and making them more productive. In accordance with the law of supply and demand these lands have attained a value which according to the laws of

(Continued on page 5)

THE FARMERS' POOL

On more than two million farms in the United States the 1908 wheat crop, that is to be the most important factor in feeding the people of the world, is approaching maturity.

In possibly two thousand offices in the large cities of our country a small army of people are plotting and scheming how they can get hold of the most of this crop at the least cost.



VISIBLE SUPPLY

May 16,	25,444,000 bu.
May 9	26,979,000 bu.
May 2,	28,344,000 bu.
April 25,	30,968,000 bu.
April 18,	30,528,000 bu.
May 18,'07,	54,109,000 bu.

Notwithstanding that the present price of wheat is one dollar and more per bushel in the chief market, these few people who make millions by gambling in the necessities of life, are buying and selling the new crop at 85 cents a bushel and some of them predict that they will buy it at 75 cents.

And while these few people are laying their plans to transfer the 1908 wheat crop from the farms to the great elevators which will result in a lowering of price and the more they can transfer the lower the price will be, what are the millions of farmers doing to secure them a fair return for a season's hard toil and a just profit on their investments?

Is it a fight between possibly 2,000 grain brokers, speculators and gamblers and more than 2,000,000 farmers who grow wheat, or is it a surrender of the farmers to the speculators?

At present it is the latter. No concerted movement has been made by the farmers to protect themselves. But UP-TO-DATE FARMING, ever the farmers' friend in need, comes to the rescue again as it has done so many times in the past. It will arouse the farmers to a sense of their danger, show them a plan of action and save to them the fruits of their honest toil in producing that on which the people of this country, and many in foreign countries must depend for existence.

The plan is set forth on pages 10 and 11 of this paper.

We will, through the advice and direction of this paper, oppose the farmers' power against the speculators' power and as the farmers have, first, what the others must have before they can possibly have any power, we certainly hope to win—we will if farmers want to win and deserve to win.

The present conditions favor the farmers in the fact that the visible supply in this country is e lowest it has been for may years at this season, being 25,444,000 bushels, and going down at the rate of about two million bushels weekly. The visible supplies in foreign countries are also small and mills and elevators at interior points are practically empty and awaiting the new crop to stock up.

The next three months is the critical time. **If farmers will not dump their crops and increase the visible supply materially, the price can be held to $1.00, or above it if deemed desirable.** Hence the problem is to prevent farmers from dumping. And this can be only be accomplished now by the plan of the Farmers' Pool.

This is a matter of enormous importance and should enlist the co-operation of every present reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to extend its circulation until it is read by every wheat grower in the country. Only by increasing the circulation of this paper can the pool be made successful. The present subscribers represent practically every community; therefore, if they will see their neighbors and get their subscriptions the work can be done quickly. Those who cannot do this, or who cannot see all their neighbors should send their addresses for sample copies and literature. We also have prepared a series of six Dumper Post Cards which will bring nearly every farmer to the pool who receives them. We will furnish these cards free, in sets of six, as many sets as you will use and will pay for mailing them. How many sets do you want?

The time is short, action must be prompt and then the victory will be decisive. The visible supply is now almost down to 25,000,000 bushels. All we ask is that it be kept there and even then the demand will take about one and three-quarter million bushels daily. This will absorb all the wheat the poor farmers must sell and all that the "Goose" dumpers dump. If each loyal farmer will now do something to make the dumpers as scarce as possible, the Farmers' Pool will be a complete success.

Won't it be grand when July, August and September come and the gamblers will have to pay $1.00 a bushel or more on basis of the Chicago market to fill their 85 cent contracts? It will be such a lesson to them that they will never attempt to force the price of good wheat below $1.00, which the largest crop that can be produced should sell for. Dollar wheat must be the farmers slogan and every issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING will be an inspiration that will strengthen the old-time dumpers to become controllers of the supply to only meet the demand. "Readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING are not dumpers," has come to be a farmers axiom.

WITH UP-TO-DATE'S PUBLISHER

Watch your label. Some subscriptions expire each issue and as the paper is stopped promptly you will miss some valuable numbers if you delay in renewing.

Farmers are very busy now but this is not a good excuse for not renewing their subscription nor for not getting others to subscribe. A large circulation of UP-TO-DATE will produce conditions in farming that will shorten farmers' hours of work and at the same time they will have more money. While if the mission of this paper cannot be acomplished farmers will always have to work long hours, without the ability to hire needed help, while the exploiters will reap the profit. These things are true.

Read pages 10 and 11. Since the pledging plan has not been continued by the people put in charge of the Grain Growers Department, this plan announced on these pages is the only alternative. And it is a good substitute and can be made much more effective on a short campaign, as is necessary with wheat than a pledging campaign.

We want a pooling brigade. We want a good man in every community to see all the farmers and have them join the pool. Write for terms. This is not confined to wheat alone but to all crops.

The publisher does not, as a rule, send a special acknowledgement of receipt of new subscribers or renewals. The date on your wrapper will be the acknowledgement.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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SUPPLY TO MEET THE DEMAND

THEY MUST ALL ADMIT IT

The following article contains some flagrant errors, but we copy it entire because it is an editorial in a paper which has ever been the bitterest opponent Up-to-Date Farming and the Society of Equity ever had. Our contention is so reasonable, so truthful, and so entirely in consonance with the principles of right and justice that sensible men, whether broad minded or not are compelled to admit it, however they may disguise the surrender:

By the visible supply of grain is meant grain in elevators in city and country and that now in the course of transportation. By the invisible supply is meant the grain held in farmers' cribs and granaries. It is the visible supply in connection with the demand that determines the price on the markets. Whenever a farmer hauls his grain to town to the elevator it at once becomes a portion of the visible supply and has an effect on the markets. The grain on the farm is an unknown quantity and has no bearing whatever upon the markets except as it may be estimated by the government and by grain dealers. It is of course an impossible thing to furnish any accurate estimate of this invisible supply. The government furnishes it but once a year, and its estimates are at best but guesses and of little value except for purposes of comparison.

Farmers complain bitterly of the evils of speculation in grain on the various boards of trade, and many of them would like to see the stock exchanges wiped out altogether . We investigated this subject pretty thoroughly fifteen or twenty years ago, sympathizing fully with the popular belief, but came to the conclusion that, notwithstanding all their evils, none the less these exchanges are essential to the proper distribution of grain.

Two of the worst evils connected with them are the temptation they offer to farmers to get rich quick by "bucking the tiger" and "taking a flier on the board of trade," and they can do very much to relieve the country of these abuses by simply staying out. They have no business there, anyhow. We have never yet known a farmer to get rich by speculating on the board of trade; but we have known many old men and young men to lose all their spare money and some of them a good deal more than that. In fact, many of them have put a crimp in their lives which it took a good many years of hard work to straighten out.

The other great evil can be remedied also, if the farmers will simply hold their grain on their own farms, wherever it is possible, till the market suits them. We have never believed in the theory that farmers could make a combination or trust in order to force upward the price of grain, but we are firm believers in farmers holding their grain, where they are financially able to do so, until the market suits them. They can not hold cattle or hogs beyond a certain definite time with profit to another. Somebody must hold this grain between harvests. The place where it can be held at the least expense and without any injury to the farmer's interests is in his own bins. If those who have been striving so earnestly, sometimes wisely and sometimes unwisely, to organize a combination and cooperative marketing of grain will simply turn their grain in the crib until the farmer sells it acocrding to his own best judgment, they will, we think, make much greater progress than they have in times past.

In order to hold this grain it is necessary to stack it instead of threshing out of the shock. Grain threshed out of the shock must go to market because it will not keep. There is a large grain growing territory in the United States where it is practically necessary to thresh out of the shock. Therefore it is the more important that the farmers in the humid sections hold their grain off the market, and thus avoid glutting it, until such time as the world needs it.

The general holding of grain in granaries will make a corner in grain, which always results disastrously, absolutely impossible. By the small invisible supply farmers have been able to break every corner in grain that has ever yet been established; and as they become more forehanded and better able to hold their grain, corners will be a matter of history only.

In the above article is just about all Up-to-Date Farming ever contended for, and it concedes the contention of the Society of Equity. Hold the products on the farm until the demand is ready for them at an equitable price, a price in proportion to the general level of values. All else is mere detail. To accomplish that a national organization and general co-operation are necessary; an annual meeting representing all crops must be held to consider supply and demand, and determine minimum prices for that year's crops. We contend that the principle will apply to other crops as well as to grain. If not, relief can be no more than partial, and we do not agree that grain threshed from the shock cannot be held. The writer has held grain so threshed, and has seen others hold it. It is only a question of being prepared to store it. It is better, perhaps, to stack the grain and let it dry out in the stack, but it is not essential.

Neither do we agree that Exchange gambling in future prices is anything at any time but wicked and demoralizing. It belies both supply and demand, unsettles prices and demoralizes the market. The writer quoted says its worst feature is that farmers indulge in it to their ruin. Farmers very seldom indulge in it, and when they do, it is very apt to bring its own speedy punishment just as any other gambling on anybody else's game is almost sure to do. And if it is so bad for farmers, how can it be good for the general public?

But the editor from whom we quote has got one foot out of the mud. A few more prods from his awakened readers will induce such a lunge as will jerk the other foot out. Meanwhile we can reiterate what we have so often said to farmers: your hope is in steady and reasonable remunerative prices; a supply to properly meet the demand but not to ruinously exceed it; an organization to secure co-operation necessary to accomplish it, and that means the Society of Equity.

CROP SECRETS

A bill framed by the House committee on agriculture, making it a punishable offense for any government official or employe to divulge prematurely any government statistics, such as those relating to cotton and grain crops, was not long since favorably reported to Congress by the committee having it in charge. At this writing it has not yet been made a law, but by the time this paper is printed it may be.

So the government has crop secrets which must not be revealed "prematurely." In whose interest are those secrets or statistical "facts" collected? The Department of Agriculture is supposed to be maintained in the interest of agriculture and for the benefit of farmers. Whatever it does is paid for out of appropriations made ostensibly for the assistance and encouragement of farming. If the crop statistics it gathers is of benefit to farmers the quicker they get the information the better, and if any facts are gathered which it would be improper or harmful for farmers to know until a specified time, then it would certainly be as well not to gather that information at all. It is treating farmers as grown-ups treat children—it may do for them to know things after awhile, but not now.

But perhaps the purpose is to keep the information from somebody else. Though that cannot be, for the Department of Agriculture is working entirely for farmers, and is doing nothing for which anybody else cares only as all are incidentally interested in the success of farming.

That is the proper and natural view, and it ought to be the truthful one, but the fact is the crop information, the so-called statistics of crop conditions and probable yields, with visible supply, amount in farmers' hands, etc., is of no benefit at all to farmers, but it is of great benefit to speculators and gamblers in the prices of products, so much so that individual gamblers would give tremendous sums for the reports prematurely or ahead of the others, just as race track gamblers would give large sums to know before the betting ceased, what horse would certainly win. Crop gamblers have actually bought the Department's figures and created scandals in the Department of Agriculture, hence the benefit they are to the gamblers is not only an admitted, but a proven fact.

Indeed the proposed law is an open confession that evil may grow out of those reports; that some one may take advantage of the statistics furnished, and that it is somebody engaged in something evil that does so, else it would not be harmful for them to obtain the facts at any time. And the painful thing about the tacit confession and the proposed law is, that its object is not to eradicate the evil, or even to check it in its operation. Its sole purpose is to treat all engaged in the evil practice with impartiality, giving each an equal chance and equal benefits from this work of the Department of Agriculture.

And it is very clear that the parties who thus take advantage of and benefit by the statistics collected by the Department of Agriculture are not farmers, for there is no pretense that farmers are trying to get the information prematurely. It would neither harm nor benefit farmers if every individual report from which the statistics are compiled were published the moment it was received, nor would such publication enable the farmers to harm or benefit the rest of the world. Therefore the llaw is not aimed at farmers. Its only design is to secure impartial treatment of the evil doers, the market gambler.s

If the Department of Agriculture wishes to work for the good of the class in whose interest it was established, it can better do so in this regard, and at one stroke of the pen blot out the necessity for so humiliating a confession as the law implies, by withholding that upon which market gambling feeds—cut out entirely those demoralizing monthly crop reports, and issue only annual reports of actual production.

ONE BUYER FOR FOUR NATIONS

It developed in a recent investigation by a committee of the United States Senate that four nations—France, Austria, Spain and Italy—each holding tobacco as a government monopoly, purchased all the American tobacco going into those countries, through a single individual. That individual, said Secretary Wilson, fixed the price he would pay, and the growers had informed him that the prices thus made were so low they seldom got any profit on the tobacco they produced. Whereupon the Secretary said he advised the growers to organize and sell their tobacco through a single individual, and thus compel more satisfactory terms. This was done, the Secretary declared and the growers were now getting better prices.

This is the pooling plan of the Society of Equity, and the Secretary of Agriculture evidently got his inspiration from that. At all events, it is encouraging that the method receives such high endorsement, and every tobacco grower that resists the appeals of Equity, refuses to co-operate with his neighbors in so laudable a work for their own salvations, who still stands loyal to the single buyer for four foreign nations, and acts in concert with the American trust to keep prices down, is doing much as the Tories did when our Nation was fighting for independence. Such people should at once conquer their prejudices and unite with their neighbors for the common good.

Mar. '08 **If this date, or an earlier date is on your wrapper you will not receive another copy of Up-to-Date Farming unless you renew NOW. Renewal rate 50 cents to any subscriber.**

Shall *the* Home Merchant be Patronized?

It is stated that two mail order houses in the city of Chicago did a business of $150,000,000 last year. This is another fair sample of monopoly swallowing up the business of the country. This monopoly is fostered almost entirely by members and non-members of trade unions, who buy their tools from such houses; by farmers who buy many articles that they use. Taking for granted, as a matter of argument, that perhaps at times, some small sum of money might be saved on a purchase for which the farmer or other buyer must pay before he sees the goods, can any members of any society or any in fact in the United States, afford to not patronize his local merchants?

In the building of any vast business, whether it be a tobacco trust, an oil trust, a beef trust, a railroad trust, or a merchandise trust, those who assist in the building of such vast aggregations of wealth by patronizing it, will find the day when that power is turned on them, and they will lose more than they had gained.

By sending the money away from home, the person who patronizes the mail order house impoverishes his local merchant; prevents his local merchant from bringing on well-assorted stocks or large stocks of merchandise; prevents the local merchant from employing more help, which usually comes from the ranks of his patrons; prevents his local merchant from assisting worthy local enterprises, either the church, lodge, factory or political movements, that are nearly always for the benefit of his community.

It prevents the growth of population in the community in which the patrons of the mail order houses live, and in that way reduces the value of land, in which the farmer in particular is interested. The greater number of people in the community, the better should be the price of land.

By patronizing the mail order houses, the person patronizing such houses is often deprived of the privilege of buying many articles that he needs immediately that would be of great benefit to him and whose cost could probably be saved many times over if he could but be supplied at once.

By refusing and failing to buy from his local dealer he loses the opportunity of buying goods that he actually needs, and which by comparison, he could pick out the best and the cheapest.

It is a well known fact that mail order houses get the most of their business based on low-priced goods. and when a low price is named, invariably, low ciass goods are furnished.

It is also a well known fact that mail order houses buy seconds and goods of low quality. As a rule, of course, they keep some standard goods that they offer at less than legitimate profit, which blinds the mail order house customer and makes him believe that everything the mail order house offers is good quality and low in price, which, of course, is not true.

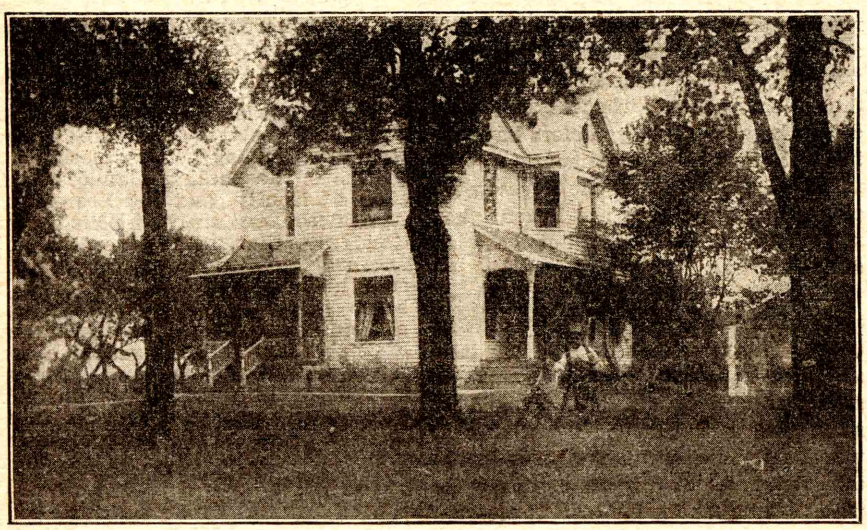
It behooves every person, whether he be farmer, mechanic, professional man or capitalist, to buy everything that he needs from his local merchant when it is possible to do it; to do everything that he can to encourage the local dealer and local manufacturers. The sympathy of your own people is a thing much to be desired and very much needed.

It is a fact, and can be proven, that many former successful merchants in communities that were prosperous previous to the advent of the mail order houses, have been bankrupted and reduced to poverty, and the people in such communities can get only the bare necessities, and have to make frequent trips to nearby towns in order to make selections that they formerly could obtain at home from their local merchants.

We appeal to all persons to patronize their local merchants always, and to never let the small difference in price on a few articles stand in the way of patronizing the local merchant, for if the communities in which the farmer in particular, as well as the mechanic, professional man, and capitalist reside, the value of real estate is reduced, and the price of butter, eggs, chickens, live stock, fruits and vegetables, the farmer will lose more by being deprived of a good market for such produce close to home than any small difference he might pay his local merchant or local manufacturer for their goods, wares or merchandise.

Is it consistent to undertake to fight the trusts with one hand, the trusts that have reduced the price of labor and farm products to such an extent that your calling is the poorest paid in the land and help form another trust with the other hand, because these trusts are willing to sell to you in some instances at a price slightly lower than your local merchant can sell the goods to you for and get a living profit?

CONSISTENCY.



AT HOME WITH OUR UP-TO-DATE PEOPLE

This illustration is of the home of Mr. E. W. Radcliff, near Monroeville, O., and Mr. Radcliff is seated on the lawn. He was born on this farm in 1844 and with the exception of 3 years spent in Colorado, has lived on and worked this farm of 110 acres. Mr. R. is one of Erie county's up-to-date farmers, and always takes a lively interest in public affairs of merit. In conversation with the representative of this paper he stated that he formerly considered the only reason for low prices was over production until he read the Third Power book. He now sees that the trouble came through lack of control of the crops and bad distribution. He is a member of Local Union 6013 of the Farmers Society of Equity, organized March 7, 1908, with 16 members and which now has 71 members.

Net and Gross Earnings

Many months ago when the two-cent passenger fare on the railroads went into effect in so many States, Up-to-Date Farming warned its readers that they might expect to pay higher freight rates on account of it. Our position was well taken. Freight rates have been advanced, and the officials of competing lines are still holding frequent conferences to consider still further advances. The fact that the reduced passenger fares and other restrictive laws that have been enacted have not reduced the gross earnings of the roads does not satisfy them. Their restiveness under restraint, and what seems to be an inordinate greed, prompts them to higher rates, that they may draw more heavily from the public and have more money to spend.

They admit that since the two-cent fare went into effect, and under the operation of the other restrictive laws, the gross earnings of almost all the roads have contantly increased, but they claim the net earnings have diminished. They do not seem to realize that the companies and not the public are responsible for the net earnings. The net earnings are the difference between the gross earnings and the expenditures. If, therefore, the gross earnings are greater and the net earnings less, the expenses must have been increased. With the increase of expenses the public has nothing at all to do. The employment of other officials, the increase of official salaries, etc., pertain entirely to the companies, and no matter what the gross earnings might be, these could be made to absorb it until the public might be taxed beyond endurance, and still the net earnings be kept below the figure set therefor.

The relation between gross and net earnings may well be considered by other institutions as well as by railroad companies. Too often law making and tax levying bodies, seeing the net revenues running low, consider no remedy except an increase of taxation, whereas the better remedy would be found in a reduction of expenses. The present session of Congress is a case strongly in point. Legislation actually demanded by the people, and that would have been of great public benefit, has been stubbornly held back or ignored, from cowardly fears that the action demanded might unfavorably affect the vote at the coming general election; but through it all appropriations have been made with a strange recklessness until expenditures have run well nigh to a billion, a sum inconceivable in ordinary transactions. Corporations and legislative bodies must learn to maintain the net earnings or savings by a proper holding in of expenses, instead of all the time by an increase of taxation or of charges.

Too Much Stuff

Dispatches from Pittsburg inform us that the Pennsylvania freight yards in that city have been glutted for several weeks at times, and the agent declares they are receiving too much stuff. The receipts are so heavy that the railroad for the first time in its history has been compelled to use tracks that were never designed for this service, but are kept entirely for a metal yard. Theses tracks this season been used to hold train loads of farm produce.

Pittsburg in this respect is but a reflex of almost all the other market cities, and it can mean but one of two things: either there is an under consumption of fruits and vegetables, or too much is being produced. The former contingency no doubt cuts an important figure in the situation, for the inexcusable panic created to force legislation, put so many people out of employment and compelled them to forego the use of these articles, that a surplus accumulates where, under better conditions, all would be taken. But it is quite apparent that there has been an excessive production.

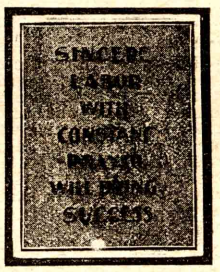
Disastrous as this is to the buyers and receivers of the fruits and vegetables in the cities, it is immeasurably more disastrous to the producers and shippers. Glutted markets make beggers' prices; and it is often true that instead of receiving checks in payment for the stuff, the shippers receive bills for freight balances the entire shipment failed to pay.

We do not wish to say anything to discourage growers; but we do wish to discourage the unbusiness ways of production and shipment. When enough is produced do not strain every nerve to produce more; and when the markets are glutted do not persist in throwing other carloads upon the rejected pile.

How are farmers to know these things? Just as other people know matters pertaining to their business interests. The mail, the telegraph and the telephone; the rural delivery and the press, are as accessible to farmers and orchardists as to anybody else. It is possible that, at the very time of which we write, there may have been markets less than a hundred miles from Pittsburg, possibly some that the shipments actually went through to get to Pittsburg, that would have eagerly taken the surplus had it been put within their reach. But year after year, such shipments had been made to Pittsburg, and to Pittsburg they must go.

If we could only reach the hearts of the growers and induce them to organize so they could co-operate with one another to acquire the information so necessary to successful business, and then ship where the stuff is in demand, what a relief it would be all around, and how much larger would be the profit to the growers!

IT BOTHERS US



The motto to left was reproduced from a farm paper and the question naturally arises: When?

With the old-time speculators and exploiters pricing farm crops and farm papers teaching only to work and pray, how long must the average farmer wait for success? Will some brother editor please reply?

THE FARMERS' MISSION

We have fed you all six thousand years,
For that was our doom, you know,
From the days when we sinned in the Garden pure,
To thes days that vex us so.
You have burdened our lives, and our babes and wives,
Which we're told is your lordly share,
And if sweat be the price of your greed and vice,
God knows we have paid it fair.

Adapted from Rudyard Kipling.

Just Between Us

There is something on pages 10 and 11 that will interest you.

Read it all very carefully—it will pay you big to do so.

When you have read it send a club of four or more and help to make the Farmers Pool a stupendous success.

THE RECLAMATION SERVICE

(Continued from page 2)

the country and of right belongs to the owners. Every acre of the western lands reclaimed at public expense, increases the supply of land without adding to the demand, and thus, according to the law so often quoted, takes from the value of the land already purchases, and deprives the owner of a portion of the wealth he had already acquired. And when it is understood that the government gives away the lands thus reclaimed at public cost, the competition with the purchased land in the older States is all the more marked.

This is a selfish view, we admit, and we cheerfully waive it for the general benefit and the good of the homeless, but it is a logical view based upon Right, and the fact that the ignoring of it by the law-makers is accepted without a murmur by the land owners in the older States, shows a self-sacrificing patriotism and love of humanity that is not given the praise it deserves.

But take another view of the situation that is just as cruelly ignored in these reclamation projects. There are scattered all over this country millions of farmers who are cultivating their own lands or who at an annual cost for rent are cultivating lands that belong to some one else. On these lands by dint of the most preserving industry, these farmers are producing crops every year; and they are producing an abundance to supply the needs of the world at prices which sometimes fail to pay for the labor devoted to their production. Every pound and bushel produced on the irrigated lands made productive by the general government, comes in direct competition with that produced without government aid by farmers of the non-irrigation States. Such competition necessarily cuts down the price or reduces the value of the products grown by the farmers already established in the States that, unaided, have heretofore fed the country. But who has ever ventured to suggest this fact in the halls of Congress or in the public press? Farmers are so accustomed to competition that they struggle on in spite of it, and like the patient mule whose driver's only notice is another lash, they do not expect relief therefrom. And yet such farmers are entitled to as much public consideration as are any other.

Note the paragraphs above quoted. The government waters the stock of these western farmers, besides furnishing them pastures where only sage-brush grew before. Nine-tenths of the farmers, those who have bought their farms and by their industry made the country great, must not only supply their stock with water at their own expense, but they must devote some of their best and broadest acres to their pasturage. Note further in the quoted paragraphs the leading beneficiaries of western irrigation. The "mineral and grazing wealth." "the water powers, forests, and other natural resources," "the railroad builder and the promoter of all kinds of enterprises," and "the interests." Pray where do the farmers of more than thirty States, who virtually pay for it all—where do they come in? They get their benefits (?) in the rival production of orchard and field, a government guaranteed production with which the natural farmer cannot complete.

Now, do not call us a croaker. We are not opposing the reclamation of the arid lands of the West. We are simply doing what nobody else seems to understand, or cares, or dares to do, calling atention to the real effects of this work upon the greatest class of our people, and those who do most of the paying. All the classes outside of agriculture seem to think whatever increases production is the thing to be shouted for, and the farmers themselves have learned to accept it, and bend themselves a little more to their task. Let us repeat what nobody else has dared to say: So long as farmers produce enough to supply the needs of the world at reasonable prices, there is neither justice nor fairness in increased production, and there is no reason for it either in business or economics.

Must these irrigation projects be abandoned then in the interest of the farmers of the great States who have only nature to depend upon for the increase? We say Nay! Go ahead with the work that is making such wonderful progress. Reclaim the arid lands and make the deserts blossom as the rose. Hold out the glorious prize of a prosperous home to the enterprising homeless everywhere. But while millions of the public funds are being expended for the direct benefit of a favored few, and to multiply the the markets of shop and mill and mine and carrier, do something of corresponding benefit to the great class of farmers that bear the most of the burden. There may not be so great need for irrigation in the rain blessed States, though we have heretofore contended that it might be profitably employed in many places that produce fairly well without it. But roads are needed everywhere. How gladly this spring would the farmers of all the States have given their interest in the irrigation dams and ditches of the West for good roads leading to their market towns, and how heartily would the business men, the manufacturers and the railroads have seconded the proposition. While the government is spending millions for irrigation in the rainless regions of the West., why not spend equal millions to build good roads for those who do not need irrigation?

And this can be done without a cent of taxation, or a dollar's increase of public revenue. When the flag and the Union were assailed, and the financial institutions hoarded the gold and the silver, the Nation issued paper money, to pay soldiers, to equip armies, to maintain war, and save the Union. That money did its work well—never once faltered or skulked, nor failed to perform its sacred and beneficent mission. When attacked by those who arrogantly claimed the right to furnish the money, the Supreme Court declared the government had the right under the constitution to issue it and make it a legal tender. If money may be thus created to hire men to kill people, how much more beneficent an act would it be to create like money to employ men to build roads to save those who feed the world from the mud incident to our soil and climate and enable them to get the food products to those who need them, and at any time when they are needed? Thus may irrigation go on in the West accompanied by road building in the States, and the whole country and all its interests be benefited except the selfish few who claim the supreme right to issue the money and to create panics whenever they can add to their hoards by doing so. Oh, for a Congress that could hear the voice of the people above the din made by the money changers!

WINNING FRIENDS

Real friends. We all need them. We may not have worldly goods but if we have friends we are rich indeed. The proverb says, "They are rich who have true friends." UP-TO-DATE FARMING is glad for the host of friends it has—how glad we cannot express. They are the subscribers who continued with us year after year, through adversity as well as through prosperity; through evil report as when reports are good—always with an unfaltering loyalty and undaunted confidence. Such friends are better than silver or gold.

And we are glad that we have been able to make the paper valuable to them, so helpful and to keep them so hopeful. We know we have not accomplished all we expected to to this time, but they and we know the reason and they know we have done as well as anybody could.

Now we want to win new friends. We want the circle of our UP-TO-DATE people to continue to grow bigger and then its strength will multiply to do good. Did you ever think seriously how that everything UP-TO-DATE does is for good? Our readers are different from the readers of any other paper and we believe they are better than any other equal lot of people in the country. It is wonderful how a paper influences its readers.

So we want a very great many more readers—friends. And we want our present known friends to introduce us to others so we can do them good also. As a means to do this please turn to pages 10 and 11 of this issue. Read them carefully. Present subscribers know that all we promise there can be aceomplished and the accomplishment means more for the American farmers than any other thing or things we can think of. Get all of YOUR friends into the pool and then they will be OUR friends, because we will do them good and WE WILL ALL WORK TOGETHER FOR THE GOOD OF EACH AND ALL.

This is the best opportunity that was ever offered for a million or more farmers to get acquainted with each other—All for a common object, directed by a common paper, giving the same advice about the same thing at the same time. In the Farmers Pool all will move as ONE MAN, all friends and helpers and each as powerful in demanding equity and fair prices as if he were multiplied a million times.

You must agree with all we have said because it is so plain and sound. So send us four names or more at once. Everybody will join the pool on request and you can make $1.00 for every four names if you want to. Do this and we will be glad, you will be glad, our new friends will be glad and we'll be glad altogether. The only people who won't be glad are the speculators, but they have been glad so many years that we need not grieve if they are forgotten for a long time.

"He, that is thy friend indeed,
He will help thee in thy need."

Editors of UP-TO-DATE FARMING

TO FORCE FARMERS

The produce dealers of New Orleans are discussing the question of organizing what they call an exchange, which is no more than a combination of the dealers so they may co-operate and act together in buying and price-making. The object is given in these very plain words: "By a general pooling of interest the Louisiana **farmers could be forced"** to comply with the requirements and accept the terms of the buyers.

Who can blame them? Everybody says business is business, and the more power one has over his business the more successful he is likely to be. Combination, co-operation, many working as one, increases power and enlarges profits. Why do not farmers take the cue? It is just as effective in their hands as in those of any others. It may be more so, for they are the producers and first owners of the stuff, and they necessarily have the first say as to its preparation and sale. And they are more helpless without such co-operation, because they are so widely scattered over the country, and act so independently of each other, though their farms may join. Let the New Orleans dealers organize, then, and do the very best they can for themselves; but let the farmers whom they are to "force," organize also, and see that all the business in this behalf is done in Equity, or, at least pool their interests as proposed by this paper.

THE FELLOW THAT'S DOING HIS BEST

There's a song for the man who is lucky and bold,
For the man who has fate on his side;
There are cheers for the folk that are jingling the gold
And are drifting along with the tide.
But the man who is striving to get to the land
And facing the hungry wave's crest,
We quite overlook, for we don't understand
The fellow that's doing his best.

But he has his rewards when the story is done,
Though we smile as he plods on his way,
For his own self-esteem is the prize he has won,
As obscurely he's stood in the fray.
And he knows the affections of home and of friends
And the pleasures of honest-earned rest;
There are peace and good-will, as the twilight descends,
For the fellow that's doing his best.

German Third Power

It is the English translated by an able German scholar. Ought to be read by every German farmer. Well printed, illustrated and cloth bound. Price by mail, postpaid, 50 cents. See that your German friends and neighbors read it.

J. A. EVERITT, Publisher, Indianapolis, Ind.

P&O POTATO DIGGER

One of the Most Useful of All Farm Implements.

You need the P. & O. Potato Digger not only as a matter of **economy**, but for **results.** The potato digging season comes when help is scarce and expensive, at a time when they leave the farm for the winter's work in the towns. Then is when you need labor-saving implements. At such times the **P. & O. Potato Digger,** on a fair-sized potato patch,

Will Pay for Itself In a Single Day.

One man with a team and this Digger will plow up **more potatoes** than a **dozen men with hoes,** and do it better, cleaner and more thoroughly. As this digger plows deep, it goes **right under the hill,** and turns up all the potatoes **without cutting, bruising or loss.**

The **truck** in front is adjustable either way, and holds the digger in line. The **revolving fender** prevents vines from clogging the beam. The **shaker** under the grate causes a continuous vibration that thoroughly sifts the potatoes from the soil, leaving them all exposed on the surface. The **runners** under the shaker carry the digger along evenly and smoothly, and prevents the jerking so common on other diggers, and makes them so hard to control. The P. & O. Potato Digger is the only one made with these runners. And last but not least, it is strong enough to **last a lifetime.**

It is a **low-priced** digger within the reach of every farmer, and you cannot afford to be without one. Now is the time to see about it. Ask you dealer for the **P. & O. Potato Digger,** and **insist on getting it.**

Write for **Beautifully Illustrated Pamphlet No. 41,** of interest to every farmer, and a **P. & O. Catalog,** which will be **Mailed Free.**

Parlin & Orendorff Co.

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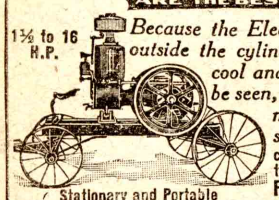

Because the Electric Igniter is outside the cylinder where it is cool and the spark can be seen, because of our modern cooling system and because of 57 reasons told in Stickney's **Free Catechism.**

Stationary and Portable

We have thousands of engines in successful operation because of our years of experience in making engines of the best material and most accurate workmanship. **Send for Catalog**

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CAPITAL GASOLINE ENGINES

For a short time only we will sell a 2½ H. P. engine for **$60.** Other sizes at reasonable prices.

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2½ h. p.—$60

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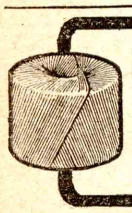
"Cricket Proof"—Every ball fully Guaranteed and properly tagged to comply with all State and Canadian laws.	Free on board cars Chicago, Ill.	F. O. B. Kansas City, Omaha or Minneap'lis
SISAL 500 ft. per bale 50 lbs. .	$3.93	$4.07
STANDARD 500 ft. per bale 50 lbs.	3.93	4.07
MANILA 550 ft. per bale 50 lbs. .	4.43	4 50
MANILA 600 ft. per bale 50 lbs. .	4.94	5.00

Orders accepted for one bale or more. Terms cash with order or C. O. D. Prompt shipment and satisfaction guaranteed. Ask us for price on car lots.

COOPER CORDAGE CO., Minneapolis, Minn.



POST'S BINDER TWINE

Farmers wanted as Agents

AUGUST POST

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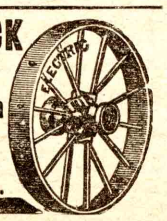
Save time, horses, work and money by using an

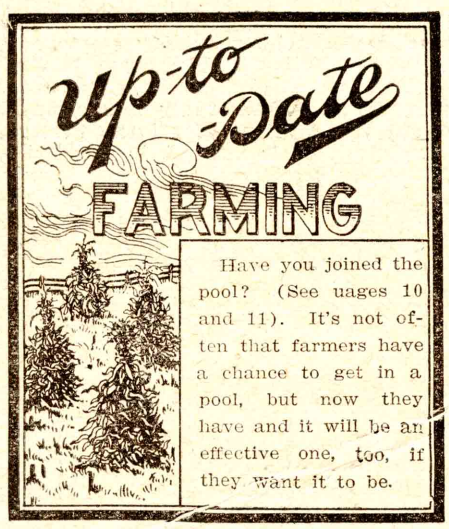
Electric Handy Wagon

Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free.

Electric Wheel Co. Box 170, Quincy, Ill.



DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers



Have you joined the pool? (See uages 10 and 11). It's not often that farmers have a chance to get in a pool, but now they have and it will be an effective one, too, if they want it to be.

PRODUCTION

Behold the miracle! The clod so brown,
By farmer hand was deftly twirled,
And lo! It quick put on a crown,
And helped to feed a hungry world!

PASSING THOUGHTS

Few subjects are more vital to farmers than good roads. Passing from winter into spring brings this subject up with greater emphasis than orator or poet can do. A wheel clogged and a team floundering in the mud are understood without an interpreter. Are not good roads about as important here as irrigating ditches are in the desert?

* * *

Speaking of irrigation, we are reminded that there are some millions of acres in this country that are now worthless, but that could be made valuable lands by drainage. We may say in round numbers, that Florida has twenty million acres of such lands, Louisiana ten million acres, Arkansas five million acres, Mississippi five millions and so on, the country aggregating nearly one hundred million acres uninhabitable, but that drainage would make most productive and valuable lands. It would be pretty well in line with the conservation of our natural resources for the government to make some ditches to take water away from where it is not needed as well as to make ditches to take water where it is needed.

* * *

Hay makers need not be surprised if very low prices are offered for that commodity this year. There may not be much more hay made than usual, but the tail of the lobbyist's panic will still be dragging through the markets, and buyers will be slow to invest, and that will give speculation an excuse to beat prices down. Farmers need to be organized to protect themselves and control their own marketing.

* * *

The talk about the co-operation of farmers and merchants, or business men, is attracting quite a degree of attention. And why not? There are no other two classes whose interests are so interwoven, and who are naturally more kindly disposed toward each other, if a few mistaken theorists were not so constantly engaged in efforts to keep them at enmity. Logical friends should refuse to be made enemies.

* * *

When enough of anything is produced it is time to quit, isn't it? Whenever the price of anything goes below the legitimate cost of production and a living profit, there is too much of that thing on the market. There may not be too much made, but there is too much offered for sale at the time, and then farmers need controlled marketing—co-operation.

* * *

A good lesson for farmers to learn is that greater fertility is a better crop increaser than more acres. We want farmers to raise all they can until the demand is fully supplied, but we wish them to do it with the least but best directed labor and on the fewest acres. It is true that man must eat bread in the sweat of his face, but he was not required to do any extra sweating to enable somebody else to eat bread Hence it is only fair that he should have a reasonable price for what others eat.

* * *

Corn raisers ought to understand each other. So ought wheat raisers, hay makers, cotton planters, tobacco growers, and producers of all crops, so that all can co-operate together in justice and fairness. This is the essential doctrine of Equity. It may not have been so necessary years ago, but now that all other interests are combined so as to act in concert, no alternative is left farmers but to do the same. All these things can be brought about through this paper and the Farmers' Pool. See elsewhere.

POTATOES VERSUS TOBACCO

In order to reduce the over-supply of tobacco that seems to have been produced during recent years, the growers in Kentucky have determined to grow none or very little the present year, especially in the white Burley counties.

W. B. Hawkins is authority for the statement that potatoes will generally take the place of the tobacco heretofore grown. Mr. Hawkins himself usually grows 22 acres of tobacco. This year he will grow none, but instead is growing about 25 acres of potatoes.

Here the growers undoubtedly find potatoes a crop much easier to grow and get to market, and a single season will prove its adaptability to their soil, and whether or not it can be made remunerative. But it must be borne in mind that potatoes is a crop already extensively grown in the United States; that there are many quite large areas where it is as nearly the sole crop as tobacco has been in Kentucky; that the demand has been so well met that prices have never been excessive, but often so low as to yield but meager profits. However, considering transportation and the location of Kentucky compared with the potato areas, we can think of no crop less likely to injuriously compete with the original growers of the crop; and as this is but a temporary change to work off a surplus, we presume as little harm can result to other growers from the substitution of potatoes as any other crop that could have been chosen.

THE CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON

President Roosevelt has set a new milestone on the line of national conferences in the conference of governors and prominent citizens called by him and held at the White House last month, to consider the conservation of the natural resources of the United States. Forty-four governors of States were present, and other distinguished citizens, educators and scientists. The President set a notable example in extending an invitation to the leading candidates for the presidency in opposition to his own party.

Just how close the distinguished conferrees stuck to the text is not a question of such great concern, nor need we consider how much or how little was accomplised by it, nor yet to inquire how well satisfied was the President with what was said and done, nor whether it was disappointing to him. It is enough that the conference was called, that the governors and others invited attended, that they spent two or three days together and talked of many things—all this is enough to make it a memorable assembly, and a fitting precedent to be followed by other administrations. Whether this conference accomplished much or not, such conferences, necessarily entirely non-partisan, may be made of unmistakable and immeasurable value, especially during the pending of particularly delicate national questions.

BETTER TANKS

The Middletown Manufacturing Co. of Middletown, Ohio, want us to ask our readers the following questions and report to them the replies:

1. Have you trouble with your tanks corroding or rusting out in a few years? Answer.... ...

2. Will a much beter grade of tanks, at a slightly higher cost and that will last much longer, be appreciated? Answer.....

These people say, if farmers want better tanks they can moke them and will make them on a large scale. Cut out this blank and send to us with questions answered.

Mr. Walker is a bright, well preserved old gentlman, but to his little granddaughter Mabel he seems old, indeed. She had been sitting on his knee and looking serious for some moments, when she said: "Grandpa, were you in the ark?"

"Why, no, my dear," gasped the old man.

Mabel's eyes grew large with amazement. "Then," she said in a voice full of surprise, "why weren't you drowned?"—Tit-bits.

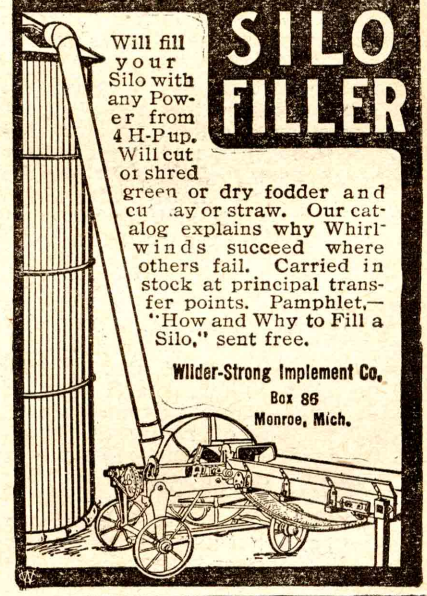
BALES 15 TONS A DAY HAY

—often 18 and 20 tons. Such wonderful records are possible because our Gem Full Circle Steel Baler has a large feed opening, automatic brake device, small trip lever and long pitman travel. Either two or three stroke, and self-feed if desired. We will save you $25 or more in first cost and much more every year in repairs. Drop us a postal for prices and a free copy of our "Baler Book."

GEO ERTEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.

WILDER'S "WHIRLWIND" SILO FILLER

Will fill your Silo with any Power from 4 H-Pup. Will cut or shred green or dry fodder and cure hay or straw. Our catalog explains why Whirlwinds succeed where others fail. Carried in stock at principal transfer points. Pamphlet,—"How and Why to Fill a Silo," sent free.



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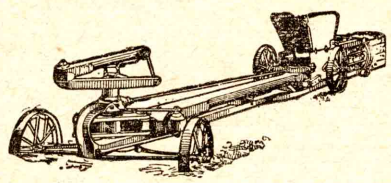

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Quality gives best results. Send for Catalog

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GUARANTEED BEST IN AMERICA

FOR HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

A FULL LINE.

WHITMAN'S BALING PRESS

SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE.

WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AMBITION TO BE SOMETHING

The writer of this has had much to do with boys and girls. Some he has found to be frank, open-hearted, and ambitious to be something. Others he has known that were secretive, sneaking, cunning, always ready to take advantage of very one they could beat. Some were anxious to work their way to an honorable position of usefulness, while others did not seem to care whether they ever accomplished anything or not. They were the human drones, the clods that everybody kicked.

It is easy to pick out the ones that won distinction. We want every boy and girl to be ambitious. The greatest failure on earth is a human life that accomplishes nothing. The boy must win his own credits; and he will do it not by jumping into great things, but by doing well the small things, each growing into greater. He cannot get above his fellows by holding himself aloof from them and sneering at them from a fancied height he himself has never attained, but by kindly sociability, always correcting his own faults by those he sees in others, and strengthening himself by what he sees of weakness in his associates. One may get ahead of his companions, but rolling stones back at them puts him no farther ahead.

Girls, too, must win their own victories. Society is too apt to make them believe the only thing they need to do is to win a husband, and in him they will have all other achievements. It is a mistake. The girl has a personal intellect to be cultivated, a soul to be expanded and enobled, and a life to be made individually useful, however it may be wrapped up in the welfare and happiness of another.

One thing is certain: Neither boy nor girl can make the world believe they are anything but what they are. The loud boast and silly pretense don't count. Society may be deceived for a little while, but it eventually applies the true measuring line, and sizes up each individual with unerring precision.

MICA
Axle Grease
Helps the horses.
Saves the wagon.
Pays the
teamster.

Mica Axle Grease has a long wearing quality, which makes it the most economical of all lubricants. Especially adapted to heavy wagons and hard teaming. Ask your dealer for Mica Axle Grease.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

THE CORN SHOWS AND THEIR PURPOSE

Do not for a moment conclude that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is opposed to corn shows or great displays of agricultural products of any kind. We like for farmers to do their very best, else we would not have been during all these years laboring so assiduously to help them to do their best, And when they do their best we like to see the result brought together to show the world what may be brought from the soil, and how dependent that world is upon the clods so carelessly crushed beneath the thoughtless foot.

But we look deeper than the mere show of these displays. A contemporary, booming corn shows says: "When good crops are sold at fair prices, the necessities of life are freely purchased." And again: "There is both fascination and profit in producing larger yields." That seems to be the burden of the whole struggle—larger yields. The boast is made that the two states of Nebraska and Iowa have increased their corn crop more than fifty million bushels during the last three years. But is there no limit to the demand for corn? Does not its price depend upon the relation of the supply to the demand? If the supply is excessive must not the price be correspondingly reduced? Have not the farmers heretofore fairly met the demand for corn? The price is the measure of the relationship between the supply and the demand. If the ruling prices have been fair and reasonable then the supply has been adequate. If the prevailing prices have been excessive, then the supply has been insufficient and more corn ought to be produced. We may leave the answer to this question not to the farmers alone, but we may safely refer it to the promoters of the expositions, and even to those who are constantly urging increased production of corn. They admit that the prices paid for corn have never been excessive, often below the line of actual cost, but they ignore the fact that increased production when the demand is already supplied must inevitably lead to a reduction of price. They are therefore working not in the interest of farmers who produce the corn, but in the interest of those who buy the corn. There is where they and UP-TO-DATE FARMING differ.

A Fascinating Book on Outdoor Life

We were made happy the other day by finding in our mail a copy of "Guns and Gunning," written by Dan Beard, the noted outdoor writer.

The book has one chapter on the birds that frequent the beaches and marshes of our coasts and rivers, giving practical directions about boats and clothing. One whole chapter is on the rifle, how to shoot with it and care for it. Another is on the shotgun. Another is on markesmanship and the history of firearms. There is a chapter on water fowl, how to hunt them, the best decoys and blinds, the guns and ammunition best suited for shooting the different kinds, the best boats to use, the best clothes to wear. Grouse, woodcock, quail and prairie chicken shooting is the subject of still another chapter, while one whole section is devoted to camping and camp life, with practical suggestions on tents, bedding, cooking. camp duties, packing, and so on.

The book contains six full-page halftone illustrations of hunting scenes. It is handsomely printed on heavy paper and published by the Stevens Arms and Tools Co. There are two editions, one bound in green cloth boards for 30 cents; the other bound in paper with hunting scene in three colors, for 20 cents.

Every man who ever shot a gun or followed a dog will vastly enjoy the book and it ought to be in the hands of every boy. It will make him a better, brighter, more level-headed boy and a cooler-headed, better disciplined man. Send for the book, read it for yourself, and give it to the boy for his own. Write the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co., 225 Front St., Chicopee, Falls, Mass.

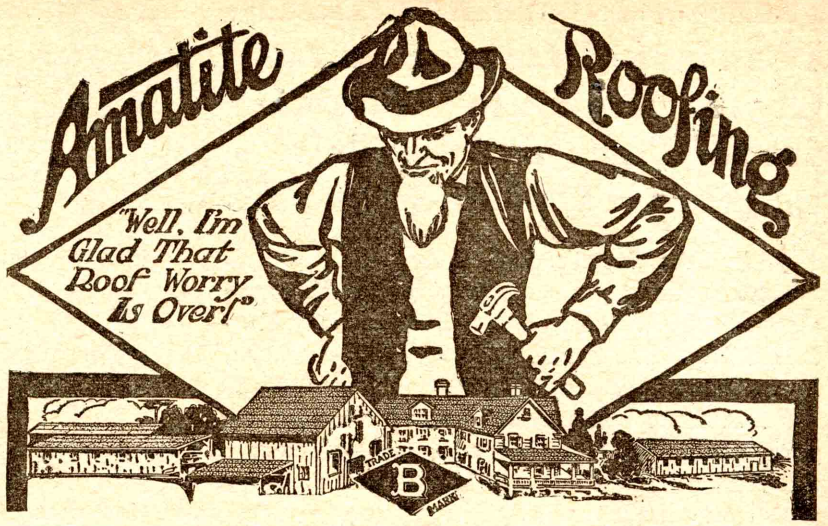
A LITTLE OF THE SAME

"You say you were in the saloon at the time of the assault referred to in the complaint?" questioned the lawyer.

"I was, sor," replied the witness.

"Did you take the cognizance of the bar keeper at the time?"

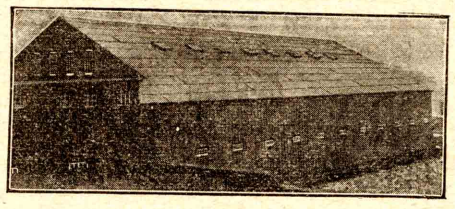
"I don't know what he called it, sor, but I took what the rest did."



PAINTING a roof is work, buying the paint is expensive. Both are needless if your roof is Amatite. No painting—no repairing. That's the story of Amatite.

It means a tight roof—an economical roof—a durable roof.

Do not confuse Amatite roofing with



STORAGE WAREHOUSE AT PITTSTON, PA. COVERED WITH AMATITE

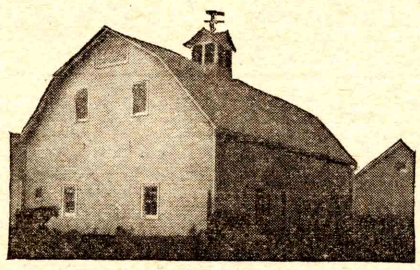
the ordinary smooth surfaced kind. It is in a class by itself.

Many so-called "ready roofings" are not "ready" until they get a special coat of paint, which you pay for extra,—if not at once, surely a year or two after they are laid.

Amatite needs no attention of this kind.

When you have finished nailing it on your roof it is a complete roof which needs no painting.

It has a top surface of **real mineral matter** — Amatite — which not only makes painting unnecessary but resists storms and snow better than paint or coating of any kind.



BARN AT PARK RIDGE, N. J., COVERED WITH AMATITE

Beneath this mineral surface are double layers of Felt and Coal Tar Pitch—the same waterproofing that is used by the United States Government at West Point, at some of the Navy Yards, at the New York Custom House, and many other such buildings.

It is the **greatest waterproofing material known,** and you are sure of getting it only when you buy Amatite.

Amatite is an excelent fire retardant.

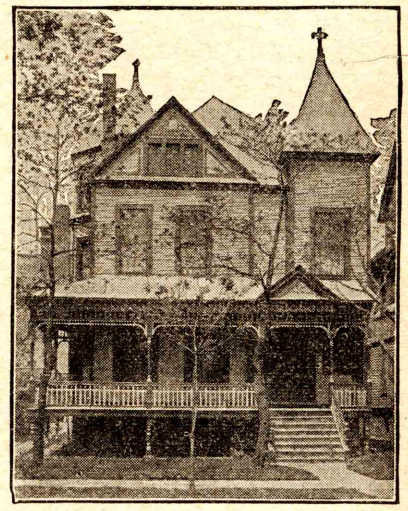
Another sourse of satisfaction in buying Amatite is that it can be put on by anyone.. No special tools or skilled labor required.

Amatite is easier to lay than ever this year. The liquid cement for the laps does not require heating before use.

A three-inch smooth margin is left at the edge of the sheet so that the laps will be tight fitting and easily cemented. The large headed nails which we furnish save fussing with caps, which rust easily.

You save both money and labor when you use Amatite.

When the roofing question comes up, ask yourself—Are the old methods good enough for me, or do I want something new and better?



AMATITE ON A COTTAGE ROOF

If you do this you will surely buy Amatite. No progressive man would do otherwise.

FREE SAMPLE

We should like to send you a Free Sample of Amatite.

At the same time we will send you a handsome little booklet which shows many roofs where Amatite has been used with great success. Some of these may be right in your locality. Like the sample, this is sent without charge. Write today to our nearest office and you will learn something to your advantage.

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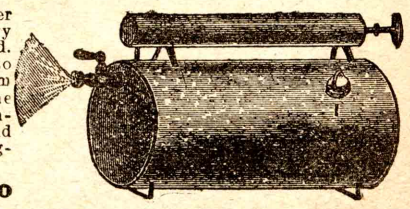

Regular dealer's price $2.00, **our price only $1.50**

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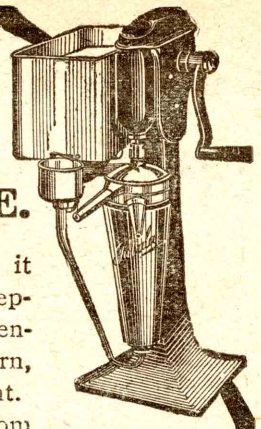
The Name "Tubular" on a Cream Separator Stands for the Same as "Sterling" on Silver—THE BEST MADE.



What the Tubular does in the dairy puts it foremost—twice as clean separating as other separators at Fairmont, Minn.; twice as clean at Kendall, Wis.; six to ten times as clean at Scotsburn, N. S.; fifteen times as clean at Gananoque, Ont.

But these competitions were far away from your home. Well, try it out in your own dairy, and see whether the Tubular is sterling, whether it will do better for you, with your own cows, than any other process or separator. No cost to you. Just write us you want to know what the Tubular can do for you. Ask first for Catalogue No. 136. It's a good introduction.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY,
West Chester, Penna.

Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Calif. Chicago, Ill.

MORE MONEY
From Your Cows and Much Less Work In Getting It.

If you could see the Real "DIFFERENCE" between the NEW BUTTERFLY CREAM SEPARATOR and any other made—Difference in amount of the cream you get; Difference in the quality of cream; Difference in the way the machine runs. Difference in the number of times a minute you have to turn the crank; Difference in the way the milk is aerated and purified while being separated; Difference in the time and trouble it takes to clean the skimming device—you would say, as hundreds of others are saying today—"I'll get the NEW BUTTERFLY CREAM SEPARATOR."

If you could see how to make easily $10 to $15 more a year on each and every cow you keep, and still do it with less work for your wife and yourself, you'd say: "I'll get a Cream Separator."

OUR PATENTED ALUMINUM CORRUGATED SKIMMING DEVICE makes the New Butterfly Cream Separator **different** and **8 times as efficient** as any other machine. Every drop of milk that enters the bowl of the New Butterfly Cream Separator is actually put through the skimming process **8 times.** This guarantees complete separation, and you can't fail to get **ALL THE CREAM.** New Butterfly Cream Separators are sold as they ought to be. Not by agents, but direct from our factory to your farm. **Freight paid and on 365 days' trial.** Send today for illust'd catalog.

For average use, we recommend No. 4¼, capacity 450 to 500 lbs. of milk per hour. **PRICE** delivered at your town— **$39.80**

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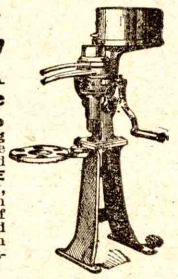

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You don't have to take **one** man's idea or "hobby" when you come to headquarters. Different **styles** of separators, different **separating methods,** have been added to the Empire Line so that you may take **your** choice, not only of size and capacity, but also of type, design and **price.** And back of **every** separator in the Empire Line is the **EMPIRE Guaranty** and **Reputation**—because all are made in the Empire factory, the best equipped separator factory in the world. No matter which Empire you choose you can't miss it on quality. You'll get the benefit of Empire inventions, Empire designs, Empire construction, materials and "know-how." Don't buy the separator that someone wants to **push** on you—Get the type that suits **your** requirements and fits **your** pocketbook. You will find that it is some one of the Empire Line that will

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For the Stock on the Farm

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Price, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Send for Free Booklet on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry.

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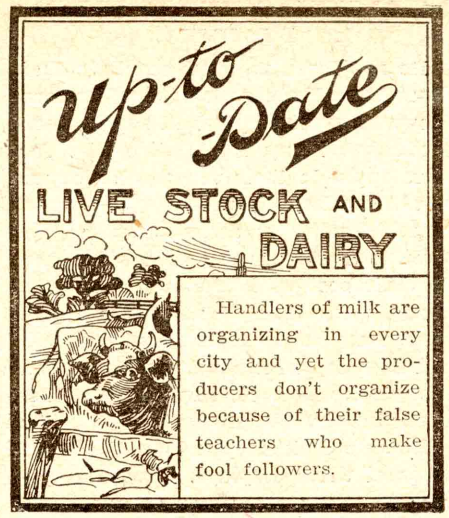


MAN NEEDS THEM ALL

If a colt and calf and lamb and pig,
Were taken from the farm today,
Farm incomes would not be so big,
And hunger drive feasting away.

CREAMERIES SUCCESS AND FAILURE

During the past few years, says a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, there have been built in the United States several thousand creameries, many of which have been successful from the start, while others have failed after a few months operation, and some failed before starting up.

The cause of many of the failures was a lack of cows in the locality to supply a sufficient quantity of milk to keep the creameries running. The enterprise was undertaken without due consideration of the surroundings. Others in the line of co-operative creameries, failed for lack of proper organization—most likely from excessive cost of equipment. Agents representing the manufacturers worked up organizations to put in co-operative creameries, the main purpose being the sale of the equipment, the needs of the locality or its ability to supply and operate one profitably be very little considered. But there is a class of so-called promoters that are far the most dangerous in this respect. They buy the equipment on terms with the manufacturers to be delivered only on order after having been sold. They then make their own selling prices and are responsible to no one. A community that falls into the hands of these promoters is to be pitied. They are nothing less than sharks. Their only interest is forming the company and selling the outfit. They never consider the surroundings, do not hesitate to misrepresent the probabilities, and do not care who loses so they get their pay in cash or good paper, and usually at two or three prices.

As a protection against these swindles, (they can be called little less), the Department has issued a bulletin giving the approximate legitimate cost of creameries. A building say 28 by 48 feet should cost from $800 to $1,400, depending upon location, cost of material and labor. Such a building should consist of a main work room, engine and boiler room (including space for refrigerator machine), coal room, refrigerator, store-room, and office.

Machinery for a hand-separator plant, consisting of 15-horsepower boiler, 10-horsepower engine, combination churn with a capacity of 600 pounds of butter, and other necessary apparatus, will cost approximately $1,200. Machinery for a whole-milk plant will cost about $1,850. This equipment will handle from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of butter per day. If a refrigerating machine is included the cost will be from $600 to $1,000 more.

The total cost of a creamery would therefore vary from $2,000 for a simple hand-separator plant without artificial refrigeration, where labor and material are cheap, to $4,250 for a whole-milk plant including artificial refrigeration and higher cost of labor and material.

The Department of Agriculture is prepared to furnish information for the proper organization of creameries and cheese factories, and upon request will supply plan of organization, list of machinery, and plan for creamery. Write to the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

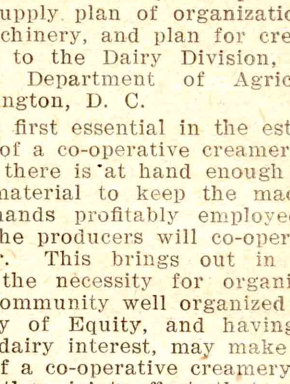
The first essential in the establishment of a co-operative creamery is to know there is at hand enough of the raw material to keep the machinery and hands profitably employed, and that the producers will co-operate together. This brings out in strong lines the necessity for organization. Any community well organized in the Society of Equity, and having sufficient dairy interest, may make a success of a co-operative creamery, as of any other joint effort that may be wisely undertaken.

WORKING THE MARE

The horse is conceded to be the most valuable animal on the farm; it is the animal indispensable to successful farming. And it is the one animal, too, whose value depends more upon its stamina—its perfection, than any other; and yet no animal is so abused in the bringing up. From the very nature of things on the average farm, the brood mare must do service. She is generally put to work when the colt is but a few days old. This may not be harmful nor a great hardship, if she is not worked too hard. But what is the effect on the colt? The usual practice is to take the colt to the field, where it follows the mare round after round, perhaps across a fifty-acre field, until it becomes so entirely exhausted that it drops at one end of

WHY DOES THE IMPROVED 1908 U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR Win So Many Laurels?

¶Because it has that solid, low frame; most simple yet efficient bowl, holding World's Record for cleanest skimming; so many conveniences; and the easiest running separator made.



¶If you have cows, you need a separator, you need the best separator. That one is the **U.S.**

¶Simply send for catologue "No. 187" read it carefully, and we leave it to you, which is best.

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DEATH TO HEAVES! NEWTON'S HEAVE AND COUGH CURE

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A Remedy for Wind and Throat troubles. 25 years in use proves its worth for heaves and chronic cough. $1.00 per can. We also make a 50c can for Colds, Acute Coughs, Distemper, Worm Expeller, Blood Purifier and **grand conditioner** for horses badly run down, but it does not contain enough to cure heaves. All dealers or sent direct, express prepaid. **Send for booklet.**

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

the furrow, and lies until the mare returns, when it rises and again takes up its exhausting drag across the field. We have often been almost angered as we have seen a valuable colt, almost completely exhausted, dragging its weary feet across a plowed field, doing no good, but ruining itself. No one would permit a grown horse to be worked to such complete exhaustion, yet it is doing the colt more lasting injury than like exhaustion would do the horse.

Another exceedingly bad practice is, when the colt manifests hunger, it is allowed to suck, no matter how hot or tired the mare may be. We have seen tired colts permitted to fill their stomachs to excess with over-heated milk, and immediately resume their toilsome walks across the field. Isn't it a wonder that horses worth anything are grown from colts so treated? In the very beginning, bone and muscle and tendon are all strained, the "wind," the organs of respiration, are overtaxed, and the stomach, the digestion, is given shocks from which it can scarcely recover. Farm colt raisers know all this is true, and the stamina or vitality,, the qualities most valuable in a horse, must suffer. It is no wonder there is marked degeneration in farm horses.

What must be done? Correct these evils as far as possible. Give the mare all the time you can afford before putting her to work, for her sake, but more specially for the colt. Then do not take the colt to the field. Have a cool, clean stable to keep it in, and one in which there is nothing on which it might hurt itself. Let it suck fully and naturally before starting to the field. Bring the mare back midway between morning and noon, and also between noon and night, to let the colt suck. In coming in for this prpose, whether midway or at noon or night, see to it that the mare has become normally cool before getting to the colt. And then do not be in a hurry; let the colt suck naturally.

But, you say, that will take up all your time. What is the principal business of the mare during the summer, to work on the farm, or to raise that colt? Do you say both? No, that is not nature's way. One must be subordinate to the other. If she is to raise a fine colt, which is to grow into a valuable horse, she must have a chance to do that, and the work she does on the farm must be that much extra. And she may do a great deal of valuable work, but the value of the colt should not be sacrificed in order to get in a few more hours of work. As the colt grows older, the forenoon and afternoon may be abandoned, but don't be in too big a hurry about that. When the colt begins to eat will be time enough, and then some shelled or cracked corn and some cut grass should be left in its stall. At night the mare and colt should run together in a pasture.

PASTURES FOR MILK

Cornell University has proven that for the production of milk and fat there is no food as cheap as good pasture grass. It is the quality of the pastures that has brought pasturage into disrepute. An old field that has become unfit for cultivation is thrown into pasture, and the cows are turned into it. They do not do well, and the pasture is condemned, and even the country is declared no good for pasture. This is the experience and conclusion of many town anl village residents, who send their cows out to pasture. Such pastures often have nothing in them but wild or natural growths, and are most likely overstocked at that. Of course they get little value for their money, and are compelled to supplement the pasturage with other feed.

Pastures to be valuable must be land that will grow things, with nutritious grasses, so that the stock running on them may have full feed. Unless a farmer can afford that kind he should not depend upon pastures. Where acreage is an object, soiling is to be commended. Have a plot of ground sufficiently large and conveniently located, made as productive as it can be, and heavily seeded with the most nutritious forage plants. Clover, red-top, blue grass, etc., are good. Cut this and feed it to the cows. Cutting may begin by the time the grass is six inches high, and then it may be kept up all summer, that first cut soon being ready to cut again. A wonderful lot of feed may in this way be got from a small plot of ground.

A friend of ours residing in a village keeps a fine Jersey cow. He has but two lots, each 50 feet by 140. The lots lie end to end, an alley between them. On one lot a nice residence is located, as well as all the outbuildings. In the rear of the residence quite a space is devoted to garden, while in front and at the sides is seeded to blue grass and white clover, a good lawn mixture. The vacant lot across the alley is given to the cow. Instead of keeping the lawn cut with a lawn mower, the grass is permitted to grow four or five inches high when it is cut with a grass knife, a feed at a time, and given to the cow. And it affords her just about all the green feed she can take, and she amply pays for it in rich milk and yellow butter.

Many would not like this plan. They would prefer to keep the lawn cut close and smooth but it shows how much valuable feed may be produced on a small piece of ground. Save and manage, are simple but magic words.

A FEW OF THE MANY

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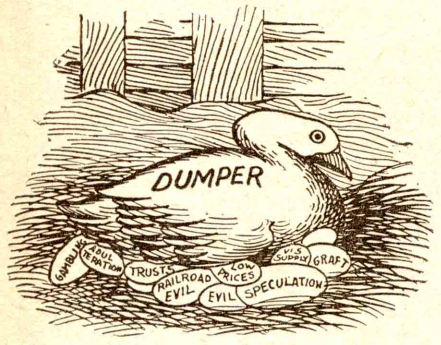
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

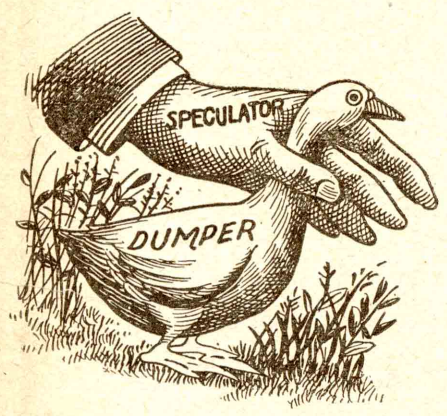
The Dumper's Fate

A Story That Applies to Many Farmers

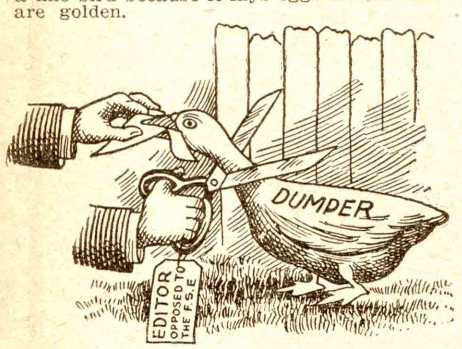
(NOTE—One of Webster's definitions of "goose" is "a silly creature, a simpleton." Therefore we have employed the picture of a goose to represent the silly farmer who dumps his crops before the real demand comes and we call him a "dumper.")



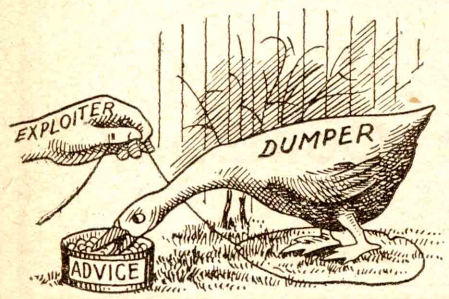
The dumper hatches all kinds of evils. Cure dumping of farm crops and farmers' troubles will disappear.



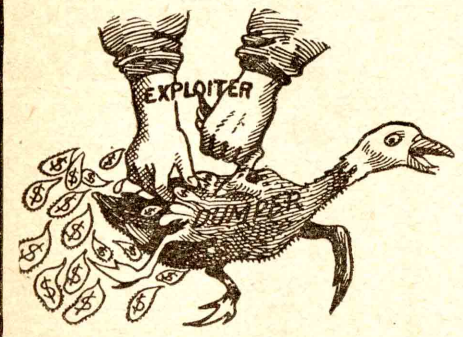
The speculator thinks the "dumper" is a fine bird because it lays eggs for him that are golden.



The paper that teaches you to produce all you can and leaves you to the mercy of the exploiter in marketing, gives it to you in the neck.



The exploiter feeds the dumper on bad advice and then will snare him.



The dumper hatches all of farmers' troubles; is held in the speculators hand; gets it in the neck; is snared with bad advice and is then plucked clean.

FARMERS' W

It is a sorry spectacle to see Farmers cowering before a few speculators who m methods are a stench in the nostrils of the public. This system is as entire Farmers can end it w

THE prospects for the 1908 wheat crop are excellent. In a few weeks the harvestors will be busy and in a few weeks more the speculators expect the Golden stream of wheat will be flowing from hundreds of thousands of farms into the mammoth elevators in Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Buffalo, New York, etc.

Depending on the farmers being as silly as they have been in the past, the speculators are now selling and buying the coming crop at 85 cents a bushel and boast that they will buy it at 75 cents, while the present cash price is $1.00 for number 2 red wheat at Chicago.

The wheat that leaves the farms when the real demand does not need it, goes into the great elevators and is measured as VISIBLE SUPPLY. It is no longer owned by the farmers but by another set of people who raise no wheat, but gamble in it. This visible supply is the chief factor in making the price. **If it is small, the price will be up, no matter how much wheat the farms. If it is large, the price will be down and the larger the visible supply, the lower the price will be.**

To illustrate: A visible of 11,875,000 bushels in July 1905, made the price at Chicago $1.20. A visible supply of 25,000,000, as we write this (May 18, 1908) makes the price $1.00. A visible supply of 50,000,000 bushels in April 1907, made the price 75 cents, while a visible supply of 75,000,000 bushels in September, 1894, made the price 50 cents. These are authentic figures from the records of the Chicago markets.

If the visible supply can be kept at, or about 25,000,000 bushels all of the 1908 wheat crop can be sold at $1.00 a bushel. If, however, farmers will dump their crops and increase the visible supply to 50,000,000 bushels, the price will go down to about 75 cents.

We will suppose that some farmers will persist in dumping 25,000,000 bushels more than the real demand wants in the first three or four months of the crop year and force the price down 25 cents a bushel, it will affect the price on say 500,000,000 bushels that the other farmers still have to sell, making a loss of $125,000,000. In Ohio, with a crop of 40,000,000 bushels, it means $10,000,000. In Indiana with its crop of 35,000,000 bushels, $8,750,000. In Kansas, with its crop of 70,000,000 bushels, $17,500,000. In any county that produces 1,000,000 bushels, $250,000,00, etc..

The 1900 census gave about 2,000,000 farms growing wheat and the yield 490,000,000 bushels the same year. This is an average of 245 bushels per farm. If 102,041 farmers in the entire country who usually market their crop the first four months, will hold it, the visible supply will not be increased and the price can be maintained.

We can now see how an extra 25,000,000 bushels, representing about one twenty-sixth of a good crop, when in the hands of competitors, as speculators, gamblers and exploiters, can be used as a club to beat the price down on five hundred million bushels in the hands of the farmers.

Hence, the problem is to keep the VISIBLE SUPPLY low and this of itself will guarantee a profitable price on every bushel of the 1908 crop.

HOW TO DO THIS IS THE ALL IMPORTANT PROBLEM WITH EVERY WHEAT GROWER.

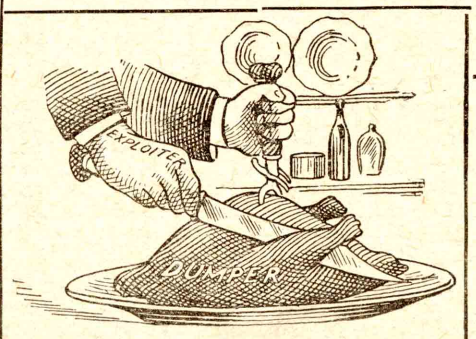
AND THE PROBLEM WILL BE SOLVED THOUGH THE FARMERS' POOL.

Boiled down, the details are like this:

FIRST. The Farmers' Pool is a multitude of wheat growers who want at least $1.00 per bushel for their wheat.

SECOND. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, a semi-monthly farm paper with nearly a quarter of a million readers already, will go to every member of the Pool and keep him advised. It will speak to every member on the 1st and 15th of each month and give news and advice about crops and crop prospects; advise about markets and marketing, prices and visible supply. All the members will have the same advice at the same time, about the same things, from an authentic head, which will be a great improvement over the blind guessing, or the false reports, or bad advice given them by crop exaggerators, market manipulators or ignorant advisors, as in former years.

All will thus be possessed of the same knowledge, influenced by the same motives and all may act as one man—in short, co-operate—for the purpose of guarding against increasing the visible supply and securing the agreed profitable price.



The dumper is at last a cooked goose and is carved for the benefit of the exploiter.

This plan can be adapted to any cro of all. Their crop has suffered most at Trade. It has truly been made the playt

THE FARMERS' POOL, IF FARME DRIVE AN ARROW INTO THE HEART —THE PIT—AND CAN REMOVE GR SPECULATED WITH AND GAMBLED I

Congress has been asked to pass la these people, but it has refused. Farme now make their pool successful for wheat

And remember, you are not asked to are not asked to pledge your crops. We a bushel for wheat on the basis of the C largest crop of wheat the country can gro ers must buy, sell, and considering wage amen to this teaching.

Therefore, if you, a wheat grower, b able price, you have a right to ask it do this you will be in the **Farmers' Pool.**

All you are asked to do is to subsc can be advised and directed. This will See below.

Is it worth 25 or 50 cents to get p your own asking, instead of the price mad cents to be free and independent from y **or 50 cents to assert your manhood inst who make the price on your wheat, monti are stenches on the nostrils of the public** operator with your brother farmers, uph rather than being a silly goose of a d Readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING are n

Did you say, Oh, I can't hold my whe to, but you should join in this movemen mand must have about one and th four hours. This will absorb a sell and a lot from those supplied, the price wou hold all, you can h of the paper. the paper that is enginee ible, be informed of th the price is $1.00 at price will be some less in in Eastern States. All this

And don't think if you dont sell at all, or will be obliged to take lower bears will tell you this and they will t stampede you into selling. But, if wh **good for you to hold, how can it be goo buy and hold.** The lowest prices come when the dumpers dump. But there mus this year. We depend on **YOU** to join th and we depend on you getting your ten the same. This wil make the Farmers' the gamblers out of business. And th 25 or 50 cents.

HOLD FOR THE PRICE. You'll get around, your granary will be empty just the big elevators. All observing people great paper, the Chicago Post:

> "The farmer appears to be s ply does not exceed the deman may be fluctuations now and th the food has to be paid for bef of mouths to be fed is the farm reasonably permanent prosperity

This is true. The mouths to feed a The "fluctuations due chiefly to speculatio farms in the Farmers' Pool where the great temporary surpluses ever appearin

BROTHER FARMERS DO YOU GI

Don't you see that it is the only pr more solidly but this simple plan can for the 1908 crop. And as the other c can be formed for them also, if necessary

Hence, every farmer should be inte the Farmers' Pool; you pay nothing; no know it will be effective even if everyone bornness. All you need to do is to subsc the right advice, at the right time and all on it, and you know nothing can stand

WORTH MORE TO FARME

DEAR EDITOR:

Your paper, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, has done more for farmers than any other paper has done or ever will do. It has opened our eyes and shown us how shamefully we were being cheated, robbed and crushed by the exploiters, and it has taught us how to free ourselves from the tallons of these hawks. It has made it possible for farmers to say, "here are our products and they are worth so much. Pay the price or leave them."—Peter E. Orthman, Ramsey, N. J.

DEAR PUBLISHER:

The editor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING has espoused the cause of the exploited and unorganized producers of the country and is working with undaunted energy and untiring zeal to ameliorate their condition. While this is true he is not a disgruntled radicalist but accomplishes results through a sane fearlessness of the exploiters, deep thoughts and keen foresight that must ultimately bring farmers to the front.—V. H. Firth, Secretary, Lewiston, Minn.

WHEAT POOL

e the price on their wheat and other grain months before the harvest, and whose nnecessary as it is damaging to every legitimate business in the country. the Farmers' Pool

the wheat growers need relief most ands of the gamblers on Boards of of the bulls and bears in the pits.

ILL MAKE IT SUCCESSFUL, WILL THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE FROM THE LIST OF ARTICLES

protect farmers from the raids of ed not look to Congress if they will then for all other crops.

nything that is contrary to law. You ve every wheat grower wants $1.00 market. We have taught that the orth $1.00 the way goods that farm- es, etc., and the farmers have said

$1.00 a bushel is a fair and equit- efuse to sell for less. If you will re anything unlawful in this? or UP-TO-DATE FARMING, so you ou 25 cents or 50 cents for a year.

ble prices for your 1908 wheat, of the gamblers? Is it worth 25 or 50 ld time exploiters? **Is it worth 25 cowering before a few speculators fore the harvest and whose methods** it worth 25 or 50 cents to be a co- g them in their prices and profits, as shown in this advertisement? mpers.

f you can't hold, you are not bound now. But let us see. The real de- arter million bushels every twenty wheat that the poor farmers must an hold. If this demand was not to $2.00 a bushel. Also if you can't me, and help some with the advice emphasizes the necessity of having he pool—so you can watch the vis- e **and supply** the demand. When go is the time to sell. The farm Western States and more than $1.00 the paper will tell you. early you can't sell prices. The

OOL WILL PIERCE THE HEART OF SPECULATION

not them to after harvest be many dumpers and quit dumping d neighbor to do effective and put l cost you only

when the year is uly as if you had dumped and helped to fill this is true. Here is an editorial from the

his market. And as long as the sup- averages will be maintained. There chiefly to speculation, but eventually an be eaten, and the greater number aranty of at least a comfortable and

reasing faster than the acres to grow wheat on. intend to end by keeping the wheat out on the ators cannot speculate on it. Thus we will prevent prices will be maintained.

THE SCOPE OF THE FARMERS' WHEAT POOL?

plan for you to follow now? Later you can organize de immediately effective to give you a profitable price ats, barley, corn, potatoes, cotton, etc., come on, pools

at once. Remember, it don't cost anything to come into o pay; you are your own boss; you can hold or sell, but we who must sell, and if a great many sell from pure stub- r UP-TO-DATE FARMING, which is engineering the pool, and get same time. As the advice will be sound and right, the people will act t right, the interest of the masses, and what makes the people money.

"If farmers will put a price on their wheat and not take less the betting in Chicago and elsewhere would stop for the gamblers would know that they could not settle except on terms made by the farmers. If farmer would control what is their own instead of dumping it and let others control it there would be no speculation. No man can buy until some other man will sell and if the wheat growers of the United States would not sell until they got their price they would surely get it. They can corner the supply much easier than any Chicago gambler can, simply by holding on to what is their own and the demand would soon come to the supply, the farmers, and meet their terms."—The Third Power.

The pool will add 20 to 25 cents to the price of every bushel of the 1908 crop over what the speculators want to pay. On a good crop this will be $150,000,000; on an average Kansas crop, $16,000,000; on an average Indiana crop, $10,000,000; on an average Minnesota crop, $15,000,000; on an average county's crop, about $200,000; on the average farm crop, about $150.00.

BROTHER WHEAT GROWERS, YOU CAN HAVE THIS EXTRA MONEY.

I repeat, farmers, you can make the price on the 1908 crop if you want to.

Will you do your share? It will cost you 25 cents or 50 cents **only.** Will you help just this little? Or, do you want the exploiters on your backs another year?

I am sure you will because its right, because it will be money to your bank account, because it will be a declaration of independence from the speculators, gamblers and exploiters, and because it will help to drive **the arrow into the heart of the gambling Boards of Trades, cotton exchanges, and bucket shops all over the country.**

Subscribe for UP-TO-DATE FARMING and get the all important advice about crops, markets, visible supply and prices. When to sell and when to hold, what price you should ask in Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Missouri, Kansas, North Dakota, Michigan, or any other State on the basis of $1.00 at Chicago. Remember, points east of Chicago the price will be higher and points west, some lower.

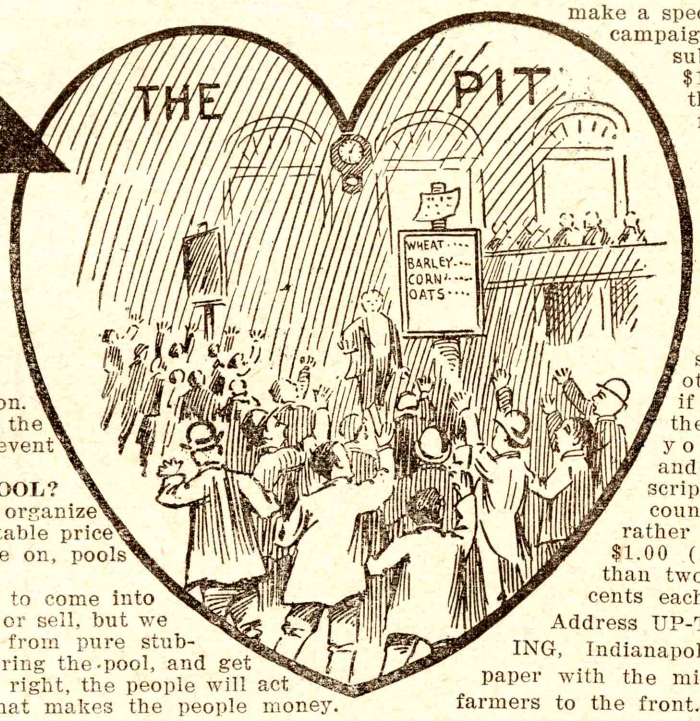
We cannot tell all the details here but the plan is complete and will work. In each issue of the paper it will be explained further. Also, subscribers are urged to ask questions which will be answered in the paper, and soon every doubt, if any exists, will be dispelled. Also advertisements like this will be printed in papers circulating in all important producing sections, thus compelling the success of the pool.

Don't let anybody frighten you about the bugaboo of the export surplus. It won't prevent the success of the Farmers' Wheat Pool. This paper will explain all and make all clear. In short, the education farmers will get who subscribe for UP-TO-DATE FARMING now can not be had for any money elsewhere, and is just what they have always lacked to make farming always successful from a financial viewpoint.

EVERYBODY JOIN THE FARMERS' POOL NOW.

TERMS TO JOIN THE FARMERS' POOL

The only requirement is that you subscribe for UP-TO-DATE FARMING—the paper that is directing it. The subscription price is 50 cents a year. We will make a special rate in this campaign of four (4) subscriptions for $1.00. Tens of thousands of farmers, wheat growers and others, should be so deeply interested in the success of this movement that they will take $1.00 from their pockets and send with three other names. But if not this way, then see three of your neighbors and get their subscriptions. Numbers count and we would rather have four for $1.00 (25 cents each) than two for $1.00 (50 cents each.)



Address UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind. The paper with the mission to bring farmers to the front.

DEAR PUBLISHER:
UP-TO-DATE FARMING is indispensible to the success of the farming industry of the country. It has been a blessing to me and has had a great and beneficial influence on the farmers of the country.—W. L. Robison, R. R. 3, Springfield, O.

DEAR EDITOR:
UP-TO-DATE FARMING teaches more of value to farmers in one issue than all the other farm papers together.—Frank C. Matgousky, Brule, S. D.

DEAR EDITOR:
UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been a visitor in our family for more than five years and it has benefited farmers more than all other farm papers combined in getting profitable prices for their crops.—Jas. B. Motley, Chatham, Va.

DEAR EDITOR:
UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been and is now a true friend and safe guide for farmers to follow. It has been a great benefit to me and I do not exaggerate when I say that this paper has done more for the agricultural world than any other paper I ever saw.—J. K. Marshall, Franklin, Tenn.

DEAR PUBLISHER:
I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING has done more good for farmers than all the other farm papers combined.—John Busse, Glenburn, N. D.

DEAR EDITOR:
I have read UP-TO-DATE FARMING four years and would not give it for all the other papers in the United States. I know all the other farmers will think the same if they once begin to read it. It is the paper that started farmers to the front and this is one reason why all farmers should stand by UP-TO-DATE so farmers may always be in the front.—Ed Landwer, Gardena, N. D.

DEAR PUBLISHER:
It is impossible to compute the value of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It is the only paper teaching the marketing end of farming and the millions made on the boards of trade represent the difference between what we get for our grain and what we ought to get. It is high time that we price our own stuff and the only way we can do this is through a paper like yours going to each farmer.—A. J. Smith, New Lathrop, Mich.

DEAR EDITOR:
The first copy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING showed me what I wouldn't sell for $1,000. to become a free man. I cannot tell how much it has been worth to me in dollars, but we are getting from 15c to 30c more per bushel for our crops because of its teachings.—W. H. Brown, Empire, Mich.

DEAR PUBLISHER:
The most intellectual and practical advice I ever got in the line of profitable price making on farm crops was from UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I think to try to farm without your paper would be like getting into a deep rut with a heavy load on my wagon—where one would never get out again. If the time ever comes when this paper does not exist, I believe farming as a business will end and we will work as laborers as the speculators and gamblers will have everything their own way. It gives me renewed courage and more energy to read UP-TO-DATE.—Fritz Schallert, Loose Creek, Mo.

DEAR EDITOR:
I believe if ever a man worked with soul and mind for the welfare of farmers, that man is you. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is worth all the other farm papers combined. —H. Beagley, Circleville, N. Y.

CUT THIS OUT AND USE AT ONCE.

Publisher Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir: I, or we, the undersigned, desire to join the Farmers' Pool and oppose our forces against the speculators' pool, to secure a profitable price for the 1908 wheat crop (at least $1.00 per bushel). We want to stand shoulder to shoulder with our brother farmers which we can do when all read the same paper, get the same advice about crops, visible supply, markets, price, etc., and all at the same time; but in doing this we do not obligate ourselves except as appears to us is to our individual and collective best interests.

This is sent by:

Name .....

Address .....

..I enclose $..... in payment. (Terms, single subscriptions, 50c; four or more at 25c each.) For additional names attach more paper.

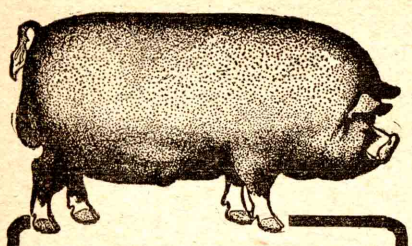
NAME	ACRES WHEAT GROWN
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

S THAN ALL OTHER PAPERS COMBINED

AR PUBLISHER:
UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the hardest hit- yet the fairest of any paper I ever d on reforms needed by the farmers. It hewn to the line of honest duty re- dless of where the chips flew. It has omplished more good in arousing farm- from lethergy than all other papers bined. Long may it and its able edi- survive to fight until victory perches n its banners.—H. A. Halbert, Cole- n, Texas.

DEAR PUBLISHER:
I want to say that since I have read UP-TO-DATE FARMING I have got the naked truth and facts, and these are what we farmers need. This paper has done more for the farmers already than all other papers combined. It is my hope that the teachings of this paper will reach all the farmers in America, so they may rise as one man and secure Justice and Equity, and fair return for honest toil.—Fred Lamb, O'Keene, Okla.

DEAR EDITOR:
I believe UP-TO-DATE FARMING, because of its teachings for five years, is entitled to credit for the change that has come over farmers in their plan of marketing and I believe it will be more powerful in the future. In view of the fact that there are about three hundred papers that teach how to produce crops and only yours to teach the correct way to market them, it is the duty of every farmer to subscribe for it and thus help to establish profitable prices and maintain them.—A. S. Huns, Heatton, N. D.



GIVEN AWAY
200 PIGS

Do you want one? You can have your choice of the following breeds: Duroc-Jersey, Poland-China, Chester White or Berkshire. These pigs are from 8 to 10 weeks old at the time of shipment. To obtain one of these fine pigs without cost to you, all you have to do is to dispose of some of my beautiful art pictures by a new plan which is very easily worked. If you want a fine pig of one of the above breeds this is the greatest opportunity you ever had. Write to me today for further particulars of my plan and for ten of my beautiful art pictures, which I will send you by return mail, so that you can test my plan fully. Address

Live Stock Editor
FARM LIFE, 405 Coca-Cola Bldg., CHICAGO

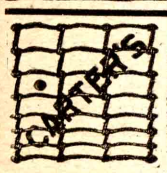
I. R. I. R.

IRVINGTON RHODE ISLAND REDS
The best all-round poultry for farmers to raise is the Irvington strain of
RHODE ISLAND REDS
Reds are hardy, good large size and make excellent table fowls. They lay with the best of "laying" varieties, often begin to lay at six months. 200 eggs per year.
FARMERS CANNOT AFFORD
to raise mixed and inferior chickens. Make more money with the best. Same expense for feed—same care and the result is more eggs and "fries" at a good price if you have Irvington Reds. Either Rose Comb or Single Comb $1.50 per 15; $7.00 per 100,
IRVINGTON POULTRY YARDS, IRVINGTON, IND.

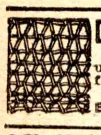
THE FAVORITE THREE
Success is assured every farmer, who will heed the advice of the Breeders' Gazette in the breeding and care of his live stock, and follow the suggestions of The Farm Home in the growing of crops and general farm live stock management and give his wife the oportunity to read the Reliable Poultry Journal. The regular annual rate for the three papers is as follows:
Breeders' Gazette, one year....$2.00
The Farm Home, one year..... .50
Reliable Poultry Journal, one yr. .50
Total $3.00
Send $1.25 to The Farm Home, Dept. 54, Springfield, Ill., for one year's subscription for the three papers named above.

LICE DO MOST DAMAGE IN WINTER
Pesky lice bother your poultry more in winter than in summer. They get next to a fowls warm body and stay there. Poultry gets out of condition, run-down and easily susceptable to disease. Your hens cannot lay when these conditions prevail. Use Leaks Lice Exterminator and you will not be bothered with Lice on poultry. Inexpensive. Easily applied. Guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. Quart 35c, Gallon $1.00. Five gallon can $4.00. Manufactured and sold by
O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis

BROWN PAYS THE FREIGHT
HEAVIEST FENCE MADE
All No. 9 Steel Wire. Well galvanized. Weighs ⅓ more than most fences. 15 to 55c per rod, delivered. We send free sample for inspection and test. Write for fence book of 133 styles.
The Brown Fence & Wire Co.
Cleveland, Ohio.

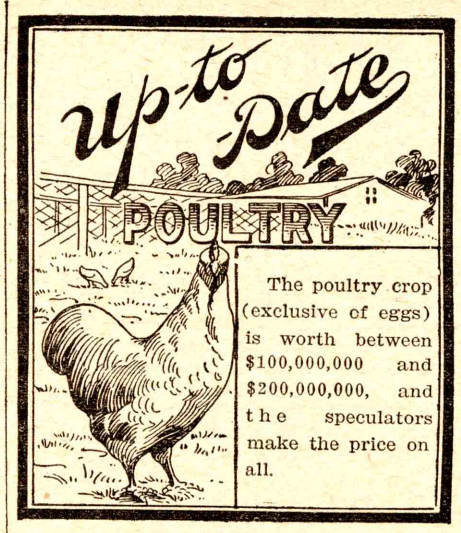


$10 FOR A MACHINE
To Weave Your Own Fence at 24c per rod out of coiled hard steel spring wire. WIRE AT WHOLESALE. Farm Gates. Catalog free—tells how to build fence and why you should use coiled steel wire.
Carter Wire Fence Machine Co.,
Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.



DON'T RUST FARM FENCE
Sold direct to farmers at manufacturers' prices. Catalogue free. Freight prepaid.
THE WARD FENCE CO.
Box 871 Decatur, Ind.

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO
Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We TO their Advertisement was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers. READERS.



Something's doing 'mongst the poultry,
Lively times in coop and yard;
Hens are laying, chickens scratching,
Lordly Chanty standing guard.

LOOKING AROUND

The lawn mower is almost a necessity in a grass-grown poultry yard. Chicks like to range early in the morning and immediately after showers, and the "drabblings" they get are almost certainly fatal. The grass is all right. A grassy lot is their very best feeding ground. But the grass must be kept close, as close as it can be cut or nipped. So if you prefer not to use the lawn mower, keep the lot pastured very close. And it is safer to have the young chicks out while the cattle, horses or sheep are in.

And now comes the tussle with the lice and mites. Movable perches are one of the very best helps in this struggle. Have one set of perches out in the weather while the other set is in use, and change every two or three days.

Clean the poultry house often, using time freely. So soon as the brood comes off empty the nest box, burn the old nest, sprinkle lime in the box and put in entirely new nesting. Yes, it is trouble, and takes time, but the business in hand just now is to raise chicks, not to save trouble and time.

Don't worry much about scaley legs. It is an annoying and unsightly trouble, and it is contagious though that is hardly the correct word, but it seldom makes much headway where house and perches are kejt clean. It is the result of parasites that live beneath the scales on the legs, and if the parasites become numerous, they may pass from one fowl to another. Rub the legs well a few times with a mixture of lard and coal oil; and if many of the fowls are affected, grease the perches with the same mixture.

One ought to be able to recognize the males when the chicks are from ten to fifteen weeks old, and it is wasteful to keep the males any longer than a satisfactory market can be obtained for them. Much poultry profit is frittered away in feeding flocks of big, awkward, bony roosters.

The orchard is the ideal poultry range, but the grass and weeds must be kept down some way. The orchard is a great breeding place for insects, nearly all of which are injurious to the trees and fruit. Fowls are great insect eaters, and the insects furnish food elements necessary to the welfare and health of the fowls. In the orchard and poultry creation made an excellent fit.

Whenever a setting hen shows a disposition to abandon her nest, there is a strong presumption that both the hen and the nest are infested with lice. Dust both hen and nest with lime, or, what is better, make her a new nest, but dust with lime anyway.

Quiet gentleness tells in the poultry yard, as well as elsewhere. Broods with gentle mother hens are much more easily handled and cared for.

The poultry product of the United States last year were estimated by the Department of Agriculture at $600,000,000. This is $100,000,000 more than the wheat crop of that year, and it is a million dollars more than the oats, potatoes, rye and flax were worth. Corn, hay and cotton are the only crops that beat poultry. The hen has a right to cackle and the rooster strut and feel proud.

See that there are no hungry cats about the poultry premises. Young chicks make choice cat feed, and it is "dead easy" for a hungry cat. Well fed cats are not likely to take to the poultry, but hungry ones are almost sure to, and one should then be seized with strong impulse to attend a cat funeral. Bad luck to kill a cat? We don't know about that, but we know it is bad luck to let such a cat live.

Roosting coops should have floors upon which the coops set without being fastened to them, so that it is an easy matter to remove the coops and clean the floors. This should be done every day in wet weather. Remove the cops and let the floors have the sunshine every day.

No matter what variety if poultry you have, the early pullets are to be the winter layers. It is a fact also that the laying season shortens as the hens grow in years. It is very seldom that a hen three or more years old is profitable.

Don't neglect shade and water—fresh, clean water. Many young chicks die for want of these, whose deaths are charged to other things, and other remedies are sought and applied.

A hen that has been laying regularly and stops for three or four days, and then lays an egg, will not have one as fresh as when she was laying regularly. You will find on close examination that there is the sign of the floater there, caused by the heat of the body. The eggs are in the first stages of incubation, and if put immediately in an incubator or under a sitting hen would hatch before other eggs, as it has already started ahead of the others. This has been proved by actual experiments.

Eggs laid in the grass in hot weather may become bad inside of 48 hours. For instance, an egg laid in the morning in the grass where the sun will strike it lies there all that day and at night the dew falls on it, and in the morning when the sun strikes it and it commences to dry up, you will find that it dries from the top down to the side that lies on the ground, that it draws the yolk to the ground side and it will stick to that side that has come in contact with the ground. That part will be jet black, the yolk will be firm, yet it is set to the shell and discolored.

POULTRY AND INSECTS

Farmers complain more and more of the increase and destructiveness of insect pests. A purpose of nature in the creation of insects seems to have been to provide a most suitable food for birds; but man, restless and meddlesome creature that he is, disturbed the equilibrium nature had established, by cutting away the forests and destroying the homes of the birds, so they can no longer keep pace with the insects. whose rapid multiplication punishes the destroyer of their enemies.

A partial remedy may be found in the poultry, every variety of which, like the little singers whose place they take, is an insect eater. They cannot search the trees for insects as the birds do, but they make short work of those that "inhabit the earth," and most insects do that in some period of their existence.

And a strange provision of nature is that different kinds of poultry make a specialty of different insects. The common barnyard fowl is omniverous, and gives a free pass inward to any stingless insect that comes in its way.

The duck is omniverous also, but it is up and after what the chicken fails to find. Very early in the morning it is out and hunting for slugs and worms that choose the night for their movements "because their deeds are evil." The turkeys get beyond the line of the more domestic fowls, and woe unto the farmer's claim in the fields. The geese? Well, they hang around the ponds and sloughs, and help the ducks catch the crawfish (we suppose), the goslings eat the tadpoles and—die. But—geese grow feathers.

LATE HATCHES

The bulk of the chicks that will make the crop of 1908 are already hatched, though June and July hatched broods may be raised, and August and early September hatches are often quite successful. To. raise summer broods requires more care than earlier ones. Insect pests must be more vigilantly fought, more lime and disinfectants must be used, and greater care must be exercised in furnishing plenty of fresh water. But one of the most important matters is to protect the young chicks from the heat. They cannot stand much of the direct summer sunshine. So unless you have plenty of shade and convenient cool nooks, the midsummer hatches will not pay.

WINTER LAYERS

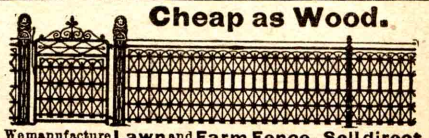
No matter what your variety of poultry, now is the time to produce the winter layers. The early pullets are the dependence for winter eggs, and all farm poultry raisers wish winter eggs. Watch the young pullets as they develop, and save the finest and those that mature earliest.

Free Samples of Amatite

It is so difficult to convince the average farmer that it is really possible to make a roofing which does not have to be painted or coated, that the Barrett Manufacturing Company takes elaborate pains to supply every inquirer with a Free Sample of Amatite, in order to show what the famous mineral surface is like.

This real mineral surface is firmly embeded into the top surface of the roofing and is, of course, practically indestructible. Paint or coating is not needed for Amatite and the manufacturers do not manufacture anything in the way of paint for use upon it. An Amatite roof, once laid in position upon a house or barn, will stay there indefinitely without further care or attention of any kind. This is a vast improvement over the roofings which require a new coat of paint every two or three years; and if Amatite cost more than the other roofings it would still be worth while for this reason alone. Amatite, however, does not, in fact, cost as much as other roofings, and farmers who are preparing to roof any any of their buildings should investigate it.

The manufacturers are always ready to send a free sample on request. Address the Barrett Manufacturng Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland, Allegheny, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Boston.



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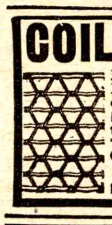

Made of high carbon Steel Wire Horse-high, Bull-strong, Chicken-tight. Sold direct to the Farmer at lowest manufacturers prices on 30 Days Free Trial, freight prepaid. 100 page Catalogue and price-list free.
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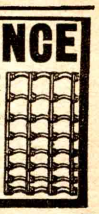


FLOWER-LANGUAGE POST CARDS, A SET OF 12 FREE

Do you know the "Language of the Flowers?" If you will send 10c for a six months' trial subscription to our large paper, The Epitomist, we will send to you, free, a set of twelve beautiful flower post cards. Each is different and represents the natural colors of the flowers and every card has the language of the flowers, portrayed in verse. These cards are strictly HIGH-CLASS and are not like any you have seen, for they are entirely new.

Write today and we will lose no time in sending them to you. Ask about the surprise which we are sure will interest you. We have only a limited supply of these beautiful cards, so send today if you want them. Address The Epitomist, 44 Main St., Spencer, Ind.

GRANDMOTHER'S GARDEN

In grandmother's garden grew old-fashioned flowers;
There were Pinks and Sweet Williams and Hollyhocks tall,
Four o'clocks drowsily counting the hours,
And Bluebells and Daffies up close to the wall.

There were langourous Lilies with down-drooping heads,
And fragrant Blush Roses, dew-laden and sweet,
There were gay, flaunting Poppies with bonnets or red
And shy little Daisies with parasols neat.

E. C. HARDY.

FARM FLOWERS

Farmers usually think they cannot give much time to raising flowers, and when we begin to enumerate the wild flowers that grow all about the farm we may be inclined to excuse them. But still the women folks like to have flowers of their own, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING stands with them in that. There are many of the old favorites that so nearly grow themselves, making bright spots about the place and speaking so plainly to the old home and mother, that there is no reason why everybody should not have them. The Asters are perfectly hardy and always pretty, and so are the Dahlias and the beautiful double Balsoms, the Touch-me-nots of the old days educated out of themselves. And for climbers, what can beat the old Cypress vine with its delicate foliage and glittering four-pointed stars? The Cosmos is a fine, showy plant and an abundant bloomer, but it is too easily broken by the wind. The great big double Hollyhock, though, is subject to no objection. We scarcely need mention the old Cock's Comb or Princess Feather (Celosia now), the Marigolds, the Stocks and the Zinnia; they are known and cherished everywhere. But as a porch climber the blue Passion Flower is one of the prettiest vines for such a place we ever saw.

Oh, yes; keep the flowers growing on the farm.

THE TOMATOES

No farm garden is complete until a good portion of it is devoted to the tomato. We believe in the free use of fruits of almost all kinds. Fruits seem to be peculiarly healthful for the human family. But as a system regulator and health preserver, we believe the tomato discounts them all. And it is so easily grown, may be had in such endless variety, and lasts until the garden is closed for the season and goes into winter quarters. One can scarcely miss a happy selection, but the Iowa Seed Company thinks the Majestic stands almost without a rival. It is of the very largest size, of a rosy color, ripens evenly all over, has few and small seed cells, flesh tender, fine grained and of a delicate sub-acid. But no one need be confined to any one variety. Have plenty, and make the tomato, sliced, cooked or pickled, a part of the regular diet.

ONIONS AND MITES

Mites and lice are the bane of farm poultry. A very simple and ever present remedy is given by a person of extensive experience. It is to put small pieces of onions or onion peelinges in the nests, coops or roosting places. It seems the little pests can't stand the onion odor, and places so treated, as well as the chickens that occupy them, will not be infested by lice or mites.

PROFIT IN ONIONS

There is profit in onions, and the demand is not over supplied. The onion, like the potato, has a wide range of adaptability. It is grown quite extensively in Texas, and it is claimed that 500 bushels per acre have been grown in Iowa. Onions must have ground that has been made rich with thoroughly rotted manure—ground that has been worked and manured for years. Unfertilized ground cannot be taken and fertilized sufficiently for onions the first year, and a good crop grown thereon. The manure must be thoroughly incorporated and made a part of the soil. It costs more, of course, acre for acre, to raise onions than to raise corn or wheat, but when the crop is marketed the return is greater even in proportion to cost. Write the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 39, "Onion Culture." It contains entirely reliable information.

THE MELON

The melon is a farm luxury that should not be neglected. Of course, melons will grow better in some places and some kinds of soil than in others, but they will grow on any farm enough to supply the home demand, with enough for an occasional treat for visiting neighbors. Of water melons Cole's Early is a very early sort, and will mature far to the north. The Improved Triumph, with dark red, solid flesh or good quality, is one of the largest. McIver's Sugar is one of the sweetest. It is also of large size, light red flesh, entirely stringless, tender, juicy and luscious.

Of musk melons the Emerald Gem is of the earliest, and also one of the best. The Thoroughbred Rocky Ford is the most extensively shipped musk melon grown. It is the right size for table use, and is all that could be desired.

Money in Cider

There are a few surplus crops on the farm as easily turned into money as apples. Gather them up, sort them over and run through the cider mill. Then you have a delicious, healthful drink either for home use or for sale at a good clear profit.

It is important, of course, to have a satisfactory mill—one that is always ready for use, simple in construction and easily cared for. Such a mill is made by the Boomer & Boschert Press Company, of 474 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y., who have had thirty-five years experience in making cider machinery, and know pretty well what is required. In fact their products are really considered the standard, and it will pay anyone interested to write for their free catalogue of custom and merchant cider mills. It would be a good plan to get it now and be ready in advance for the cider season.

This year the Aspinwall people are putting out a new Double Cylinder High-Pressure Two-Horse Sprayer, which promises to be another winner. It gave excellent satisfaction in thorough tests in the great potato fields or Aroostook County, Maine, last season. It is expected to make a great record this year.

The Aspinwall Mfg. Co. are the pioneer builders of potato machinery. Mr. Aspinwall, President of the Company, has given his whole life to the work. It is the aim of himself and his company not only to keep abreast of the times, but always to be just a little ahead of other manufacturers. Anyone interested in potato machinery should write the Aspinwall Company at 313 Sabin St., Jackson, Michigan, for their 1908 catalogue describing the whole Aspinwall line. Better do it now before the potato season is on.

"Mom, won't yer gim me some candy now?"

"Didn't Oi tell ye to kape still?"

"Yes'm, but—"

"Oi tell ye th longer ye kape still the sooner ye'll git it."

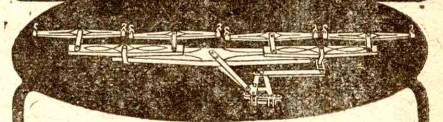
Farm Help and any kind of help supplied free of charge by the Labor Information Office for Italians [59 Lafayette street. Telephone 1198 Franklin], New York City. FREE LABOR OFFICE. Send for circular and application blanks.

POST CARDS FREE

A Big Package Sent to All of Our Readers Who Write at once.

To any reader of this paper who writes immediately and encloses 2 stamps we will mail a set of three of the most beautiful post cards you ever saw; ten cards, all different, in artistic and exquisite colors, beautifully embossed, etc., and send you our big farm paper 3 months, 10 cts.; 3 full sets, 30 cards all different, and one year's subscription, 25 cents. Address Valley Farmer Postcard Dept., 530 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

HEIDER



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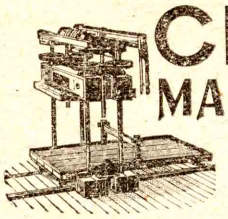

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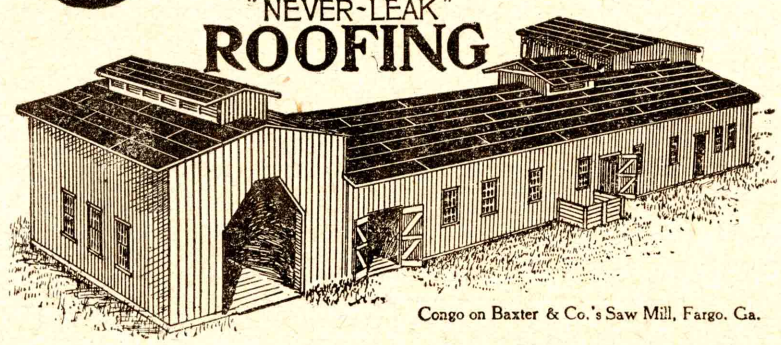
CONGO
"NEVER-LEAK"
ROOFING



Congo on Baxter & Co.'s Saw Mill, Fargo, Ga.

CONGO ROOFING is made for all weathers. An unusually severe storm won't hurt it. An extraordinary hot spell won't hurt it. An extra long cold snap won't hurt it. It will stand *any kind of exposure.* It is the *"Never-leak-roof"*—the kind that stays tight after it gets old as well as when it is new.

CONGO ROOFING is a *real protection* to any building. Some roofings are nothing but paper that will take a layer of paint or coating. In that case the paint is your real roof, and when it wears off, the roof is ruined. It is an actual fact that many so-called roofings will dissolve under the action of water if not protected by the paint or coating.

Congo Roofing is a different proposotion. The weather finds no way in which to attack it.

RAIN can't damage it because there is nothing in it that is affected by water in any way. If Congo Roofing were put at the bottom of a pond, the water would never disintegrate it.

AIR can't damage it because there is nothing in it that is volatile—nothing that will evaporate. If Congo Roofing were hung out like a flag for years, so that air could get at both sides of it, it would stay just as pliable and elastic as when new.

CLIMATE can't change it because there is nothing in it that is affected by either heat or cold. The heat on roofs in summer is often terrific, and in winter the snow thaws and freezes there for weeks, but Congo has never shown any effects of such exposure.

IT can't *rot* because there is nothing in it that can decompose. It is because we know the nature of the material we use that we venture to say that Congo Roofing is *practically indestructible.*

PEOPLE who buy Congo Roofing for a building once, don't buy any more in after years—for that building—because it is *there to stay,* although the roof costs but little. They do buy more for their *other* roofs. Everyone who tries Congo is soon a convert, and he becomes more enthusiastic the longer he waits for the roof to wear out.

EVERY foot of Congo Roofing is carefully inspected as it comes off the machine. No imperfect rolls are allowed to leave the factory. Every pound of the material that enters into the composition is *carefully tested* before being used, and strictly held to standard. Should it fail in the slightest way, it is imediately discarded.

Congo Roofing is handsome in appearance, being of a uniform slate-gray color.

CONGO ROOFING is put up in rolls 36 inches wide. Each roll contains 108 square feet, sufficient to cover 100 square feet and allow for a two--inch lap.

The rolls are finished with an attractive wrapper and label, and are capped with a special metal cap to protect the ends of the roofing. A steel rod runs through the center to hold the caps and cement securely in place.

SUFFICIENT Congo cement, nails and tin caps for applying are neatly packed in the center of each roll, so that you pay nothing for extras.

CONGO ROOFING is easy to apply. Skilled labor is not necessary. You don't have to hire an expert to help. If you can drive a nail you can do all the work that is necessary.

FREE SAMPLE

Don't buy roofing until you examine a sample of Congo; and remember, Congo samples are not special pieces prepared for the purpose, but are cut from our regular stoc

We mention this because Congo is so attractive looking, so tough and pliable, that people sometimes think the samples must be especially prepared.

UNITED ROOFING & M'F'G. CO.,
Successors to Buchanan Foster Co.
584 West End Trust Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa.
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FLOWER POST CARDS FREE TO YOU

In order to introduce our large illustrated monthly, The Epitomist, which is of interest to every member of the family, we make this big offer to you.

Send 10c for a six months' trial subscription and we will send you, prepaid, twelve beautiful flower post cards absolutely FREE. These cards are strictly high-class and are something entirely new. Each card represents a scenic view and has THE LANGUAGE OF THE FLOWERS worked out most beautifully in mottoes in flower designs. For instance, in this series the violets spell out the words "Faithfulness;" the sweet peas, "Wish You Joy;" Chrysanthemums, "I Love You;" roses, "Love," etc. You won't be disappointed, for these cards are not like any you ever saw, and REMEMBER, we have a surprise for everyone that sends for these cards. There are only a limited number, so send today if you want them. THE EPITOMIST, 55 Main St., Spencer, Indiana.

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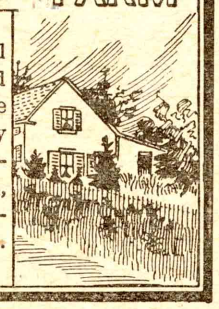


"A cheerful temper joined with innocence will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good natured."—Addison.

TO LIGHTEN CARE

When things in the world about you
Seem someway going wrong,
And clouds shut out life's sunshine,
Then sing some cheerful song,
Some blithsome and happy measure
Will lighten life of care,
And give us strength for the burdens
That all of us have to bear.

—SELECTED.

WITH OUR UP-TO-DATE PEOPLE

The tenderest place in the heart of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is for the home on the farm. About it clusters all the interests for which we have struggled during all the long years of bitter strife that has fallen to our lot. We know much of the trials of the family in the home on the farm—the too frequent disappointments of the husband and father, the deferred hopes of the wife and mother, and the unsatisfied longings of the children. If the principles of Equity, free from the schemes and designs of selfish men, could be made a part of the reality of life how different would that life become. No class would be better paid, no families have greater privileges, no children greater opportunities, and no homes more pleasures.

It is not so now, we have to confess, but still life is worth the living. There are clouds sometimes, but the sun shines beyond the darkest of them. There are failures but success crowds in upon them. There are sorrows, but joys cover them up. There are abandoned hopes, but hopes realized rob them of their sting. Then—

"Who is to blame if you by worry
Fill each waking hour with dread?
Does the fault belong to others?
Isn't it your own instead?

"Might as well be bright and smiling,
All depends upon your mind;
Might as well enjoy the melon
As to only eat the rind."

So it goes. It is a happy pair of eyes that see only the light, and yet are not dazzled by its glitter, a glad heart that passes the trials lightly, and—

"Jes' go 'long good natured,
Dat's de safes' way;
Sun goes on a-beaming
An' a-smilin' all de day,
Keep de crops a-growin'
And de blossoms still a bloomin'."

The cheerful life is the happy life, whether on the farm or in the town, and when we cannot count our blessings they far exceed the things we cannot recognize as such. We would not allay the ambition to be something and do something. The aspiration for more than one has and for the attainment of a higher station, is the mainspring of advancement, but an inordinate desire for wealth mars much of human enjoyment. Those are happiest and best who can keep the desire subordinated to a love of humanity, for—

"Wealth and power shall perish,
Nations rise and wane;
Love of others only
Steadfast will remain."

There are many things that are better than gold, and they lie loose around the home on the farm, where every member of the family may assist in picking them up. Let Father Ryan, the poet priest, tell of some of them:

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and duties a thousandfold,
Is a healthy body and mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please.
A heart that can feel for another's woe,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere;
Doubly blessed with content and health,
Untried by the lusts and cares of wealth;
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and enoble a poor man's cot;
For mind and morals in nature's plan,
Are the genuine tests of a gentleman.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,
That in the realm of books can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore.
The sage's lore and the poet's lay,
The glories of empires passed away;
The world's great dream will thus unfold
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fireside characters come—
The shrine of love the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife,
However humble the home may be
Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought or sold
And center there, are better than gold.

Who would sigh for gold when all these are attainable, and they are more easily found on the farm than anywhere else.

But when we think of the home on the farm our sympathies are always for the tired farm wife. We know that many cares are hers, but still she is in the midst of surroundings for which the great and noble in worldly station have sighed in vain.

A warm, sweet scent comes from the field,
New-plowed wild flowers their incense yield.
A southern zephyr sweetly blows,
And whispers of the coming rose;
The bluebird calls in song so clear;
"Come out-of-doors,
Our God is here."

Only on the farm can such a picture be drawn, and we would have our good friends live more in the open. Farm wives too often make slaves of themselves. They feel that this thing and that thing must be done, and by the time all is finished the day is gone, and too frequently part of the night. Such persons have learned and like to quote—

"If you in the morning
Throw minutes away,
You can't pick them up
In the course of the day.
You may hurry and scurry,
And flurry and worry.
You've lost them forever,
Forever and aye."

In every home there are minutes to spare, the only trouble is to know them when they come, to greet them with a smile, and use them it may be in something useful, but be careful to see that it is restful as well.

"Oh, what will you do with the minute to spare,
The gay little, stray little minute to spare?
That comes from the clime
Of old 'Plenty-of-Time,'
With never a worry, and never a care.

"Oh, what shall we do with the minute to spare?
The dear little, queer little minute to spare?
Who's only content,
So long as he's spent,
No matter, however, whenever, or where.

We'd better take care of that minute to spare,
The wee little, free little minute to spare;
And never refuse
That minute to use;
It always brings rest for the tired to share."

There is every reason why the house wife should save her energies and preserve herself for hers is the greatest mission of any mortal on earth:

A man can build a mansion,
And furnish it throughout;
A man can build a palace,
With lofty walls and stout;
And man can build a temple,
With high and spacious dome,
But no man in all the world can build
That precious thing—a Home!

No, 'tis our happy privilege,
Oh, woman, far and wide,
To turn a cot or palace
Into something else beside,
Where brothers, sons and husbands
With willing footsteps come—
A place of rest, where love abounds,
A perfect kingdom—Home!

The patient mother, though, the true home maker, has cares that others cannot know, for—

Little by little the children grow
Taller and taller, and then
Little by little they change, and lo!
They turn to women and men!

Only a mother knows how quickly the children "turn to women and men," and how lonesome the home is after they have gone out into the world to fill a mission of their own. And to the boys and girls who have gone from the old home, we would commend the following:

"I would be true, for there are those who trust me;
I would be pure, for there are those who care;
I would be strong, for there is much to suffer;
I would be brave, for there is much to dare.

"I would be a friend to all—the foe—the friendless;
I would be giving and forget the gift;
I would be humble, for I know my weakness;
I would look up, and laugh, as mother did, and love, and lift."

Above all, look on the good and not the bad. Of all men we pity most the chronic "knocker:"

Why go knocking, knocking, knocking, all the time and everywhere?
Don't you know that men will doubt you if your words are never fair?
Why insist that Smith has never done a thing to merit praise?
Why point to the faults of Adams or Vantorkley's foolish ways?
Why not dwell sometimes on subjects of a cheerful, hopeful kind?
Why keep hunting for the troubles those who search may always find?
Why go knocking, knocking, knocking, when you often, if you would,
Might discover fair excuses to be saying something good?
Don't you know that other people, soon or late, must think that you,
If you see no good in others, lack the manly virtues, too?
Why refer to others always in a sneering, snapping way?
Why not be discreetly silent if there's nothing good to say?
Don't criticise your neighbor's faults, no matter what they do.
Don't ridicule the masses, or malign the chosen few.
Don't think yourself a censor for the silly human flock,
And just remember as you go that any fool can knock.

Amid all of life's worries, shortcomings, disappointments, and failures—

"Get all the good there is today;
Don't fret about tomorrow.
There's trouble 'round us all the time,
What need is there to borrow?
The wise man gets what joy he can,
And leaves the fool to his folly.
He knows too much to waste his life
In gloom and melancholy."

And thus be prosperous and happy in the home on the farm. This is what we earnestly desire for all Our Up-to-Date People.

WEDDINGS AND FUNERALS

Farmers may spend money more freely now than they dared to do a few years ago, and the only reason they have not more money to spend than any other class is because they do not apply the same rules in selling their products that other people do. But there are two events in life—events liable to come in every home—that habit has made too expensive: Weddings and funerals.

Home weddings are considered glad and gay occasions, as they ought to be, but it is thought respect for the child going out of the family and honor

BOOKS of All Kinds on CREDIT
FROM THE LARGEST MAIL ORDER BOOK HOUSE IN THE WORLD
Established 1860 THE FRANKLIN-TURNER CO., Atlanta, Ga.

We all know that knowledge is power; but most of us are unable to buy books to acquire knowledge from.

However, we have solved the problem, and are now prepared to give you, direct from our factory, the benefit of our many years of thought and labor.

Every home needs a good library. By our plan you can buy one, two or three books, or a large collection of books, ON CREDIT.

HOW TO GET OUR PLAN

Mark X by the book or books you are interested in, cut out this advertisement and mail to us, and we will send you, without further obligation on your part, a full description of what you want, as well as fully outline our plan. Be sure to mention this paper. 124

.....Old Folks' Bibles	.....Books for Girls
.....S. S. Teachers' Bibles	.....Books for Boys
.....Family Bibles	.....Novels, High Grade
.....Red Letter Bibles	.....Young People's Library
.....S. S. Bibles	.....Business Guide
.....Pocket Bibles and Test'ts	.....Cook Book
.....Child's Life of Christ	.....Stock Book
.....Child's Story of the Bible	.....Doctor Book
.....Bible Stories	.....Dictionaries
.....Bible Dictionaries	.....Kings of Platf'm & Pulpit
.....Children's Story Books	.....American Star Speaker
.....Children's Histories	.....Wild Beasts, Birds, etc.

Name _____
City or Town _____ State _____
Street and No., P. O. Box, or R. F. D. _____

"A YARD OF ROSES" FREE

THIS BEAUTIFUL PICTURE, "Yard of Roses" is one of the grandest flower pictures ever offered, 1 yard long, on heavy copper plate paper, in ten beautiful colors; a handsome ornament for any home that you will always be proud of. To introduce our splendid farm magazine which has a half million readers, we mail this grand work of art, all charges paid to anyone sending 10 cts. for trial subscription to Valley Farmer. We also have other "Yard" subjects, comprising Violets, Puppies, Kittens, Little Chicks, Pansies. We send 3 pictures and one year's subscription to our popular magazine for 30c, or all six for 50c. Send at once before they are gone. Address
Valley Farmer Picture Dept., 546 Jackson St., Topeka, Kans.

to the one coming in, requires that a display shall be made; and often money is expended on mere show that would be far more useful if given to the young couple in cash as an addition to the new firm's capital stock. They are thoughtless and light-hearted young people wro would not prefer to have it so.

Funerals are seldom occasions, heartrending affairs, and the bereaved, to be in the fashion set by others and following custom, believe their neighbors will not comprehend their grief unless it is seen through a costly funeral. Often the finest suit of clothes the deceased ever wore is the ones bought for him to be worn only for a day, and then to be hidden with him forever. Coffins and caskets, too, are usually more costly articles than were ever enjoyed in life. And we may here remark that the price of coffins and caskets is far above the general level of values. Any article of furniture, for instance, in which was no better material, and upon which was bestowed no better workmanship,would scarcely sell at any price, and yet these articles sell at prices more than double what fine furniture costs.

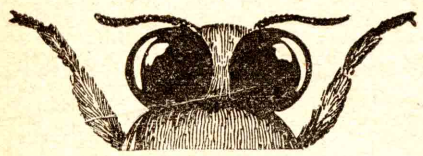
It is all right to give a good send-off to those who are just setting out to make their own way in life; and it is all right, too, to honor the dead—to do well for the loved ones the last service that may be rendered them. But the living should be regarded, and their needs should not be encroached upon in their dark hour, as it sometimes is. The dead would not have it so, and the mere following of extravagant custom is not good.

AGENTS $300 Every month selling our wonderful SEVEN PIECE KITCHEN SET
Send for sworn statement $12 daily profit. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. U Thomas Mfg. Co., 7200 N St., Dayton, O.

25 BEAUTIFUL ART POST CARDS 10c
Pretty Girls, Views, Love, Marine, Woodland, Motto, Sayings, Novelty, Greetings, Flowers, etc. No 2 alike. Everyone delighted. BIG CATALOGUE FREE. Agents wanted
UNITED SPECIALTY CO., DEPT. 106, CHICAGO

DO YOU WANT 12 BEAUIFUL FLOWER POST CARDS FREE?

If so, write us today for six months' trial subscription to our monthly paper, The Epitomist, for which send us only 10c. We will send you a set of twelve beautiful assorted, high-grade Flower Post Cards. The flowers are reproduced in colors and look almost real. Every card has a motto such as "Best Wishes," "Forget-Me-Not," "May Dame Fortune Never Needs a Pair of Glasses to See You," etc. Every card has a new design and you will be mighty well pleased with them. Our supply is not large, so hurry up if you want them. Address The Epitomist Publishing Co., 33 Main St., Spencer, Ind.



MORE MONEY FROM COWS
Protect your cows from flies and they will give more and richer milk—stand quiet while milking. Returns 400 per cent profit. Use
FLY-FUMA
and all flies and insects leave. It is harmless to man and beast. Cures sores. Good for horses—lice on poultry, fleas on dogs, etc. Easily applied with sprayer or cloth.
Free With first order for a gallon we mail a 50c Electric Sprayer---best made. Quart 35c, gallon $1.00. 5 gallon can $4.00. Made by
O. K. SEED STORE
Box A, Indianapolis, Ind.
Dealers write for prices.
"I used Fly-Fuma on 50 cows in dairy with perfect success. Man with sprayer will go over the herd in ten minutes. I use on horses with fine results. It is fine for sore shoulders and harness galls. I used Fly-Fuma on dogs for fleas and on chickens for lice with perfect results." F. McGAVOCK, Nashville, Tenn.

SOME FOOD SUBSTITUTES

Try onions and prunes for canned stuff and bleached dried fruit.
Dates for candy.
Beans for pork.
Milk or cream for pork in baked beans.
Milk or cream for pork in baked
Lemons for vinegar.
Olive oil for lard.
Nuts for butter.
Nuts for too much meat.

JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

There is something on pages 10 and 11 that will interest you.

Read it all very carefully—it will pay you big to do so.

When you have read it send a club of four and help to make the Farmers' Pool a stupendous success. Remember, this paper is going to get profitable prices for farm crops. This is the only practical way now so help to make it successful.

A SMILE IS A TONIC

"I don't see why they worry so much about civil engineers," said the old lady on her first trip out. "Folks never see the engineers. Civil conductors and brakemen are what is needed."

"Do you really love me, Susan?"
"Yes, Harry, and I want to love you always."
"Then why don't you marry me?"
"That's why."

"Fine clothes don't make a man, do they?"
"No, but they often make a fool or a dude."

"You bad boy, why did you kick that poor dog?"
"He's mad."
"How do you know he's mad?"
"Cause I kicked 'im. I'd be mad if anybody kicked me."

PRIZE WINNERS OF MAY 1

The hidden picture puzzle brought hundreds of replies from our subscribers, and it was difficult to choose the best articles from those contesting, altho we believe our decision as given below is just, and decided wholly on the merits of the case. Many still send answers, but neglect to send the article required. Of course these have to be cast aside.

The following are the prize winners:

First prize, $1.50—Miss Fannie Fry, Lakeland, Ky.
Second prize, $1.00—J. G. Clark, Coyle, Oklahoma.
Third prize, 50 cents—Milton Brown, R. R. No. 1, Box 67, Waverly, O.
Fourth prize, 50 cents—Mrs. John Murray, Sisseton, S. D.

HONORARY MENTION

1st. Edna M. Hardesty, Sedley, Ind.
2nd. Augie M. Slate, Gordon Wis.
3rd. Harry L. Murray, Liverpool, W. Va.
4th. Mrs. Chas. H. Wright, Lowesville,Va,
5th. Mae Edgecomb, Traverse City, Mich.
6th. Mabel Mach, Onaga, Kansas.
7th. Chas. Baver, Smyrna, Lela.
8th. Hallie Knecht, Newberg, Ore.
9th. Joseph Harrison, White Pigeon, Mich.
10th. Roy M. McNeill, St. Johns, Mich.

We hope the winners and losers, too, will all come back again. Do your best and you will win a prize. We only regret we can't give a prize to every one who answers.

"The Proof of the Pudding, Etc."

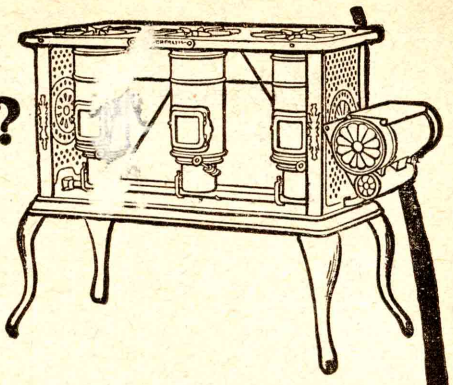
It is interesting to note the large advertisement of De Laval Separators in this issue; especially is it so when we read the list of prominent men who use their separators. Among the prominent personage we find the names of J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, Alton B. Parker, John D. Rockefeller, Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Thos. W. Lawson, Levi P. Morton, E. H. Harriman, Whitelaw Reid, August Belmont, Helen Gould, and several score of others. They are all great business men and know the value of money and how to save it; they know that the best is always the cheapest, particularly when the best can be bought at a moderat price.

You should have their catologue. Look up their ad and send for it. All is free.

Faith and purpose constitute the motive-power of Life. There is nothing that a strong faith and an unflinching purpose may not accomplish. By the daily exercise of silent faith, the thought forces are gathered together, and by the daily strengthening of silent purpose, those forces are directed toward the object of accomplishment.—JAMES ALLEN.

"Children Teething"
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

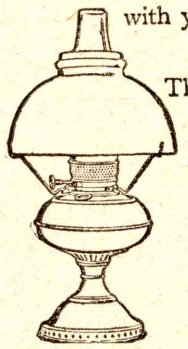
What Stove for Summer?



Nothing adds to kitchen convenience in summer weather like a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove. Anything that any stove can do the "New Perfection" will do, and *do it better.* Bakes, roasts, boils, toasts; heats the wash water and the sad irons, and does it without dissipating its heat through the room to *your* discomfort. The

NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

actually keeps the kitchen cool—actually makes it comfortable for you while doing the family cooking, because, unlike the coal range, its heat is directed to one point *only*—right under the kettle. Made in three sizes, fully warranted. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.



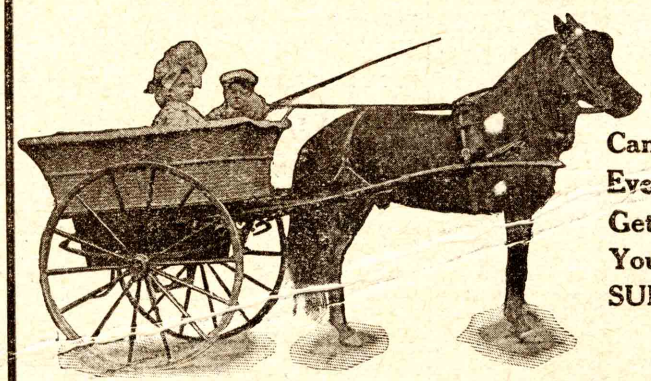
The **Rayo LAMP** affords a mellow light that is very grateful to tired eyes—a perfect student or family lamp. Brass, nickel plated, hence more durable than other lamps.

If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

You Can Get This Pony!

"Duke" is his name, and he is to be given away to some boy or girl in July—just a few weeks off. You can get him!



Any Boy or Girl Can Be a Winner
Every Contestant Gets a Prize
You Will Get One SURE!

It is Easy to Win "Duke"

The contest is just starting and he will be given away in just a few weeks, so it will take you only a short time to get him. That is why it is so easy! Whoever wins him, with his dandy cart and harness, as pictured above, will be the luckiest boy or girl in this whole land. Just think of having such a beautiful pony and such a superb turnout—all **your very own** to drive around in all summer! Besides "Duke," there is still another pony for some other boy or girl, and plenty of prizes and cash commissions for everybody. We **guarantee every contestant a valuable prize,** and a **cash commission** for every subscription, besides. **You can't possibly lose.** Don't let any one tell you you can't get him, for you can if you hustle!

This is All You Have to Do

This is Howard Laidlaw, of Walton, N.Y., who won first prize in our last contest. What this boy did, you can do.

Send me a letter or a postal card to-day and say, "Dear Pony Man, I want to win 'Duke.' Please tell me all about how to win him and the other Grand Prizes." Then sign your name and address in full. My address is Pony Man, Dept. 28, FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio. I will not only tell you how you can win "Duke" and the other fine prizes, but will also send you some handsome pictures of them, and lots of other things, besides—all free. Remember, "Duke" is soon to be given away, so there is no time to lose. If you want to make sure of a prize, don't wait for my letter, but start right in and get ten subscribers to FARM AND FIRESIDE at 25 cents each. Then you will be a prize winner sure, and you can keep five cents from each of the ten subscriptions for yourself.

THE PONY MAN, Dept. 28
FARM AND FIRESIDE Springfield, Ohio

This is Viva McNutt, of Vandergrift, Pa., who was also a pony winner! You can win a pony, too!

F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

As its name would indicate, this is a farmers' society. Its organized forms are a National Union, State Unions, County Unions and Local Unions. Also Department, Section and District Unions are provided for controlling and marketing the various crops. Particulars for organizing the various unions will be sent on request.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall consist of farmers. By farmers we mean people who are engaged in the vocation of farming or who own land on which crops are produced. (To be *also* engaged in merchantile business, manufacturing or the professions does not disqualify a farmer, or one who owns land on which crops are produced, from joining the F. S. of E.)

SPECIAL MEMBERS. First, an exception to the rule regarding eligibility for membership may be made by any local union by a majority vote of its members at any regular meeting. It can in this way elect any one of good character, not a farmer, to *special* membership in the local union on payment of the regular fee, but such special members must never be elected or appointed as delegates to conventions of higher unions. The object of this is to always keep the management of the Society in the control of farmers themselves.

Second, wives of members and daughters of the same may be admitted to *special* membership without the payment of any fee, also male children between 14 and 21 years may become *special* members in the same way. These *special* members may retain membership without the payment of any dues, but on reaching his majority the male members can only retain membership by paying the regular fee.

MEMBERSHIP FEE. The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00. This is divided as follows: The local union retains 25 cents. The balance is sent to headquarters and 50 cents is paid for the official paper one year to the member; $1.00 goes into the organization fund and 25 cents, or as much of it as is necessary, will go to pay the general expenses.

ANNUAL DUES. Each member must pay Annual Dues of $1.20. This is payable when a year has elapsed after first joining, and annually thereafter. It is apportioned as follows: The local union may retain 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. This will be used, 50 cents for the official paper and 35 cents, or as much as necessary of it, to meeting general expenses and extending the Society.

AFFILIATION. Local, county and State unions, now organized, of societies under any other name will be chartered by the Farmers Society of Equity on resolutions passed by a majority of members or delegates. Unions thus affiliating will be chartered free on remittance of the dues as above. Provisions will be made for the support of State and county unions so affiliating and their activities defined. Supplies and a seal of the F. S. of E. will be furnished free on report of annual dues.

REMARKS. Ten (10) or more eligible people may organize a local union by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and reporting it to headquarters. Blanks will be furnished on request. Members will receive the official paper (UP-TO-DATE FARMING) one year from the time the report of their membership is received, or one year from the time their annual dues were payable. They are advised to watch the date on their subscription label and if there is any delay in receiving paper, or changing date in the case of paying dues, please report to headquarters. Promptness in reporting will be required from all secretaries and organizers. ¶ *Write Plainly.* If you cannot, then print names and addresses or get some person to write who can write plainly. We must *guard against errors* if every person is to be satisfactorily served and our Society is to quickly accomplish its great and good objects.

OBJECTS. The FIRST and chief object of the Farmers Society of Equity is *to obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.*

The SECOND great object is *to have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principle market cities and in all localities where surplus crops are raised, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for profitable prices, instead of being dumped to pass into the hands of middlemen and trusts.*

OTHER OBJECTS. The F. S. of E. also has many other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first. Also all farmers may as well understand that the *first* object depends largely upon the accomplishment of the *second*, because crops must be controlled before equitable, and always profitable prices can be secured. To control the crops, the facilities to control—store—must be provided. Therefore it is important that *a granary be provided on every farm that produces a surplus of grain and an elevator or warehouse be built at every shipping point.*

OFFICERS

President—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.
Vice President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Secretary—I. C. Rous, Indianapolis.

Send all reports, and address all communications to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also send for report blanks, etc.

ADDRESSING. Always address communications and make all remittances payable to the *Farmers' Society of Equity* and not to individuals.

If your business is with the Society, always make money orders or drafts *"to the order of Farmers' Society of Equity,"* and not to any individual. If with the publisher of this paper, make them *"to the order of Up-to-Date Farming"* and not to any individual.

Members' buttons for F. S. of E. cost secretaries and organizers 1 cent each. A supply should always be kept on hand for delivery to new members. The same way with members' cards and fee and dues stamps, which will be sent on request without advance payment.

SOME ORGANIZERS OF F. S. OF E.

If you want an organizer, write to one of the following, who may be the most convenient to your place:

Barryton, Mich., Feb. 19, 1908.

Mr. Everitt.

Dear Sir—I see that you want more organizers now. Send me your terms, please, for I have been watching to see how the other faction was coming out. I was in hopes that it could be settled with but little trouble, but I am glad to see that you have stood for the right. I am glad that our State stands on the old plan and that Up-to-Date is our official paper. I believe that when the storm is over that we will have fairer weather than we had before and the society will grow faster.

A. K. FINEHOUT,
Former State Organizer of A. S. of E.

ARKANSAS

Levi Gatlin, Brookland.

DELAWARE

John M. Peckham, Harrington, Kent Co.

ILLINOIS

Delmar Lee, Patoka, Marion Co.
W. F. Hall, Raleigh, Saline Co.

INDIANA

B. F. Boultinghouse, Pueblo, Spencer Co.

IOWA

R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Van Buren Co.

KANSAS

F. C. Kessler, Newton, Kan.

KENTUCKY

N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Webster Co.
Robert Duddles, Spurlington, Taylor Co.
S. A. Hale, Earlington, Hopkins Co.
J. W. Lochner, Franklin, Simpson Co.
W. R. Scott, Long, Warren Co.
D. M. Stamper, Myers, Nicholas Co.

MINNESOTA

C. A. Patterson, Minneapolis, 1111 7th Street, South.
John Portner, Jr., New Ulm, Nicollet Co.

MISSOURI

Oscar Tubbs, Fuersville, Osage Co.

NORTH DAKOTA

H. F. Shipley, Hampden, Ramsey Co.
N. C. Jenson, Wyndmere, N. D.

OHIO

J. D. Fish, Monroeville, Huron Co.
L. D. Dayton, Painesville, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA

H. G. Peters, Mendon, Alfalfa Co.

TENNESSEE

H. N. Hinsom, Pope, Perry Co.

WISCONSIN

Owen Patenaude, Shell Lake, Washburn Co.
J. C. Fremont, La Crosse, La Crosse Co.

MEETINGS

Send the dates of your meetings. Organizers are especially urged to make their dates sufficiently in advance so that they can be published in this paper one or more times. Also send us names to whom we will send sample copies free. We can help you very much. Use this paper. Forms close ten days before date of issue.

Mr. C. A. Patterson, 1111 7th St. South, Minneapolis, Minn., wants to hear from local or county unions that want to hold a rallying meeting in May or June with the view of helping them. Write to him as above.

OSCEOLA COUNTY, MICHIGAN. The next quarterly county convention of the A. S. of E. will be held in Evarton, Friday, June 12th, 1908, at 10 a. m. Every union should send delegates to this convention.—G. G. Schlegel, County Secretary.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I wish to congratulate Mr. Everitt on the result of the recent trials of his detractors at Chicago. Going, as he did, into the enemies stronghold, where they had every opportunity for defense, and then convicting them of criminal libel is a triumph, indeed. And this should satisfy every farmer member of the society of the fact that he has been the victim of a shameful conspiracy that was planned and skillfully carried out by designing and desperate men, who aspired to control the organization he had built up, or, failing in this way, they would wreck it and build another, on its ruins.

They well nigh succeeded in the first part of their program, for it is said that a fool can ask questions that a wise man cannot answer and a lout can despoil in a moment a model that has taken an artist years to mould. In other words, it is easier to tear down than to build up.

I believe that no delegate to the late convention at Indianapolis had a better opportunity than the writer hereof to know all of the work that brought about the results of the late convention.

As State secretary of Kansas, I was in correspondence with the officers of the late National Union, and during the summer of 1907, I received leters containing insinuations that led me to believe that a conspiracy was brewing, the object of which was the capture of the organization.

I gave no warning of this to Mr. Everitt for I presumed that at least a part of the insinuations would prove to be realities. I was determined, however, to remain neutral so as to learn the whole truth and to shield no one.

As a delegate to the National Convention I reached Indianapolis October 16th, about a week before the Convention, in order to serve as a member of the committee on revision of the constitution and by-laws.

I proceeded at once to national headquarters and also to the office of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. At the latter office, I was given a mass of correspondence (more than one hundred letters) with a request that I take them to my hotel and read them at my leisure. I did so. sitting up most of two nights. During the previous summer certain of the national officers promised that upon my arrival at Indianapolis, I should be given documentary evidence that would convince me of Mr. Everitt's dishonesty. The officers did not refer to this on the first day of my arrival, nor on the second day. But on the second day I reminded them of their promise. They claimed that the evidence was not at hand but finally promised that I should have it next day. On the following day I again called on them and requested the documents. I did not get any. They were much discomforted by my persistency for seeing what they had agreed to furnish and I saw plainly that they had been trying to deceive me. It was then that I went to Mr. Everitt and told him of the situation as it appeared to me. If I had taken their statements without proof, as most of the delegates did, I should have been against him as some other delegatere were.

But even then I did not realize the enormity of the conspiracy, and in fact did not fully realize it for a month after the convention. Although I was on the ground a week before the convention and had every opportunity to know, yet I could not fully comprehend the enormity of the conspiracy, until after the convention had passed and the results gradually appeared.

Some say that the trusts have wrought this havoc and encompassed our ruin. This is doubtful, but of a certainty, if a band of men, the shrewdest men in the country, could have been prevailed upon to overthrow our society, they could not have improved on the methods of the late conspirators.

To recapitulate for the benefit of others, Kansas City was first selected as the place to hold the convention, but was changed to Indianapolis. The Denison Hotel was announced as headquarters. But by a private understanding most of the delegates were steered to the Lorraine Hotel, where a band of insurgents conveyed to them their first intelligence that Mr. Everitt would be, and must be, ousted.

A large suitable hall had been secured at the Denison Hotel, for the sessions of the convention, but on Tuesday night it became apparent that only a part of the crowd were present, and at 8:30 some loyal soul came in and asked why we were not attending the convention at the Linden Hotel?

We all went to that hotel, at once, and sure enough a room but half large enough for the whole convention was packed and the chief conspirator was chairman and they were flaying Mr. Everitt to their full capacity. Mr. Everitt had publicly asked for an investigation, but they preferred to do this before their own crowd and in their own way. As there was not standing room for all present, they were finally prevailed upon to adjourn to the Denison Hotel hall.

Also the committee on Rules and Order of Business had reported the usual routine in such conventions, namely: Reading minutes of last meeting, reports of the various officers. &c, and on Friday, election of the officers. This report was unanimously adopted by the convention, but on the second day of the convention, without any reconsideration, the election of officers was insisted on, and this was done. But under protest.

Union Labor, that at first was only permitted to sit as fraternal delegates, were now becoming active, and in fact the dominant element.

Was it not plain that our organization had been kidnapped? That our craft had left its moorings and was drifting about aimlessly, without lights, compass or rudder? Was it not now time to think about the interests of those we were sent to represent? The Kansas membership had previously voted nay on most of the measures that were being adopted and had gone to the bow-wows. A conference was called and it was attended by as loyal members of the American Society of Equity as breath today. Men who were not disgruntled; men who had no desire for office, but men who had the good of the society at heart; men who would stand loyal even if the majority went wrong; men who would make any sacrifice to save the society; men who had the nerve and back-bone to do what in all probability would be unpopular. Because not fully understood. "Only a few have the courage to publicly disagree with a majority." The real majority, was at home, we represented them and executed their will.

This was their program: The headquarters of the society and the department were to be taken to Chicago where an official paper was to be published and where an Equity Exchange had been exploited largely with A. S. of E. funds. As the membership in Kansas had just voted against these radical departures, the Kansas delegates were in duty bound to follow their instructions. The Kansas membership are strongly committed to the accomplishment of price-making by the producer before taking up other issues, and are also intensely loyal to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, hence they would not submit to its overthrow and the establisment of another official paper until the society repaid Mr. Everitt for funds advanced and justly due him according to the secretary's report, and which advance by Mr. Everitt had contributed largely to the building and growth of the society.

I believed that the Kansas delegation was right at the time, and now, after mature reflection, I am certain that the first convention went wrong. I have been cordially commended for the course the Kansas delegates took at the late convention by a host host of the Kansas membership and have never been criticised in one instance.

A part of one local union, only, went to Equity Farm Journal and they base their stand on the fact that Mr. Everitt did not appear at the investigation (?) Friday night,convention week. I feel it a duty to explain, in defense of Mr. Everitt, that he was in attendance at the second convention when he learned that an investigation was at last to be had. He seemed delighted, took his hat, asked to be excused, and started to leave the room. Everyone present protested. One took him by the arm, another held the door. Mr. Everitt said he thought it was a mistake to evade the investigation, even if it came on the last day and after all the busness had been transacted.

I now concede that he was right. This is a second instance of where a majority went wrong. If he had appeared, it is probable that no investigation would have been had. The minutes of that convention show that Mr. Hall claimed that nine-tenths of the evidence produced was false. Who will claim that the other tenth was better? The investigation was said to be a farce.

I believed that we were right then and now I am certain that the first convention went wrong. No one will sacrifice more, or concede more, than the writer, to bring about conditions as thew existed eighteen months ago. True, the arch conspirators were promptly kicked out but their successors who are carrying out their policies are equally guilty and in fact, conditions were made worse.

It seems that all the developments since the late convention have contributed to the vindication of Mr. Everitt. No tainted person could have stood in the searchlight as he has and come out without a blemish.

That a shameful ,selfish conspiracy was concocted and carried out by a portion of the officers of the society, without the knowledge of the membership, is so plain that no one can deny it.

The development promised by the conspirators, has not been realized. Where progress in development was before, stagnation now is.

A remedy for all the mistakes of the past can only be had in another national convention—a real convention inspired by the highest sense of Justice and Equity and where Justice will rule and Equity be done Therefore, let the farmers of America once more meet in national convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on next October 19th, as the call has gone out, and restore conditions as they existed in 1906. Then, and not till then, will our society, with the only practical plan for farmers' true and beneficial co-operation win.

C. W. PECKHAM, Haven, Kan-

Your Opportunity

BY WALTER MOODY IN THE BUSINESS PHILOSOPHER

[In view of the opportunty that is offered to farmers in this issue on pages 10 and 11 we deem it fortunate that we have the inspiring words of Mr. Moody to spur on our readers on to embrace their opportunities. If farmers now display the physical grit and courage necessary; if they will get on board the ship directed by UP-TO-DATE FARMING which has weathered all storms they will never go down, but will at last reach the part of success freighted with a cargo of incalculable wealth. Read this article very carefully.—Ed.]

HOW shall I live? How shall I make the most of life and put it to the best use?

How shall I become a man and do a man's work?

These are the all-important questions.

Life is opportunity, and therefore its whole circumstance may be made to serve the purpose of those who are bent on self-improvement—on making themselves capable of doing thorough work.

Opportunity is a word which, like so many others that are excellent, we get from the Romans.

It means near port—close to haven.

It is a favorable ocassion, time or place for learning, seeing or doing a thing.

It is an invitation to seek safety and refreshment; an appeal to make escape for what is low; to take refuge in high thoughts, in worthy deeds, from which flow increase of strength, joy, and harmony.

Life and opportunities of becoming and doing good are constantly with us. Each succeeding day presents a new oportunity for doing more and better work.

Our house, our desk, in the office or on the sales-floor, in the city or on the road, our business or our profession, the people who love us and those who hate, they who help and they who oppose,—What are all these but opportunity?

Wherever we are, there is opportunity of turning to good the dust of daily happenings.

To know that life is good, one must be conscious that he is helping to make it good for a few.

"He sits uneasy at the feast who has no thought for the starving; he is not comfortable at his own fireside who remembers those who have none."

The man is to be pitied who lives like a sponge, absorbing everything and giving out nothing.

He who gives what he has gets more —he who withholds loses what he tries to keep.

Opportunism means doing the best possible with actual conditions as they exist. What a great thing it is to master that truth.

He is wise who finds a teacher in every happening, for whom nothing is useless or vain.

If we have but the right mind, all things, even those that hurt, help us.

Let a man but have an aim, a purpose, and opportunities to attain his end shall start forth like buds at the kiss of spring.

If we do not know what we want, how shall anything be made to serve us?

The world is composed for the most part of two classes, optimists and pessimists.

David Forgan, while introducing James B. Hill at the annual dinner of the Chicago Commercial Association. said, "A pessimist is a man, who, having many opportunities, takes advantage of none, and therefore an optimist is a man,who having many opportunities, takes advantage of them all."

The heedless walk through deserts in which the observant find the most preclous things.

Two young men, John and Henry, were wending their way slowly and tortuously across the Great Western desert.

John lagged behind, protesting he could not go another foot. Henry strode resolutely forward with head up and eyes set on the horizon.

John was full of despair, complaints, and bitter mumblings; Henry was filled with hope, born of a desperate courage.

John cried out, "I must have water or I shall die. Why did I ever leave home and enter this God-forsaken wilderness?"

Henry said, "Oh, cheer up, John, and come on. Look! See that tree yonder. We are sure to find water where there is vegetation."

John said, "What is the use? We shall both die. There is no water anywhere." Doubting and stumbling along, he continued to bring up the rear.

At last, they arrived at the tree and found there a sparkling pool of deliciously cool spring water. "Thank God," exclaimed Henry, "our lives are saved," and he sank reverently in the sand, burying his face deep in the refreshing pool. John, without a word of thanksgiving, sank by his side, and when he had drunk his fill, arose and exclaimed, There, I knew I would get my knees wet."

What an object of ingratitude!

The grandest of all American characteristics, and the one we admire most in mn, is physical courage.

Pure, unadulterated grit constitutes one of the prime features in the life of every successful business man. It does not fall to the lot of the average man to have more hard knocks than he can bear. If he has pure grit and a sound heart, there is always open to him an avenue of escape from the knock-out blow that puts him down and out for good.

If he does lie down, there is a streak of yellow in him somewhere.

The journey over the flinty pathway of life is not unlike a ride in a lumber wagon over a roadway strewn with boulders in the wilderness of a mountainous country. There is a constant jolting and danger of being thrown from the seat; axles creak and groan as you rattle on over bogs and rocks; now and then a precipitous plunge into one of Nature's ditches shivers the staunch vehicle from stem to stem, but all goes well until a sharp turn in the road brings you face to face with a large boulder square in your path.

Before you can rein up and put on brakes, snap goes an axle. You climb to examine the break, and with an exclamation of dismay you wonder what you are going to do next. Looking about in your perplexity, you see a blacksmith coming toward you in the form of a genie, Pure Grit.

You failed to notice him, his little hillside shop having been hidden from view by the turn in the road.

The damage repaired, with a smile of encouragement, the good genie sends you on your way rejoicing, cautioning you to drive more carefully.

Everything goes well for a time, but the journey grows tiresome and you relapse into carelessuess, with a light grip on the rein, or, seeing a smooth strip ahead, you whip up at reckless pace, unmindful of the deep gully just beyond, until suddenly and without warning, snap goes something else.

This time the break is more serious. The realization is forced upon you that you are a long way from home, darkness is coming on, and there is no shelter for either man or beast.

With many a missgiving, you set about making repairs alone; it is hard work and the experience new and rough. You scarcely know how and where to begin; the task seems a hopeless one. Just as the last hope is giving away, you look up and perceive standing in the doorway of his little shop the good genie, Pure Grit. You wonder why you had not noticed him before . Once more he comes to the rescue and repairs the break, cautioning you the meanwhile to drive more carefully.

You mount the seat more confident than ever that the road can hold forth no more terrors, but the good genie knows the way better than you do, and, not trusting you to drive alone this time, he climbs up on the seat by your side and ride along until he is convinced that you are determined to keep a sharp lookout to the end of of the journey.

There is a natural tendency in the business world, when big successes are made, to suppose that they are peculiar to some distant or especially favored locality, but that the golden harvest is not for us. Those failing to see the advantages at home and feeling disposed to seek the gold at the rainbow's end may well ponder the story of the old Persian who sold h's little hillside farm and wandered far over land and sea in a vain search for diamonds. Finally he died a pauper in a strange land. A stranger, watering his flock on the little farm found a peculiar pebble glittering in the brook, which proved to be the first of the wealth of gems such as the old man had gone to seek.

"It's a good thing for the man who looks at the corns in his hands ot remember that on Easy Street the corns are on the heart."

William Mathews, one time Professor of English in Chicago University speaking from the subject, "Self-Reliance" said, "A lobster, when left high and dry among the rocks, has not instict and energy enough to work his way back to sea, but waits for the sea to come to him. If it does not come he remains where he is and dies, although the slightest effort would enable him to reach the waves, which are perhaps tosing and tumbling within a yard of him."

The world is full of men stranded on rocks of lost business opportunity, who, instead of putting forth their own energies, are waiting for some billow of good fortune to set them afloat.

These are many young men of vivid imaginations, who, instead of carrying their burdens, are always dreaming of some Hercules coming to give tthem a lift.

Good hard work is one of the richest privileges God has given man.

Sheldon quotes a practical psychologist in one of his lectures which most of us have read, but will bear repeating, for it is perhaps one of the grandest thoughts in all the universe.

"Did you ever say 'I can' and 'I will' with the strong feeling that you spoke the truth? If so, you then felt within you the thrill which seems to cause every atom of your being to vibrate in harmony with some grand note on the scale of life which has been sounded by the I-am-the-real-self. If so, you caught a momentary glimpse of the inner light; heard a note of the song of the soul; were conscious for a moment of yourself, and in that moment you

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Agents Automatic Curry Comb, postpaid 40c. Over $5.00 daily or sample returnable. Particulars free. Clean Comb Co. [B] Racine, Wis.

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Farm Catalog free. Fidelity Reality Syndicate, Baltimore, Md.

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Farms fairly improved, well laying, ten to twenty dollars per acre; timbered lands, choice for range, corn, clover, fruit, from four dollars up per acre. Our productive soils, excellent markets, good water, mild climate, healthy location, no negro population, attract wide-awake buyers. Investigate now. For price lists and booklet, write A. M. Knobel, Doniphan, Missouri.

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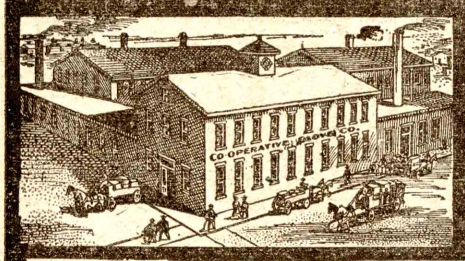

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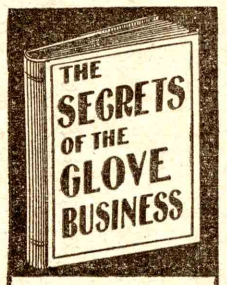
This is not a speculation in any sense of the word. It is a sound, permanent and highly profitable business. The money to be invested is spent entirely for the necessities of the business; there is no waste material, no dead stock—every yard of cloth can be turned back into cash at a moment's notice.



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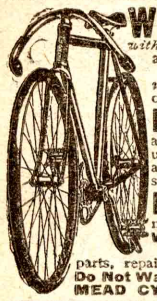

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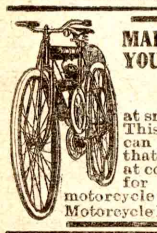

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knew that untold power and possibilities were yours. You felt somehow that you were in touch with the sources of all strength, knowledge, happiness and peace;—you felt that you were equal to any task—capable of executing any undertaking. All the universe seemed to vibrate in the same key with your thoughts."

To make the most of every business opportunity, we must comply with certain conditions.

You might ask me, "What do you mean by conditions?"

Railroads haul passengers, for instance, on certain conditions. I know of but two,—one is—get your ticket; the other—get aboard,—and just as soon as we comply with these conditions, then all the speed in that engine and all the comfort of that coach is ours to our destination.

I start to cross the Atlantic in a paper box, and as soon as my box gets wet, it comes to pieces, and down it goes, and I go with it. If I start in one of those grand steamers, then all the strength in her hull, and all the power in her boilers, and all the skill of her officers is mine, and I will never go down until she does.

If we commit ourselves to our own weaknesses, we are stronger than the thing we commit ourselves to; but if we commit ourselves to the best there is in our alotted duties and the best there is in our house—our temple,—we'll never go down until it goes down; and, dear reader, with bright energetic men pumping a constant stream of new life into it, its course is surely onward, increasing business profits all the way.

PROFITABLE MERCY

There are on the farms of the United States many millions of horses. Effectiveness of their labor means profit. Loss of effective labor from even a part of this great army of producers means the needless loss of much money.

It is the constant effort of progressive farmers to make this labor more effective; better implements and vehicles are introduced for this purpose. The equipment to which the team is attached has undergone a great tarnsformation during the past half century. Strange enough, however, says the Southern Ruralist, the horses pulling a modern disc polw wear essentially the same harness worn by the teams which pull the modern mouldboard plow of a hundred years ago.

Probably no single farm appliance has been so little improved during this age of improvement as the harness of our work horses. Even when change has been attempted one feature has remained stationary. The padded collar about the neck has remained practically unchanged for centuries.

It is time for us to realize that the common work harness is as antiquated, and relatively as ineffective, as the scythe or spinning wheel.

It may be urged in opposition that so long as the horse pulls his full load his harness is effective.

We admit that this is essentially true. The harness which enables the team to work to its full capacity is satisfactory. That the common harness horse does not do this is our complaint.

Collar galls and sore shoulders are frequent experience on every farm. Tortured horse flesh is a regular incident of spring and summer work. Sentiments of humanity alone should effect a reform. Yet on too many farms the poor tortured beast pulls steadily in his cruel collar long after the humane society in any town would have protected him and punished his driver.

Pity may fail to prevent abuse. When it is shown, however, that profit is equally involved, reform is in sight.

Seven millions of horses and mules are at work on southern farms. There are few farms where the collar-galled horse is unknown. Often for weeks at a time animals are useless and idle because of inability to wear the collar, and ignorant of any remedy but rest. Partial incapacity is even more common. The loss of a single day in a year for each horse means an aggregate loss of $7,000,000 to the farmers of the South. Yet this enormous pecuniary loss and the dumb suffering incidental to it, are wholly unnecessary—may be cheaply and effectually prevented.

Ignorance rather than heartlessness is responsible for this misery to beast and loss to owner.

Ill-fitting collars are the primary cause. Collars fit badly because they are made on the wrong principle. The collar may fit fairly well when new or with the beginning of the season. It is, however, a soft padded mass. The strain of work pulls it out of shape, and the animal loses flesh with work and hot weather. The misshappen collar is padded to fill in some spaces. The strain is evenly distributed by the yielding collar. Pads are inserted to relieve the pressure on exposed places. The soft, absorbent pads become sweat soaked; the skin beneath is kept hot and wet, it breaks under the pressure, and the very condition sought to be prevented is actually produced. Sore shoulders, pain, misery, suffering and loss are the inevitable result of stuffed horse collars and soft pads.

In a way the source of this trouble may be found in animal sweat. In the season when sweating is least, galls are fewest. Collars which produce most sweat result in most sore shoulders.

Sores are result of germs. To cure sores it is necesary to kill germs. Sweat is a breeding place for germs; therefore, the kind of collar and collar bads causing most sweat on the shoulders produce the sorest shoulders.

The first application of this fact is the throwing away of pads which cause and absorb sweat. If sores actually start, the surest and simplest remedy is the mere washing of collars in soap suds as soon as removed from the wearer. Sweat, the source of infection, is thus removed, and the condition for recovery is secured. In hot weather wash the horse collar when it is taken off and burn the pad before it is put on.

This is emergency action. It is a good thing as far as it goes. Positive prevention is what is desired. Fortunately, even, this seems within reach. Success, however, demands radical departure from common horse collar construction.

The sewing machine was impossible so long as inventors clung to the uses of centuries—the needle with eye in the blunt end. Something revolutionary was necesasry. It came with the simple change of the eye to the point of the needle.

For centuries the horse has been worked, and has suffered, in the flexible stuffed collar; suffering and loss have been the result. Radical change from old methods of colar construction was needed. It came with the introduction fo the rigid, light, smooth steel collar, which gives no cause for heat, no place for sweat retention, and evenly distributes the pressure over the entire surface covered.

These are its fundamental qualities. Incidentally it offers freedom from much of the inconveniences of the stuffed collar. It needs no hames, as the whole collar is a pulling surface. It opens with a hinge and requires no forcing over the head. It closes and locks with a bolt, without straps or buckles. It is as easily kept clean as any other piece of polished metal.

These advantages are so apparent that they need no comment. The question arises, are they really available? Does this form of horse collar actually do these things? It is only

For information as to lands in

THE NATION'S GARDEN SPOT

along the

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to

WILBUR McCOY

Agricultural and Immigration Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

CANADA FARM LANDS

50 bushels of wheat to the acre has been grown in the famous Vermillion Valley, (Central Alberta), as shown by authentic statistics. Vermillion Valley is swept by the warm Chinook winds, is on the main line of the C. N. R. and the soil is a rich black loam with clay subsoil. Prices range $10.00 per acre up. Easy terms. Write for **Free Information, Reports, Maps, Etc., to W. A. CAMPBELL, 401 Nanton Bldg., WINNIPEG, MAN**

Want to Sell Your Farm or City Property? Send today for my free book which fully explains how you can easily and economically find a buyer for it.

L. G. BYERLEY, 457 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

COWS IN CLOVER. an illustrated Book on the great Dairy Country in Northern Minnesota, sent FREE. Write Land Com'r. D. & I. R. R. Co. 549 Volvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper their Advertisement was seen. Therefore We* **TO** *Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**

necessary to affirm that thousands of such collars are in actual daily use. Each one of them is a practical demonstration of the correctness of these assertions.

The old belief in the necessity of the pad to relieve pressure is so strong that mere assertion if often sufficient to satisfy many of error. Argument, however logical or strong, must be supported by stronger evidence. People demand to be shown. Fortunately, all that is claimed for the steel collar, the rigid, padless, hard-pulling surface, has been shown for centuries.

Sore shoulders, collar galls and fistulated withers are constant evidence of ill-fitting, improperly made collars. Who has not seen a sore-shouldered horse? Who ever saw a sore-shouldered ox?

One pulls his load from a soft, yielding sweat-saturated collar. The other draws from a hard, rigid, dry yoke. Is there any difference in the two animals or their work to account for the suffering of one and the immunity if the other?

The steel horse collar is simply a modern application of the practical principal of the wooden yoke and bow. It brings mercy to the horse and saves loss to the owner. These facts come within the experience of every farmer. His own observation shows their truth.

"The merciful man is merciful to his beast." Even the unmerciful man can offord mercy if he prevents loss by so doing.

The steel horse collar makes mercy profitable. Write to the Johnson-Slocum Co., Caro, Mich., if you are interested—and all our readers should be.

THE OLD FARM

When the busy day is over with its
anxious hopes and fears,
And the telephone stops ringing
and the last clerk disappears,
With a sigh I lean back weary in my
swinging office chair,
And the row of shining milkpans sunning
hood and the old farm that is
there.

I can see the dear old homestead,
broad and low beneath the trees,
And the row of shining wilkpans sunning
in the fresh sweet breeze;
I can see the barn and horses, and the
orchard on the hill
Where we gathered golden apples for
the old straw cider mill.

I can see the upland pastures dotted o'er
with grazing sheep.
And the wheat field waving golden, ready
for the men to reap.
I can see the old stone fences where the
chipmunks used to play
And the cornfield, and the meadow with its
piles of fragrant hay.

I can see the cattle standing 'neath the
willows of the brook
Where I used to fish for minnows with
a bent pin for a hook;
And the pond where grew the lilies
that my mother used to prize—
Ah, the light of heaven's shining now
within those dear old eyes.

And I sigh while fancy fingers o'er
each well-known pleasant scene
Of the happy days of boyhood thrown
by memory on the screen;
And I'd give all I have gained since, all
my wealth and treasures rare.
To go back again to childhood and the
old farm that is there.
— From Maxwell's Talesman.

REQUIRED SAND TO DO IT

A man bought five pounds of sugar of a grocer, and when he got home discovered that there was three pounds of sand in it. He published a card in the local paper announcing: "I have bought of a certain grocer in this town five pounds of sugar which contained three pounds of sand. If the grocer don't send me five pounds of sugar immediately I will publish his name." In the morning he found five packages containing five pounds of sugar. There were just five grocers in the town.—New Era Monthly.

How to Dig Potatoes

Every farmer tries to produce as many potatoes per acre as his land is capable of producing, and he takes great care in selecting seed potatoes, follows the plants carefully through the cultivating season, watching for insects and other blighting influences. But all the care of the season is partially nullified if he neglects to dig them out in the fall in such a manner as to insure a full crop. If some of them are cut or bruised, or worse still, left in the ground, his yield is reduced in size as well as in quality. A potato digger that will get right down under the hill and turn up every potato, sifting them thoroughly from the soil is the kind needed, if it can be purchased at the right price low enough to warrant a farmer with an ordinary potato crop in getting one.

Such a digger is the one made by the Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill., and our readers are referred to the advertisement of the P. & O. Potato Digger in this issue. This digger, with a man and a team can do as much work as a dozen men with hoes, and with absolute certainty of exposing all the potatoes to the surface without loss. Write for Book 41.

"Business Dairying," a new book just issued, will be found to be of great value to every farmer and dairyman. Various chapters are headed: How to Feed; Caring for Milk; Caring for Cream; Butter Making; Churning, Working and Packing; Use of Skimmed Milk; Origin of Separators, and the Points to Note in Their Selection; What a Good Dairy Cow Will Do; Increasing the Selling Value of Cream; Stable Hints and Suggestions; Breeds of Cattle, and many other subjects too numerous to mention. Suffice it to say every reader should have a copy, especially so since they are entirely free. It is labelled book No. 186. Address Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., and mention UP-TO-DATE.

SMILING

When the weather suits you not,
Try smiling.
When your coffee isn't hot,
Try smiling.
When your neighbor don't do right
Or your relatives all fight,
Sure it's hard, but then you might
Try smiling.
Doesn't change the things, of course,
Try smiling.

But it cannot make them worse—
Just smiling.
And it seems to help your case,
Brightens up a gloomy place;
Then it sort o' rests your face—
Just smiling.
—YOUTH'S WORLD.

THE MYSTERY OF THE OLD MILL

A STORY OF A MISER AND HIS GOLD

In the dark recesses of a little valley in Virginia lived and toiled years ago an old miller, whose mill, situated at the falls of a gurgling montain stream had ground out a livelihood for him ever since the oldest inhabitant of that country could remember.

Rich and miserly, he had lived there all alone for years and years. He was without relation as far as was known except a nephew who lived with a neighboring farmer until the time of the miller's death. However, he possessed somewhere in hidden crannies or buried vault, a vast quantity of golden coin. No other currency was accepted by him in his business, and each new piece added to his yellow store was jealously guarded and hoarded.

While he was a close man to deal with, yet he was strictly honest, and had many customers who came from far and near to exchange their wheat for flour, and each patron left him a richer miller than before.

One morning in early August one of his customers was greatly surprised to find the mill door barred, and his loudest knocking failed to bring response. He and a passing neighbor, becoming frightened lest some ill fate had overtaken the miller. burst in the doors. But notwithstanding a thorough search, both high and low, he was not to be found. The surrounding country took up the search, but without the slightest result, except that in the center of the old mill wheel was found a leather bag containing several thousand dollars. The old miller appeared to have completely disappeared.

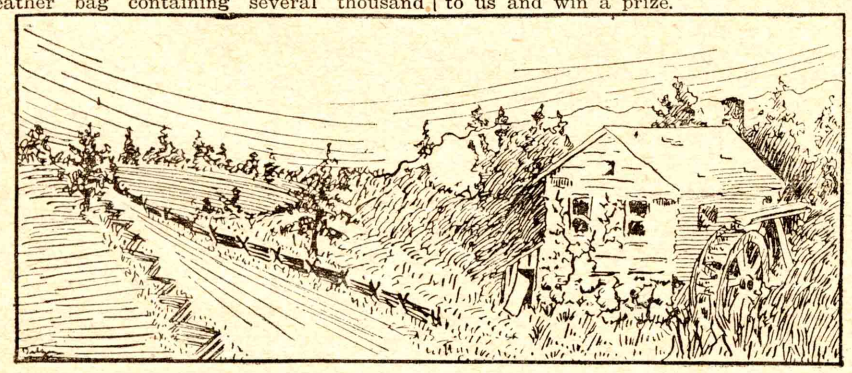
Then the question was, who should get the money, whether it should be given to charity or to the State, but a greater question was still unsolved—was the miller really dead?

At this point there appeared a young man, who claimed to be the nephew of the miller and told a strange tale. Years ago, according to his narration, he was out hunting and as he returned home late at night, near the old mill, he heard loud and angry voices. He listened and heard several men threaten the old miller with his life unless he told them where his money was hidden. Upon his refusal, they shot him dead. They then carried his body out and buried it, during which act they discovered the boy. They made him swear never to tell of the crime, upon penalty of death. Frightened, he ran home, and shortly afterward he and the people he lived with left the country.

Strange as the tale was some believed it, and promised to let him have the money provided he would take them to the place where the old miller was buried. This he agreed to do, and they found the body, exactly as he had described it. Thereupon, he was declared the legal heir, and received the money.

Below we give a picture of the old mill, and we want our readers to find the old miller. He is very plain if you look close.

Cut out the picture, mark his head, send to us and win a prize.



READ THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

As a part of this contest it is necessary that you tell us which advertisement in this issue appeals to you most and give some reasons why it does. The advertisement you write about must not be signed by Up-to-Date Farming, J. A. Everitt, or Farmers Society of Equity. Letters not containing such an article, of course cannot compete for the prizes.

If more than four send correct answers, then the ones who wrote the best articles will be given the prize.

For the best colution and article we receive on of before June 15, we will give a prize of $1.50 in cash. The next best will receive $1.00, and the two next best 50 cents each.

Try your skill, as you stand an equal chance with any of our readers.

Winners will be announced in the issue of July 1 and prize money forwarded immediately. Address all answers to

UP-TO-DATE FARMNG, Puzzle Department Indianapolis, Indiana

SHOE BOILS
Are Hard to Cure, yet
ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. **Does not blister** or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. **Horse can** be worked. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6-C Free.
ABSORBINE, JR. for mankind, $1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins. Varicocele, Hydrocele. Allays Pain
W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 102 Monmouth St. Springfield, Mass

PILLING CATTLE INSTRUMENTS
Pilling Milk Fever Outfit for air treatment recommended by U. S. Agricultural Dept., price $3.00. Silver Milk Tubes 50c; Teat Bistoury $1.50; Teat Opener 75c; Cattle Trocar for Bloat $1.50; Capon Tools, Poultry Instruments, Horse and Cattle Syringes. All Pilling instruments are of fine quality—none better. Full directions. Write today for free book, "Cow Troubles."
EASY TO USE.
G. P. PILLING & SON CO., 2256 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A-Corn Salve gives instant relief while it takes the corn out by the roots. No risk from cutting or poison. 15c at druggists or by mail.
Giant Chemical Co., Philadelphia

OLD SORES CURED
Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.

Cure RHEUMATISM
Anti-Rheumatism Rings. Positive cure; write for testimonials from bankers, farmers, merchants, etc.
Don't Suffer. JOE A. HARRIS, Mfgr.
298 K. Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

25 COLORED VIEW POST CARDS 10c
Beautiful views of New York, New England, Niagara Falls, Washington, Chicago, Yellowstone Park, California, Battleships, Scenery, etc.; no two alike; each worth 2 to 5c; with big catalog (illustrated) and list of 1000 card exchangers, all sent prepaid for only 10c. ELLIS ART CO., Dept. 518, 321 Lawndale Ave., CHICAGO.

ECZEMA

Itch and Skin Disease
Treatment Worth $1.00 FREE
To Try We have the greatest Eczema and Skin Disease treatment in the world and want to prove it to you. Send your name and address, we will send a complete treatment by return mail. Use it according to directions and if it benefits, send us $1.00. Thousands have already been cured. It heals the unsightly sores, stops the itching and removes every trace of the trouble. No matter what you have already tried, or how many years you have suffered, grasp this opportunity. Write today; if any of your neighbors and friends are afflicted, tell them to write.
Address
Grace Medical Co.
223 Phillips Blk., Des Moines, Iowa

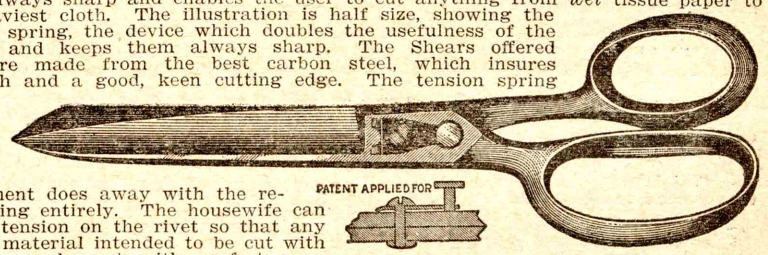
DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. **Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia**

AGENTS—$75 monthly. Combination Rolling Pin. Nine Articles Combined. Lightning seller. Sample Free. **Forshee Mfg. Co., D 106 Dayton, O.**

Ever-Sharp Shears Free

Dear to the heart of every woman—a pair of finest steel shears that are always sharp. You can get a pair free.

A first-class 8-inch pair of Shears, equipped with simple attachment that keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from *wet* tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The illustration is half size, showing the tension spring, the device which doubles the usefulness of the Shears and keeps them always sharp. The Shears offered here are made from the best carbon steel, which insures strength and a good, keen cutting edge. The tension spring attachment does away with the resharpening entirely. The housewife can set the tension on the rivet so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears may be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand. The tension spring takes up all the wear on the rivet, making the Shears practically indestructible, with no wear-out to them. A simple turn of the little thumb-screw tightens up the blades as closely as may be desired. Any woman who has had the exasperating experience of trying to use a dull pair of shears can readily appreciate the value of the new invention, *which keeps this pair of shears always sharp* and in perfect cutting condition. No matter how many pairs of shears or scissors you may have around the house, you need this pair with the tension spring, and when you get and use it once, you will use it in preference to any other you may have. These shears are 8 inches in length, perfectly finished and heavily nickel plated.



Guaranteed 5 Years

We guarantee the quality of the material and workmanship in this pair of shears to be first-class; that the tension spring device doubles the usefulness of the shears and does away with the need of resharpening, and, furthermore, the manufacturer's certificate accompanies every pair, agreeing that "if this pair of shears breaks or in any way becomes defective within five years from date of purchase, it will be replaced with a new pair without cost."

Our Offer One pair of Ever-sharp Shears will be given to each person who sends 50 cents for a new yearly subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

Lumber
Lumber
Lumber

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JUNE 15, 1908 Number 12

SHUT YOUR MOUTH

A wise man declared a great many years ago that there is nothing new under the sun, but every day or two something comes up that is different if it is not new. The Southern Cotton Journal quotes the following as having recently appeared in an editorial in a leading paper published in a milling center of the South, where more cotton is bought than is produced:

'The average farmer has been farming all his life. He knows his business both theoretically and practically, and if he isn't able to take care of himself it is his own fault. Besides there is not one man in ten who essays to give advice that would know a bull-tongue scooter from a wing-sweep. The average man who gives advice to farmers would scarcely know how to hitch a horse to a plow. Let the farmers alone. Let them run their own business to suit themselves. If they fail they have only themselves to blame, and if they succeed they are entitled to the credit of their success."

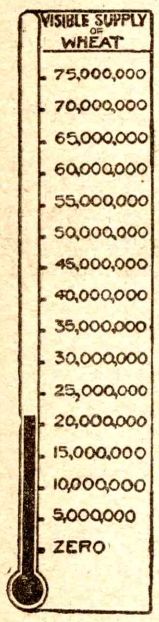
For unadulterated gall and selfish egotism that certainly "takes the cake." It is equal to saying, "Shut your mouth. Let the farmers alone. They are doing just as we want them to do. If they let us fleece them it is none of your business. Shut your mouth."

Selfish people do not care what is said to farmers or any body else, so long as nothing is said which interferes

(Continued on page 7)

THE FARMERS' POOLS

The harvesters are now busy in the southern wheat producing states, and for four to six weeks the march will be northward until the winter wheat harvest is completed.



Notwithstanding the visible supply of wheat has decreased nearly 4 million bushels since our last report, three weeks ago, and is now only 21,261,000 bushels the specultators have pounded the cash price down from over a dollar a bushel to 95 cents at Chicago. This is entirely on the strength of the excellent crop prospects and is not based on the present supply, demand or merit. The 1908 wheat crop will not be known definitely until next September or October when the spring wheat crop is harvested and estimated. Oftentimes when there is a large winter wheat crop there is a small crop of spring wheat and an average total crop.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

June 8,.....	21,267,000 bu.
May 30,.....	22,820,000 bu.
May 16,.....	25,444,000 bu.
May 9,.....	26,979,000 bu.
May 2,.....	28,344,000 bu.
April 25,....	30,968,000 bu
April 18,....	30,528,000 bu.
May 18,'07,	54,109,000 bu.

Growers of winter wheat should not countenance a reduction of price below one dollar. They should decide that they will not dump their wheat and put the suppply into the hands of the speculators to fill their contracts made at and around 85 cents. We know this sentiment largely prevails among farmers and we believe, as far as this paper circulates, it will be the practice.

But UP-TO-DATE FARMING does not reach all the wheat growers. The job would be easy if it did. Here is a work for every present subscriber to see that the paper is taken by his neighbors. The Farmers' Pools furnish the excuse to see them and every farmer who is not dead to his own interest and completely in the hands of the exploiters will subscribe at once. Also we have another way for those who have not the time to personally see their friends. These should send for the Dumper Post Cards. We supply them free. They can be used to an almost limitless extent, they will return an income to the users and, we believe, will accomplish the end of converting the dumpers and making the Farmers' Pools successful.

Wheat raisers never had a better opportunity to start the new crop at $1.00 and starting it there the price can be maintained. The country is practically "sold out" of wheat and the buyers are looking anxiously for the new crop to move, at their price. But suppose the Farmers' Wheat Pool is completed and the new crop does not "move" as fast as expected—fast enough to equal the demand which is accumulating every day and which, for the first weeks will not be less than 3,000,000 bushels daily—what will happen? Only one thing can happen if farmers are holding the wheat for $1.00 on the basis of Chicago market. If the demand is not met at the speculators prices, then the farmers' price will be paid. **Demand is insistent.** It is more a matter of meeting it than of price at which it will be met.

And it will not be necessary to have all the wheat growers in the Wheat Pool. The first demand, when the new crop begins to move, will be for about three million bushels daily. If only one million bushels is offered at the speculators price the market is bound to advance. Hence the problem is not to control all the supply, but to control as much of it as is possible. Already an immense number of farm-

(Concluded on page 18.)

Dumper Post Cards

THEY ARE FREE!

These cards are designed to increase the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the membership of the Farmers Pools.

THEY ARE FREE to every subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING who will use them. How many sets will you mail? We want each subscriber to mail at least five sets to five friends.

Send the coupon below. When you receive the cards mail No. 1, the one where the Dumper hatches all our troubles. Follow in two or three days with No. 2, where the Dumper is held in the speculator's hand and continue two a week—the Dumper "gets it in the neck," " gets snared," is "plucked clean," and finally is a "cooked goose." By or before your friend reads the six cards he will be converted and will be a subscriber.

For each card we receive back with your name on we will send you 25 cents. If five cards are returned you will get $1.25 while your expense will have been 30 cents for postage—profit 95 cents. All your friends may not subscribe, again you may get more than one subscriber from a set. If the cards are sent to names judiciously selected, it is sure to be very profitable in cash returns besides this is the way to make the Farmers' Pools successful.

We will send cards to the new subscribers secured from your cards and more cards to the subscribers received from your friends' cards and so on. You can now figure the possibilities of increasing the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING by this plan, consequently its power and influence in securing profitable prices for the 1908 crops.

How many shall we send you?

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana

Dumper Post Cards

They are Free

PUBLISHER OF

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Indianapolis, Ind.

5	
10	
15	
20	
25	
50	
100	

DEAR SIR:

Please send me ..... sets of Dumper Post Cards and I will try, by personal solicitation and by mail, to get the number of subscribers indicated by X to the left.

Name .....

R. R..... P. O.....

Co..... State.....

Indicate number of members you will try to get by X opposite one of the numbers to the left.

All subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming are members of the Farmers' Pools to secure profitable prices for the 1908 crops. Every farmer is needed in the pools to oppose the speculators' pools and take price-making away from them.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

June 15, '08. **Indianapolis, Ind.**

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Union or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
At 227 W. Washington Street

Entered at the Indianapolis Post-Office as Second-Class Matter

Volume XI **INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JUNE 15, 1908** **Number 12**

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORTS

ARE THEY BENEFICIAL TO THE FARMERS

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has often protested against the monthly crop reports as issued by the Department of Agriculture, and we have declared them an injury rather than a benefit to farmers. These protests have brought a response from the Department, and the Crop Reporter for May contains an article on the subject, which we copy entire, as we wish to treat the Department with the utmost fairness. Besides, if the reports we have condemned are of benefit to the farmers we wish to withdraw our objection, and there certainly can be none better qualified to speak in their defense than the Department itself. The article, headed "Benefit of Government Crop Reports to Farmers," is as follows:

Are Government crop reports a benefit to farmers? This question is occasionally asked by some of our correspondents, and others.

The Government crop reports are especially valuable and beneficial to farmers, who are benefited by them both directly and indirectly. All farmers benefit by them in an indirect way, but only those who read these reports and "keep posted" by them are benefited in a direct way.

It is well known that speculators and large dealers in farm products do not depend entirely upon Government reports for information concerning crop conditions. They have traveling agents and correspondents (usually local buyers) throughout the United States, who keep them posted; and the large buyer or speculator, in return, gives to these local buyers or correspondents information in regard to general conditions. These local buyers know the conditions of crops in their vicinity better as a rule than the average farmer, because it is their business to keep well informed. The farmer cannot, by refusing to report for his locality the condition of crops, prevent buyers or speculators from knowing the condition of the crop. But how about the farmer, if Government crop reports, which are made up largely by and for him, should be discontinued? He may know very well the condition of crops in his own locality, but he must depend upon reports of others, in the newspapers or otherwise, for the conditions of the entire crop. Prices in his local market are influenced as a rule more by the condition of the whole crop than by local conditions. The entire wheat crop of his county may be destroyed and prices be low, if the entire crop is large, or his county may have a bumper crop and prices be very high, if the entire crop be short.

Some private crop reports published in newspapers are honestly prepared and more or less reliable; on the other hand, misleading crop reports are frequently sent throughout the country to affect prices in the interest of speculators. Does the average farmer know which reports are reliable and which are not sent out to mislead? The Government reports are intended to enable farmers to keep themselves informed as to the general conditions. The question then resolves itself to this. Does it benefit the farmer to "keep posted?" If comments upon this question are desired it may be disucssed in a future article.

But even those farmers who do not keep posted are indirectly benefited by the publication of Government reports, for these reports check and lessen the injurious effects of false reports sent out in the interest of speculators. As a police and constable force tends to check but not entirely prevent crime, so Government reports check but not entirely prevent the circulation of false and injurious reports.

The more certainty there is as to the supply of and demand for a crop the less hazard or speculation there is in the business of distributing the crop, to the benefit, in the long run, of both producer and consumer.

Large manufacturing firms, agricultural implement or hardware companies, who neither buy nor sell farm products, are much interested in the prospects and conditions of crops. This knowledge enables them to distribute more economically their wares, sending much to sections where crops are good and farmers have the power to buy, and less to sections of crop shortage, and therefore with less buying power. Few farmers realize how much is saved by the even distribution of wares which they buy, which is secured from a knowledge of crop prospects. In this saving, farmers in the long run are benefited.

Many farmers in the west know by sad experience how they may lose many dollars by a decline in the price for their grain because railroads had not furnished sufficient cars to haul the grain away. It is important to railroads to know the probable size of crops in the country in order to provide sufficient cars to ship the grain. The more nearly they can learn the size of the crops the better able are they to move it economically. Here, again, in the long run, farmers are indirectly benefited by the cheaper distribution of the crop due to better information of crop conditions.

The first contention is that all farmers are benefited by the reports in an indirect way, but it is admitted that only such farmers as read them are directly benefited. But how are these reports "specially valuable and beneficial" even to the farmers who read them? It is admitted that price is governed by quantity as compared with the demand, and that, if the crop is to be extra large the price will be low. This has time and again proven so true that the largest crops have brought less in the aggregate than smaller crops have brought. If these reports came in time to warn the farmers against excessive production so that they could hold in their crops and avoid the losses they have so often suffered from excessive crops, the Department might justly claim that the farmers had received benefits thereby. But they do not come until the crops are all planted and cultivation has begun. It is too late then to avoid the threatened evil unless by a destruction of a part of the growing crops, which would take a braver spirit than men generally possess to do. The Department has never recommended such a course, and we imagine it will not very soon do so. No one need doubt our assertion that crops may be so large as to be worth less, not in price only but in the aggregate, than smaller ones, for we have the figures of the Department of Agriculture for it. So reports showing a probable excess come too late to benefit the farmers.

But how about the dealers in "futures" and speculators? Such reports are just what they most desire. When reports of probable big yields come, down go the prices made by them, and this fall in price applies to crops of the previous year farmers may still have on hand. Hence the report, while is is powerless to save farmers from pending loss on the growing crop, compels them to suffer loss on what they still have of the crop produced the year before.

On the other hand, suppose the report should show a probable shortage, and indicate that a larger product would be taken at a fair price. That cannot benefit the farmers, for the information comes too late for them to hold what they already sold, too late to plant a larger acreage, too late for them to apply fertilizers to encourage a heavier yield, and too late to enable them to substitute better cultivation, for they are doing the best they can in that regard anyway.

But again the speculators. These have in store all they could obtain of the previous crop, and up goes the price. Such reports have made speculators hundreds of millions of dollars, and have cost consumers the same millions by being compelled to pay higher prices. This class of reports may benefit farmers who have held their crops. But it is a fact, as the above article itself admits, that the speculators have their own sources of information, and they know of the threatened shortage in advance of the government report, and they are active in buying up all the commodity that can possibly be reached. But the price does not materially advance until after the government report, and then the speculators become price-making sellers, and the consumers suffer.

There is another admission, in the third paragraph, that should condemn these reports. It is that the local buyers know the conditions of crops in their vicinity better than do the farmers themselves; the local buyers furnish the speculators with their information, the farmers furnish the Department; therefore the Department reports are not so reliable as is the private information, but the Department or less reliable facts are what govern the markets because they are official and are made public. That is another matter for the department to put in its pipe and smoke awhile. Its own admission, third paragraph in above article condemns the reports.

The indirect benefit to farmers is just as difficult to find. The first claim is that the government reports hold in check the evil effect of false speculative reports. Admitting all that is claimed here, how can it benefit farmers? They have nothing to do with the making of prices. Suppose they know there is much or little, that the reports are true or false, the prices are made by the exchanges, and the farmers have nothing to do but to accept the prices and deliver the goods. Yes, the more certainty there is as to the supply and demand, the less opportunity there is for speculation. But the department admits its information comes from those who know less about the crops than does that of the speculators, and the department does not pretend to give any report as to the demand. If the department would report that "there is an indicated yield of so much, with an indicated demand for so much; hence, on a normal basis, the price should be so much, and farmers are advised not to sell for less." Reports like that might benefit farmers. But, Oh my! What an explosion there would be in the "Pits," and the department itself would go into a dead faint.

We are not much interested in the benefits these reports are to the manufacturers. We have not noticed that this valuable information given them by the department of agriculture ever made the prices of farm implements less. If it saves money it saves it for somebody other than farmers. Besides the information which guides implement makers where to send the bulk of their goods, guides every "pluck-me" concern the devil ever invented, and fully acounts for how it is that localities having good crops are always crowded with swindlers and swindling devices, even before the farmers themselves know they are producing a good crop. In this regard the department is like a great searchlight tower showing every speculating concern, honest or dishonest, where their best fields are, for "where the carcass is there will the vultures be gathered to gether." So far as the benefits to the railroads are concerned, when farmers manage their own business they will not need a flood of cars at any one point to remove their crops all at once.

A knowledge of the condition of crops and probable yields is of value only to those who make the prices of the crops, and farmers under the system recognized and supported by the Department of Agriculture, have nothing to do with making the price. A knowledge of the actual yield of the preceding crop and the amount of the product on hand, showing the probable relation of the supply to the demand, would be of advantage to the farmers in selling the current crops, and this information is the legitimate work of an annual report; and such reports should include demand and consumption as well as production.

We close our case, and willingly let it go to the jury on the department's own testimony. Are government monthly crop reports of benefit to the farmers? The public constitute the jury. Will the Department abide by the verdict?

ARE TWO HEADS BETTER THAN ONE?

The old saying is: "Two heads are better than one." But when it comes to wheat heads it all depends on whether the farmers or the speculators make the price. Make the wheat pool sucessful.

A Commission *of* Co-operative Service

We take it for granted that a great many foolish things done in Congress are "meant well." Our acquaintance with the men who do them sometimes, convinces us of that fact. But the fact that a thing done is meant well, though it may be taken as an "extenuating circumstance," so far as the actor is concerned, does not make the thing itself any better for the general public, nor does it warrant the public in endorsing the act and making it a part of their institutions.

As such we must characterize a bill recently introduced in the United States Senate, providing for what it calls a commission of Co-operative Service. Everything under the crontrol of a commission. The nation is rapidly being commissionized. Were we to enumerate all the commissions that have been created or proposed the list alone would make this article too long. Whenever Congress proposes to do something the "system" does not favor, those for it are persuaded to place it in the hands of a commission. If the courts are inclined to break the old traces and jump out of the ruts worn during the ages, the new matters must be referred to a commission. If to the President the great body of the people look as big as the self-appointed ruling few, the resort is to a commission. We must have a tariff commission, a currency commission, and now is proposed a commission of co-operative service. Why not have a presidential commission to tell the President what he must do or say; a congressional commission to tell Tilman what to do with his pitchfork; Jeff. Davis, when to say it or not to say it; Lilly, when to bloom or keep his petal folded; Joe Cannon, whether or not he is really the only one to fire off in the House, etc. Yes, and there might be a commission to inform New York that it could go out into any of its wheat fields and cabbage patches and select heads that would more honestly represent the State than it is now represented in the Senate; or to whisper to Aldrich that while the farmers turn the clods of the great agricultural States, they study the currency schemes of the three-ball crowd of Wall Street.

There is a great deal for commissions to do. But this particular Commission of Co-operative Service; what is it to do? "To promote such co-operative enterprises as it may deem wise," and, of course, to put its 23-skidoo on such co-operative enterprises as it may not deem wise. And the public is to pay fifty thousand dollars a year for this concentrated quint-essence of wisdom. The general public, especially the farming public, is not expected to know what co-operative movement is wise, and a fatherly commission of five is to tell them for fifty thousand dollars a year. What a paternal care the Congress would throw around the erratic tillers of the soil!

But who is to appoint this kindly benevolent, or benevolently kind commission? The President is to appoint one- the favorites of most executives being politicians as far removed from farming as can be found in an agricultural country. One is to be appointed by the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, than whom it would be difficult to find a less progressive body of people without going up or down—in the regular lines of surface travel they could not be found. These people are great on studying bugs and bogs, but when it comes to striking out in new lines for a general agricultural uplift, their weight is always on the wrong side of the balances. The Patrons of Husbandry is to appoint one. We love the Grange. It was born when farmers were plodders, and saw little beyond their old worm fences. It warmed their hearts, taught them to look into each others homes, awakened aspirations in the breasts of their children, and gave them a longing for something better. But it never taught farmers a BUSINESS lesson. Their selling was to be done in the same old way. Prices made by the manipulated Exchange tickers were the prices ordained by fate, and must be accepted without question lest the "gods" be offended. As buyers they were taught to be "knockers." What the speculating gamblers robbed them of they were to get back by beating down the merchants, and if the merchants would not go low enough then they would make merchants of some of their "smart Alecks," and go up into the air on the first business breeze that struck them. The American Breeders' Association is to appoint another. Good people these. but they study Shorthorns and Jerseys, Holsteins and Angus, the bulls of their flocks and baby beef, much more than they study the bulls and bears of the market. The last members of the commission is to be appointed by the National Farmers' Congress. This is a body made up of the appointees of governors, who boost that they may be boosted; and it is just about as far from the living interests and needs of agriculture as an icicle is from the steam jet that moves a locomotive. It would be difficult to get in one place dynamite enough to bust its shell.

There is the proposed National Commission of Co-operative Service, that is to determine what co-operative movements among farmers are wise and what are not, a service for which the "fool" farmers are to pay them fifty thousand dollars a year. But the commission was left unpardonally weak. It should have been composed of seven members instead of five. Then one could have been appointed by the Exchange gamblers in farm products, and the other by the Wall street gamblers in stocks, bonds, and money. It would have then been an easy matter to shut off such aggressive co-operative farm organizations as the Society of Equity and the Farmers' Union, the only ones that pretend to lead out in independent business lines, and propose to bring farmers to the front, where they belong.

COTTON ACREAGE AND CONDITION

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture finds, from reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the area planted to cotton in the United States this season (1908) including that already planted and expected to be planted, is about one-tenth of one per cent (.01) greater than the area planted to cotton last year (1907), thus indicating an area of 32,081,000 acres as compared with 32,060,000 acres planted last year, an increase of 21,000 acres.

The condition of the growing crop on May 25 was 79.5 per cent of a normal, as compared with 70.5 and 84.6 per cent at corresponding dates in 1907 and 1906, respectively, and 82.3 per cent, the average of the condition on May 25 of the past ten years.

Increased Power to Issue Currency

The money panic of October, 1907, or, rather the holding up of the money of the country at that time, resulting in a great deal of needless suffering and the loss of millions to the industrial interests of the country, was to compel congress to increase the power of the banks to issue paper money. Under the present national banking law, bank notes can be issued only as they are based, dollar for dollar, on United States bonds, which must be deposited with the United States treasurer. The Aldrich bill, to force the adoption of which the panic was created, provided that the banks might issue paper money on various other bonds and securities. But for once, thank God-congress withstood the power and demands of the national banks.

But these financial institutions are resourceful. No small amount of government bonds are held by private persons, and are not for sale. Hence the banks cannot issue currency upon them. They have adopted this plan, however, to get possession of these privately owned bonds. They will accept them the same as cash deposits, agreeing to return to the depositors or owners on demand after sixty days, the same or bonds exactly like the ones deposited. The owners of the bonds draw the interest the government pays, and the banks agree to pay an additional interest of two per cent while the bonds are on deposit.

So soon as the bank gets possession of the bonds, they are deposited with the United States treasurer, who returns to the bank depositing them national bank notes to the full amount of the face of the bonds. These notes are loaned out by the banks, or used in any way as cash deposits are used.

This is not violation either of the letter or spirit of the national banking law, and we see no objection to it, only as we object to the law itself. It costs the government no more than if the banks owned the bonds; it gives the bond owners an additional two per cent interest, and it enables the banks to issue that much more money to loan to borrowers at whatever per cent their needs may compel them to pay.

But when the owners thus deposit their bonds, the government is no longer responsible to them for the bonds. Thenceforth they have only the bank for it the same as if they had deposited cash. Should the bank fail the government will hold the bonds for the redemption of the bank notes issued upon them.

We regret very much to state that, since the above was written, congress did yield after all to the demands of the financial institutions, and adopted the Aldrich bill, in slightly modified form, but the Aldrich bill all the same. These institutions control the law making bodies of the nation; they control the business interests of the country, and can make panics when they please. In this respect they can play with the fortunes and even the comforts of the masses of the people as the cruel cat plays with the mouse it has caught but is not yet ready to devour. They control the political parties and thus control the government, and we shudder to say that it can hardly be denied that they control the courts. We seek not to create prejudices, nor to stir up animosities. We desire the whole country to live in harmony, enjoy like privileges and share a common prosperity but when dangerous powers develop, and selfishness, dominating the ruling classes, fosters, builds up and strengthens special privilege, the watchman on the tower of observation does not do his duty if he fail to sound the alarm.

DIRECT SHIPMENT TO ENGLAND

There is being organized in Oklahoma what is called the Producers' Mercantile Company, the ostensible object being to ship farm products, especially grain, direct to England. It would seem that this is practical in the great grain producing centers, but as the scheme carries with it a capital stock of half a million, divided into shares of ten dollars each, we advise our friends to investigate thoroughly before they invest. Few great enterprises can be carried on without capital and there are many ways in which farmers may get more directly to the market, but there are so many capital stock concerns that are purely "pluck-me" affairs, that we cannot help advising farmers to be cautious.

The Farmers' Pools Will Solve Farmers Price *and* Marketing Problems

MANIFESTLY it will be impossible for farmers to co-operate unless they are kept thoroughly informed on what is going on in every part of the country. It would be foolish, to take a simple case, to attempt to fix and maintain a price on farm produce unless each member knew what the price was. This information, at least, must be regularly furnished. It will be conveyed to members (of the pool) through the official paper, which is a part of the plan. * * * With the knowledge obtained from the paper, concert of action will be easy. For then every member will have the same price and the same advice about the same crop at the same time, and feeling sure that purchasers can not get those products from anyone else for less than they can get them from him, he will be under no temptation to sell for less himself. Without this knowledge it would be impossible to make the plan work.—The Third Power, page 148, English edition; page 127, German edition.

Catalogue Houses Unamerican

BY M. L. COREY, IN THE GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE RECORD.

There is not one square, honest, logical, reasonable reason for the existence of a catalogue house, except that of price. All their arguments, appeals and advertisements are based upon price. Cheap service, cheap labor. The claim is deceiving, un-American. Deceiving because it can be shown by actual, expert value comparisons that the price cutting is generally on goods of inferior quality, or as a bait to draw trade to other profitable items. The "money-back" offer is easy when they have the cash in their hands, when distance protects them against complaints and when people are not well posted on merit and quality.

The policy of "protecting the interests of the greatest number" has never been figured in the United States on a small and doubtful price saving basis.

National and States laws all denounce the foreign laborer who sells his service for less than it is worth, child labor, sweat shops, Chinese and even the quick-witted Japs have been denounced, condemned and legislated against on account of threatening the standard of wages we have established.

The protective tariff, upheld in our elections time and again, declares that the buying privileges of our people are not to be compared to the advantages of home made goods, well paid labor and protected home markets. The giant trusts that drive their weak competitors into bankruptcy are denounced even though they lower the price of their own product. The professional man that bases his services upon cheapness is regarded as undesirable. The farmers unite and pledge not to sell their crops until the speculator comes to their terms.

All down the line cheapness and cut prices are discredited until you reach the merchants. Here the catalogue houses aided by a certain portion of the press that is evidently influenced by advertising preferments, is preaching the doctrine of cheapness, of unprofitable conditions, of driving out of business thousands of men and women that a few cents may be saved in buying merchandise.

Catalogue houses **do save** on a few items. We admit that. They **save** paying their share of taxes. One catalogue house in Chicago claims sales of $40,000,000 annually. Investigations will show that comparing a number of small merchants whose sales aggregate an equal amount, pay 1,000 times more to support our government. Catalogue houses **save** contributions to church and charitable institutions. Local merchants pay 10,000 times more to make our people better and alleviate the distress of unfortunate humanity. Catalogue houses **save** any donation or assistance in any way towards good roads, local enterprises, or community development. Records in every country town show that the merchant is the promoter of local progress and improvement.

The clerks in the country stores are men of families, they establish homes, and are therefore desirable citizens. Compare them as a class with the cheap, under paid, over tempted, loose moraled, unmarried catalogue house helpers. Which system is to be preferred? Which will prove most loyal supporters of American institutions and American ideas?

Catalogue houses shut the doors of opportunity against the small individual business ventures. The success of this system means concentration of trade in a few wealthy corporations and the smothering of every independent mercantile ambition. What do they offer in exchange for all these evils? Lying misrepresentation of price advantages, a distorted saving of a few cents here and there which will neither make nor break any customer.

They have been declaring for years that their premium system made it possible for them to sell cheaper. Now they say they discarded it because it prevents low prices. Did they just find it out? Absurd, they worked it beyond the limit and when people begin to get wise they jump to some other scheme. They once asked fifty cents for their catalogue, claiming no catalogue house could furnish them for fifteen cents and sell goods at a reasonable price, but when the people would not buy their advertising, they not only gave their books away but sent them to agents and paid them ten cents each for distributing them.

The tried to bribe postmasters to write money orders in their favor. They offered premiums to rural route carriers that would violate the rules of the service. The advertised standard makes of sewing machines they never handled and never inteded to try to furnish. They are selling second qualities for the best and warranting paint that is twenty-four per cent water to cover double surface and last twice as long as any other make. **Their list of misleads would stamp any established business house as a dishonest trickster in the eyes of the people of that locality.**

We all know that the above statements are true and yet we have some manufacturers who claim they are honest and worthy, and some trade papers that call them legitimate and honorable competitors.

ENGAGED IN RURAL PURSUITS

It is interesting to know how many people are engaged in farming and other rural occupations, and how the number now compares with that of other years. In the main the number has increased from year to year but not in so great a ratio as have those of other callings. In 1870 those classed as agricultural laborers numbered 2,855,996; in 1880, 3,323,876; in 1890 3,004,061; in 1900, 4,410,877. Those denominated farmers, planters and overseers were: In 1870, 2,981,320; in 1880, 4,229,051; in 1890, 5,281,557; in 1900, 5,674,875. Those classed as dairymen and dairy women were: In 1870, 3,550; in 1880, 8,948; in 1890, 17,895; in 1900, 10,875. Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc., were: In 1870, 33,632; in 1880, 56,032; in 1890, 72,601; in 1900, 61,788. Stock raisers, herders and drovers were: In 1870, 15,359; in 1880, 44,075; in 1890, 70,729; in 1900, 84,988. Total engaged in rural pursuits: In 1870, 5,919,857; in 1880, 7,661,982; in 1890, 8,446,843; in 1900, 10,243,403. The total population of the United States at the same periods was: In 1870, 38,558,371; in 1880, 50,155,783; in 1890, 62,622,250; in 1900, 75,994,575.

From 1870 to 1900 there was a falling off in the number of agricultural laborers, but each ten years showed an increase in the number of other farmers, the number almost doubling during the thirty years. From 1880 to 1890 there was a great increase of those engaged in dairying, but the following ten years shows a heavy falling off. And the same phenomenon appears regarding those engaged in gardening, etc. The greatest and unbroken increase is in those engaged in stock raising, the increase during the thirty years being five and a half times.

But it is a significant fact that, while the general population of the country lacked but little more than a million of doubling during the thirty years, those engaged in rural pursuits lacked more than a million and a half of doubling. This is undoubtedly because those engaged in other pursuits control their own business, and, therefore, have alteractive advantages, while farmers are only taught to produce and leave their business management entirely to others. When farmers take the business end of their calling into their own hands the results shown will be very different.

BARGAIN SALES

Among manufacturers and merchants we frequently hear of "bargain sales" or "closing out sales." These mean that they were long on supply and to move the goods they reduce the price. Such sales always occur at the end of a season when the actual condition is known and sacrifices are sometimes made to make place for the new stocks.

We don't intend to present any argument for or against bargain or closing out sales in merchandise, but commend the merchant and manufacturer for waiting until the legitimate demand has been supplied before cutting prices. Our object is to show that farmers have quite a different method.

Reports from all parts of the country show that grain growers have sold out and the visible supply is now so low that we may say the country is practically "sold out" of grain. This is a happy situation to be in and proves that the demand for farm produce is fully equal to the demand. Farmers don't need to announce any "closing out sales" or "bargain sales" because they are "sold out." But here is the strange thing. The farmers have their bargain sales the beginning of their season, before they know they have an over supply. And strange too, they don't announce the bargain sales nor decide the price.

Weeks or months before the harvests the speculators arrange for the farmers' bargain sales. They fix the prices and when the crops are harvested and threshed the farmers are expected to rush up like silly geese and dump the cream of their crops. And on the other side of the bargain counter are the people who announced the bargain sale and who fixed the price, ready to take all that is offered.

And when the bargain sale is over—when all the dumpers have dumped—prices advance. It has always been this way since so many farmers have been taught to control their crops and those who hold get their prices.

Farmers need not allow this system to continue longer than they want to. When they learn the visible supply and keep it low, ask the agreed price and not sell for less, they will not have any bargain sales because, we claim, the real demand must have all they produce.

But if the time ever comes that there is a surplus, the merchants system of having his bargain sales after the regular season for selling is the better one.

AN ANOMALOUS BUSINESS CONDITION

This country for some time has been in a singularly anomalous situation. It is actually bursting with prosperous basic-conditions, enterprise, promoting affairs, general desire to hustle in order to be up and doing; with a vast population anxious and crying aloud for the privilege of buying anything and everything their family needs; with natural manufacturing and farming resources and wealth unmatched in the world; yet with all this inherently vast stimulus to trade of every kind the whole business is heavily handicapped to do these things.

A millstone is upon the neck of progress. Who wil remove it?

The whole throuble lies in our system, which practically says: "So far may you go, but no farther."

However, if anybody imagines for a moment that this great American nation is going to knuckle down to and kiss the foot of that system that rests upon their necks, he will get most prodigiously left.

For progress, sound healthy commercial progress, "will out itself." It will smash all oposition in the long run. That is surer than fate, for it is the record of all history. There is nothing that can stop or check the will of the people.

They will out. So opponents may as well take a back seat now as at any time.

Some say that the presidential election will bring the commercial ice or deadlock, name it what you choose. But good times will come, and surely come, election or no election, President or no President.

For the simple reason the whole people will have it so.

Our point is: You can't stop a prosperity that has been once tasted. For the people have been educated up to business prosperity in once having it. You can't suppress an educated people. If any seek to try, they will be crushed and trampled upon by the natural growth of human effort.

If the referred-to "system" is wise, it will join in with the procession of onward march of common sense and enthusiastic commercial progress, and not commit suicide by getting in its track tryng to head it off.

You can't stop good healthy growth.

If anyone tries to, it at once becomes the gravest act of self-destruction known to man.

Such is all history.

When you stop progress, you destroy man's hope of attaining that upon which he has set his heart.

Attempt it, then man fights for his life, fights for commissary, fights for the bread and butter that sustains that life.

It is a dangerous game to try.—Model Magazine.

HOW TO LIVE JOLLILY

Let no pleasures tempt thee, no profit allure thee, no ambition corrupt thee, pursuasion move thee to do anything which thou knowest to be evil; so shalt thou live jollily, for a good conscience is a continual Christmas.

—Franklin.

THE LAST LOAD OF HAY

"Talk about your automobiles,
And your reckless rides today—
Guess you never raced a rain-cloud
On a slashin' load of hay.

"When a youngster, I jest liked it—
Startin' from the fardest side
Of the forty-acre medder
With the last load high and wide.

"Pap bareheaded an' a drivin'
Like a jockey at the Fair—
Horses down to a dead gallop—
Hay-straws flyin' thru the air.

"And us boys, our bare shins buried
In the middle of the load,
Holdin' to the pitchfork handles—
Wonderin' if we'll make the road.

"Lightnin' flashin', thunder boomin'—
Nancy! how that old load reeled
When we struck the big dead furrow
In the middle of the field.

"Thru the gap and down the turnpike,
Horses with their ears laid back—
Pap with one eye on the rain cloud
And the other on the track.

"And us boys a-clingin' breathless,
Git a mighty healthy scare,
When pap, drivin' at a gallop,
Clears the gate-post by a hair.

"Right into the barn we clatter,
And the horses snort and rear,
As a mighty clap o' thunder
Shakes the roof and lifts our hair.

"When the rain comes down in rivers,
We ain't carin' a consarn,
For our supper's on the table,
And the last load's in the barn."

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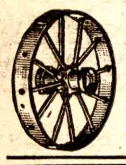

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Farm Help and any kind of help supplied free of charge by the Labor Information Office for Italians [59 Lafayette street. Telephone 1198 Franklin], New York City. FREE LABOR OFFICE. Send for circular and application blanks.

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The Everitt Press, Indianapolis, Ind.

BUCKEYE MOWER and BINDER **REPAIRS**
Weber Implement Co., 415 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

Farmers complained of the backward season for planting corn. May not a kind providence have so ordered it to prevent over planting because of the high price?

GOD'S SIMPLE PLAN

A furrow plowed by honest farmer,
A seed dropped in the fertile mold,
A little rain, a bit of sunshine,
A quiet rest in night's warm fold—
This is all God's plan requireth
To feed the millions of the world.

MORE THAN CULTIVATION

Since the days of serfdom it has been the custom of the eaters to flatter those who furnished food. Such flattery has become a confirmed habit, and it is practiced yet, with increased ability to flatter, so long as those who furnish the food do so at the eaters' price. But whenever the food furnishers demur, and begin to talk about having prices of their own for what they have produced, and what until it is sold is absolutely their property, "the fat is in the fire." It is amazing how quickly fulsome flattery turns into rebuke and condemnation when the profits cease to come to those who all the years have gathered them in.

We repeat what we have often said to farmers, that there is more in farming than planting, cultivation and harvesting—there is something more than production. The creation of value is in the growing, but the realization of profits is in the selling; and so long as the grower sells at prices fixed by the buyer, it is folly to expect profits or even income other than that which the very nature of the goods compels. So many want and must have the products, that hunger itself compels the payment of something. Otherwise; that is, if the world could do without farm products, or if they were so abundant that no one had fears that his share might be taken by some one else, and when he was hungry he might be unable to obtain food, those products, however valuable intrinsically, would have no price, because no one would want to buy.

Hence, we care not what others may say, or what the schools and the press may teach, the farmers' work is less than half done when his crops are produced. When he has studied production and knows it to perfection, it is then up to him to study marketing; to learn supply and demand; to have a definite idea of price, and, in conjunction with his fellow farmers, to determine what that price shall be; to know when to sell and when to withhold from the market; to know how much or how little to produce to justily and properly meet the demand without glutting or stagnating the markets and destroying price and profits.

Here is outlined a course of study that is no little thing, and that it has so long been neglected makes it seem all the more formidable; but its accomplishment is entirely feasible, though it will take intelligent co-operation to do it. We earnestly appeal to farmers to give this matter serious thought. The independence and profits of their business depend upon it. They can never share the advantages of other callings until they do it.

PATTEN, ARMOUR, AND CORN

Several weeks ago UP-TO-DATE FARMING told its readers that the corn market was in the hands of two boards of trade gamblers, James A. Patten on one side and J. Ogden Armour on the other, and we declared then that Patten would beat the hitherto unconquered Armour. The Chicago market papers for May 20 had such headlines as the following: "Armour on his knees.". "Forced down by Jim Patten who is now the man of the hour." "Pit in board of trade scene of greatest squeeze ever known in Chicago." We quote from the Drovers' Journal the following description of the scene:

The corn pit was in the wildest confusion all Tuesday morning. The quadrangular steps were crushed with fevered men fighting to buy the little grain that was offered.

Shrieks rose above shrieks as the men fought for foothold to make their bids.

The air was rent with gesticulating fingers.

It was a scene in the greatest corn "squeeze" ever known in the Chicago market—a "mere incident" in the James A. Patten corner on that cereal.

A din that was deafening resounded through the great Board of Trade when in walked a fat man with a $30 suit and laughing blue eyes, a big, heavy black cigar was in one side of his mouth, a quantity of chewing gum in the other, says Warren McIntire, a Chicago American reporter.

This was the "Jim" Patten who is putting J. Ogden Armour on his knees, forcing old-time grain men to dance to his tune and making millions at every advance.

That is but one of the many such scenes that have been displayed on the Chicago board of trade, and that is the way the market and prices of the leading farm products are made and controlled; and it is the way the toil and the wants of the masses of the world's people are played with by conscienceless speculation. Early in the season Armour ran a corner in wheat, and in it he pinched Patten pretty severely. Then Patten took corn and began a battle royal with Armour. The procedure is like this: Patten believed he could buy more corn than it would be possible to deliver in May, and thus be able to force the price up and compel the sellers to settle on a high margin. Armour did not believe he could do so, and he was therefore a free seller, selling thousands of bushels he did not own, but that he believed he could buy at lower price, or compel Patten to settle on a lower margin, in which case Armour would make millions off of Patten. In the other case Patten would make millions off of Armour. And it was not at all necessary to the transaction that a grain of corn should change hands. On this deal and the result of the strife between these two millionaire gamblers all through April and May, depended the price of the more than two billion bushels of corn produced by the American farmers during 1907.

Patten continued to buy and Armour to sell, and prices continued to climb as Patten increased his bids, until as the time of delivery approached the offerings became less and less. It then became apparent that as May went out there would be no corn to sell, and Armour and his crowd became alarmed and rushed into the market to buy so as to cover their deliveries. Patten had all the corn bought that was for sale, and the Armour crowd had nothing to do but to settle up at Patten's prices, or go broke.

Will any one venture to say that these prices were made in accordance with any law, or that actual supply and demand had anything to do with it? It was simply a question as to which could get control of the corn, the Patten crowd or the Armour crowd.

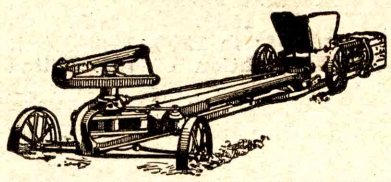
Some may say that this deal made the price higher, and that farmers ought not to complain. But farmers are not gamblers. They want steady, equitable prices. They do not want prices up one day and down another when there is no reason for the change beyond the uncertain result of a game of chance. And yet this is the system the commercial powers of the country sustain, that the Department of Agriculture fosters and encourages by its monthly reports, and that both producers and consumers are compelled to pay for. We demand that the government put an end to such immoral transactions, but that demand will never be heard until it comes from the united farmers.

RETARDING CONSUMPTION

Whatever retards consumption curtails the demand, and not only denies the benefits of the comodities to those who would use them, but makes it easier to glut the markets and ruin the prices. Mr. P. M. Kiely, of St. Louis, an authority on produce marketing, and who has but recently been on a tour of investigation through the South, deplores the probability of exceedingly low prices for producers of fruit on account of a prospective large crop. Mr. Kiely says:

"Crops will be so heavy they can't be marketed. If retail prices were put down commensurately with low wholesale prices, the great big crops would be all right. But it is never done. The consumer has to pay the same, old, high prices. No matter how near to being given away are the crops, so far as growers are concerned."

That brief paragraph describes a situation greatly to be deplored. Though there may be a large crop, if retail prices to consumers were made in equitable proportion to the prices paid producers, there would be so much more consumed that it would be difficult to glut the markets. But so



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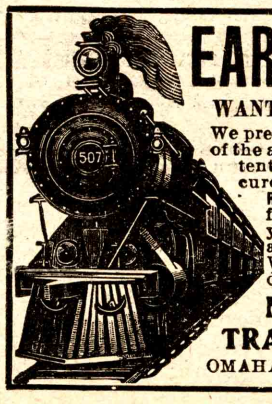

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long as retail prices are kept at the same high figures, the slightest surplus gluts the markets, and producers are ruined, without benefiting either consumer or handlers. Such a mistaken policy ought to be corrected, and we know of no power that could so effectively correct it as could the organized producers. Each class must protect itself. That is the result of the selfish methods which now prevail in the commercial world; and if producers would take this matter, of such great importance to them, into their own hands, and see to it that their products reached consumers at equitable prices, they would secure to themselves just profits, and place better living in the reach of millions, while in the same proportions they would enlarge their own markets.

PLANT FOODS

Farmers' Opportunity to Save on the Fertilizer Bill

BY R. J. DAVIDSON, VIRGINIA EXPERIMENT STATION.

The elements necessary to the growth of plants may be divided into the following groups:

First.—Those that are furnished in abundance from air and water.

Second.—Those which are furnished in aundance from the soil.

Third.—Those that are not usually furnished in abundance in an available form from air, water or soil, as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

Nitrogen is found in large quantities, chiefly in the uncombined or free state. It constitutes about four-fifths of our atmosphere. In this form it is only available to leguminous plants, such as peas, beans, clover, alfalfa, etc., through the influence of micro-organisms found in soils and living in nodules on the roots of plants of this family. In the case of all other plants the nitrogen is taken in only in combination with other elements. Combined with hydrogen it form ammonia, which may be taken up in small quantities. With oxygen it forms nitric acid, and this combined with some elements in soil forms nitrates. These are readily taken up by plants and form the principal source of the plant's nitrogen.

Nitrogen is the most expensive element the farmer has to purchase. It costs at least three times as much as the phosphorus or potassium. It is also the element most likely to be deficient in the soil, as it is readily converted into soluble nitrates and in addition to being used up by the plants is sometimes leached out of the soil. There is a large quantity of free nitrogen in the air. By growing leguminous crops we can obtain a portion of this nitrogen and store it up in the soil in fixed and available forms in the roots and stubble or in the whole crop turned under. We can thus repair in large measure the loss to the soil of this element without any cost and in addition obtain an excellent food for stock in the form of clover hay, alfalfa hay, etc. It will thus be seen how important it is for the farmer to grow one or more of these nitrogen gathering crops on his land as often as his system of rotation will permit and thus save purchasing this most expensive element of plant food. It is poor economy to buy what we can have for the taking, especially when the taking costs nothing.

HOLDING CORN IN ILLINOIS

A dispatch from Shelbyville, Ill., says the farmers who held their corn crop for better prices are reaping the reward of their business system. Corn during the middle of May sold at private sale in that town for 70 cents per bushel, and the elevators were offering 68 cents. Many are still holding, and expect even higher prices.

It would be easy for farmers to get equitable prices every year, if they would only introduce into their business common, every day business principles. But it must be remembered that farmers are organized for equitable prices, not excessive ones. When such prices are offered it is time to sell, when they are not it is time to hold.

"SHUT YOUR MOUTH"

(Concluded from page 1.)

with their plans. The manufacturers of cigarettes don't like for people to talk against smoking them. The British manufacturers of opium induced the British government to go to war with China because the government of that nation forbids the use of opium in that kingdom.. "If they want to keep at it, leave them alone. Shut your mouth!" they practically say.

The same could be said concerning every evil in the land. People are free. If they want to do wrong, it is their business. Let them alone. Shut your mouth. Had that been the rule of the human race since Cain successfully asked the Lord, "Am I my brother's keeper?" mankind would have been in a pitiable condition today, if indeed the entire race had not long since been swept from the earth.

But the idea expressed in the above quoted paragraph, and in all other like references, is a purely selfish one. It is not that the parties care for the restricted liberty of the subjects, or that they be made wiser or more ignorant. The welfare and happiness of the subject has nothing to do with it. It is simply a question of whether the opponent's business shall be interfered with. So long as farmers dump their products, whether it be cotton, grain or live stock, on the first offers, speculators reap a harvest, and it is that easy harvest they do not like to give up. They care not what is taught, whether by those competent to teach or incompetent, provided farmers are not taught a different way to sell their surplus.

The builder of the old ox wagons could have said the same thing to the inventor of the steam engine; or the makers of the old reap hooks to the manufacturers of the modern reapers. "Farmers have always used the reap hook; they know nothing better and are satisfied with it. Let them alone. If they are taught to use a better instrument it will ruin my business." Precisely the same, "If farmers are taught a better system of marketing their stuff; if they make prices themselves and sell only as the goods are needed at the price, what will become of us speculators, those of us who have been in the habit of taking the goods at whatever we pleased to give?"

Read the above extract and see if it is not about the plainest screech you ever heard. And then remember that cute saying of Sam Jones, "The hound that is hit is the one that howls!"

A TRUE STORY

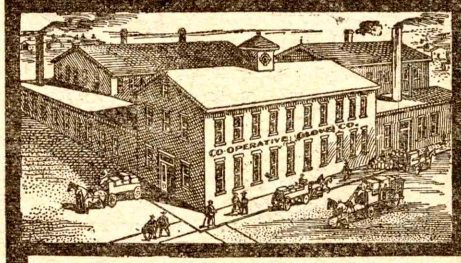
It's a long recognized fact that hand cream separators are the best and quickest method to secure all the cream from the milk of three or more cows.

There are many different makes and styles in the United States and Canadaa which have their good and their bad features.

The first thing that a person thinks of in the purchase of any article is, "which is going to bring me the most returns?" In the dairying business, "most returns" means the greatest possible amount of butter fat from a given quantity of milk, nd this is what every owner of cows is looking for.

All makes of separators claim to be the best, natural enough, but it was proven at the Pan-American Exposition which was the last public, international test, which was really the best separator by actual tests.

You Can Own A Factory Like This



WE START YOU In A Business Of YOUR OWN Right In Your Home Town

We will start you in the canvas glove business, show you how to develop it into a hale, hearty business, make its product, sell its goods and bring its profit to you, and last, but not least, make one dollar grow rapidly into two.

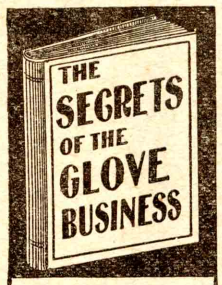
Never before in history of business has help like this been offered to ambitious men.

Here is brought to your home and placed in your very hands the accumulated wisdom, the priceless experience and proven plans of the glove business. Here is spread before you the vivid drawings and information, the actual working details needed in the glove business.

We are making you this offer, we want you to start a factory, to become prosperous. We want to show you how this can be done on little capital (from $30 to $145), with the possibility of making thousands of dollars.

We do all this for you, start your factory, simply with the understanding that you buy supplies and goods from us so long as our prices are as low or lower than you can get elsewhere.

This is not a speculation in any sense of the word. It is a sound, permanent and highly profitable business. The money to be invested is spent entirely for the necessities of the business; there is no waste material, no dead stock—every yard of cloth can be turned back into cash at a moment's notice.



This valuable book contains a great deal of information about the secrets of the glove business and how any one with a capital of from $30 to $145 can make money, right from the start. Send for it right now, today.

WE WILL SEND FULL INFORMATION

about the business and how we will assist you to successfully start a factory. If you would like this information it will cost you only one cent (a postal card) to get it.

There is no class of goods for which there has been such an unsatisfying demand as there has been for cloth gloves and mittens. Everybody uses them—the farmer, the mechanic, doctor, lawyer and the merchant in all sections of the country.

We want to prove to you that those in the Glove Business are successful and build up a large business. Those who have had the nerve to start and have thrown their brains and energy into the work get along well and have factories in two or three years.

Write us today, **start now, do not let the golden opportunity slip by. We will help you to success, help you in every little detail; help you to succeed.** Don't miss this opportunity even if you have to borrow the money to start with; in three months' time you should pay it back and have money of your own to do business on.

We Expect to Start Only a Few of These Factories

One can be started in any spare room at home or small store room and be enlarged as the business requires

This is simply an opportunity to go into the manufacturing business, which, with a reasonable amount of work and attention to business will make a man or woman a prosperous factory owner in a reasonable time.

We Can Give You a Start where you can make thousands of dollars a year, and not blister your hands with a pickax either.

We expect to start a few of these factories, protect their interests, and give them our valuable assistance. We hope to make our profit from the cloth we sell, and if our prices are not as low or lower than others, we do not even ask you to buy from us. By this arrangement we'll get a small profit and a few people will get a start in a manufacturing business that in time should be a huge manufacturing plant employing many people.

The two brothers of The McCreery Manufacturing Company started only a few years ago absolutely broke, actually borrowed $100.00 to start with. At first only had two girls working and have risen to be worth thousands of dollars, do an enormous business, own their own large factory and have valuable interests in others, all in a remarkably short time. If a factory will do this for us, it will do the same for you. Don't miss this offer. First come, first served. Write today for free book and full information.

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This remarkable record has never been approached by any other make of cream separator.

Notwithstanding the splendid character of the work of earlier models of the United States Separator, the improvements made in the 1908 U. S. makes this separator even more attractive to dairy farmers, who quickly recognize the sterling merits of this marvelour cream producer. For the Improved United States, as proved at the Pan-American Exposition, is the best Cream Separator on the market.

A beautiful catalogue No. 187 can be obtained by addressing The Vermont Farm Machine Company, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

"Two Irishmen were talking about the Standard Oil Co. One named Pat said to the other, 'Mike, do you think John D. Rockefeller's money is tainted?'

"'Yes, I do, Pat. It has two taints on it —'taint your'n and 'taint mine.'"

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The man who cannot pick out a buggy or other vehicle to his liking from the great catalog of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Company, of Elkhart, Ind., is a hard man to please.

Their 1908 book is an eye-opener—a handsome book of over 250 pages, every one of which contains a fine illustration and accurate discription of some of their numberless styles of sterling vehicles and harness. You wil find in it about every kind of rig you ever saw. The same is true of harness. The pictures are so large and the descriptions so full that you will know very nearly as much about the purchase you are about to make as if you actually saw it.

The Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Company is the kind of institution we like to recommend to our readers. A great big concern, thoroughly reliable and dealing in high class goods. We san say unhesitatingly that anyone who has need for a vehicle or harness should send for the great catalog, see the prices and then judge for himself.

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2 Full Gallons Free to Try—3 Months Time to Pay

You Pay No Freight to Try My Paint

I Have a new way of manufacturing and selling house paint that's unique—that's better.

Before my plan Paint was sold in two ways—either ready-made—or mixed by a local painter.

Both these ways are at fault.

Ready-Made Paint settles hard in cans—and mineral pigments and chemical acting driers in ready-made paint eat the life out of Linseed Oil—which is the LIFE of all paint.

Painter-Made Paint can never be properly made by a painter—because of lack of heavy mixing and grinding machinery.

My Paint is **ready to use**—but not **ready-made.** My Paint is **made to order**—after the order is received—packed in hermetically sealed cans—(extra size to insure a full gallon) and dated the day the Paint is made.

Pure Linseed Oil and pure, **fresh paint ingredients** are used in my Paint. Such materials, found at local stores, are usually adulterated.

I sell my Paint **direct from factory to user**—at very low factory prices.

I pay freight on six-gallon orders or over.

When the order of six gallons or over is received, use two full gallons to test it—and if you are not perfectly **satisfied,** in every particular, return the balance of the order to me—and the two gallons you have used shan't cost you a penny.

No other paintmaker offers such a liberal proposition. My Paint is sold to responsible people on three months' time, if desired. I make three brands of Paint to suit the requirements of my immense trade.

My strictly Pure All White Lead Paint is absolutely the best paint in the world. My 40-60 Brand Zinc and Lead Paint is the best paint in its class on the market. My Durability Paint has an immense sale everywhere, and is sold under five-year iron-clad guarantee. The Purity of my Paint is guaranteed under a forfeit of $100.00 in gold.

Send for my beautiful Paint Book and big Color Cards to select from—best Book—largest Cards ever published. They are FREE. With the Paint Book I send Free Book of all kinds of Painters' Supplies, sold at **Direct-to-you Prices.** Write TODAY. My Plan insures you Satisfaction and lowest prices on Paint.

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¶If you have cows, you need a separator, you need the best separator. That one is the U.S.

¶Simply send for catalogue "No. 187" read it carefully, and we leave it to you, which is best.

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The old harness will do double service if you treat it now and then with a softening application of

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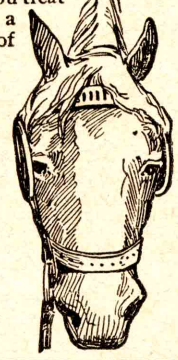

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will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Boils, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. $2.00 per bottle, express prepaid. Book 7-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele Hydrocele, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation.

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GUARANTEED

A Remedy for Wind and Throat troubles. 25 years in use proves its worth for heaves and chronic cough. $1.00 per can. We also make a 50c can for Colds, Acute Coughs, Distemper, Worm Expeller, Blood Purifier and grand conditioner for horses badly run down, but it does not contain enough to cure heaves. All dealers or sent direct, express prepaid. Send for booklet.

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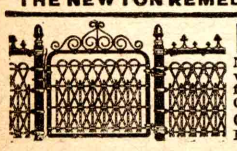

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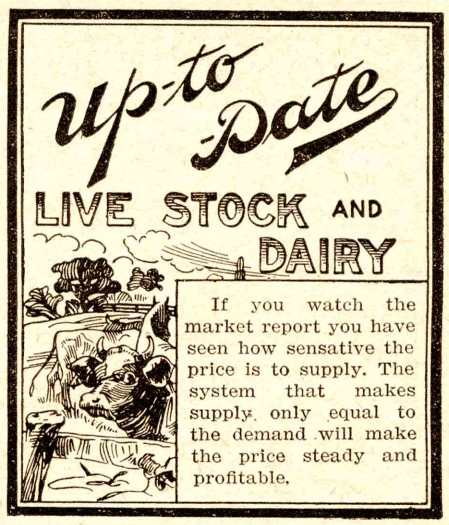


If you watch the market report you have seen how sensative the price is to supply. The system that makes supply only equal to the demand will make the price steady and profitable.

MASTERS OF PRICE

No matter how the herd may grow,
And thrive in the lot or pasture,
A profit comes only to those
Who of prices are the master.

STOCKMEN ARE STUBBORN

Stockmen are really intelligent and progressive people, and they are not slow to organize. Not only every species of livestock has its organization, but almost every variety of every species. In cattle we have the Short Horn Breeders' Association, the Holstein Breeders' Association, the Jersey Breders' Association, and so on through a long list of varieties. It is the same with hogs and sheep, and even with poultry. But the associations are for the maintenance of the purity of breeds and for the improvement of varieties.

And these breders are not backward in making prices when breeding stock is concerned, nor or they nigardly, choice specimens often bringing fabulous prices. But no attempt is made to influence general market prices to regulate shipments or to control marketing. The doctrine that has so long prevailed concerning price-making and selling products retains its hold upon stockmen with wonderful tenacity. And yet there are few lines of producers that suffer more from prevailing methods than do livestock men. Commission men and buyers themselves protest against the unwise and irregular shipments—some days everything full, sales slow and dull, and prices unremunerative; other days the pens almost empty, the demand eager and unsatisfied, and prices inordinately high. Buyers themselves would rather have a steady supply, just enough and not too much, and consumers would also prefer that condition, which would insure to them as well as the stock raisers, a constant market and steady prices.

Another conceded and regretable evil, which bears heavily upon the sellers, is that, whether the supply is meager or excessive, the buyers know the quantity each requires, and no one interferes with another in bidding for the stuff on sale. This is commendable courtesy between those of the same calling, but it often leaves the producers of the raw material without profits or increase. Scarcely any class of persons engaged in rural pursuits would be more benefited by a mutual understanding as to supply and demand, as to price and shipments, than would those who raise livestock for market, and none are better situated to thus co-operate together if they would. Their experience in organization and the special practical organizations they already maintain, eminently qualify them to take the one additional step needed to make them masters of their business,—of selling as well as producing. We are surprised they are so slow to take this matter up in the only practical way—in Equity and jointly with all other producers.

HOGS IN THE CORN FIELD

A great many feeders are now practicing and advocating the turning of hogs into the cornfields and allowing them to feed themselves. This saves the cost of the gathering and feeding at least, and that is no small item in these days of scarce farm labor. One writer turns in when the corn is just passing from the roasting ear state—is beginning to dent, as it is called. Hogs should not be turned into corn, however, off the pasture. If they have not been fed corn all the time, corn should be fed them several days before turning in. Begin with light feeds, and increase gradually to full feed.

Another writer counted splendid gains on 100 50-pound pigs that he turned into the field when the corn was still in the milk state. He gave them 100 acres of corn, but by the aid of woven wire fencing, he gave them only three acres at a time. It required only half a day to so move the fence as to add three acres of fresh pasture whenever he wished. He thus made April pigs weigh 225 pounds in November, and he had only the fence moving to balance against the time usually required to gather the corn and feed the hogs. He is generally prepared with a bunch of smaller pigs to follow the fattening ones, in that case an additional fence is required, to shut off the eaten lot from the fresh lot, but after the first move only one is necessary to effect the changs—move the back fence beyond the front one. This encloses a new strip for the fattening hogs, and adds the one last eaten off by them to the general pasture for the sows and pigs that follow.

Some writers recommend sowing rape seed at the time of the last plowing, among corn that is to be thus hogged off. Treating thus 101 pigs that weighed 7,980 pounds, beginning September 5, they weighed 18,080 pounds October 24, seven acres being the size of the field so used. The hogs were worth at the time of beginning, $398.95. At the close of the experiment they sold for $876.88, which was a gain of $69.56 per acre.

It is but fair to say, however, that during the above experiment conditions were peculiarly favorable, and the yield of corn on the seven acres was very large—perhaps 80 to 90 bushels per acre.

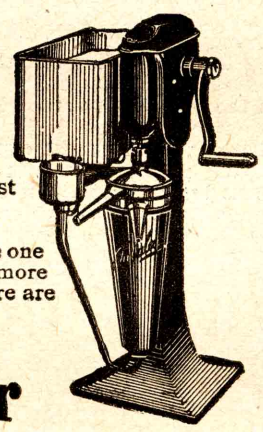
DRAFT HORSES NOT FARMERS

The draft horse, say of sixteen hundred pounds, is not the best for the farm. The single team of heavy drafters is giving place on the farm to two teams of lighter, general purpose animals weighing perhaps twelve or thirteen hundred. When extra work is required, which is not so very often, all four of the lighter horses may be used, or three of them. All four of the light horses are not worth much more than the two heavy drafts, and it requires not much more feed to keep them; and when we estimate their greater usefulness and adaptability to the different lines of farm work, there is no comparison between their farm value or their desirability on the farm.

THE TEAM AT WORK IN HOT WEATHER

Many experienced farmers mistreat their teams, especially in hot weather. The working team should never be allowed a full drink when heated as a team usually is at noon or night. A few swallows of water and then a few minutes in which to cool off; then the animals may drink until satisfied. Ten more minutes and the team is ready for its noon or evening feed. Never feed a horse before its thirst has been satisfied. Some feed and water afterwards, a very bad practice, as the water so eargerly swallowed is liable to wash the undigested food into the intestines and cause irritation, often colic. It is all right to give the horse that has

The Greatest in the World



Are you attracted by big buildings and a vast throng of busy workmen?

Stands for something, don't it?

No separator factory in the world is so big as the one where the Tubular is made; there are no employes more skillful than those who build the Tubular; nowhere are there so many people making separators.

More than one complete

Tubular Separator

in every three minutes, is turned out from our West Chester factory alone. We own another complete factory at Harburg, Germany, from which we supply the European trade. Another factory at Toronto, makes the machines for Canadian dairymen. Bigness alone don't make the finest separator in the world, but the finest separator in the world made the bigness and number of factories, and made it necessary to have the vast number of workmen. If you haven't one of the world's best separators you are losing dairy money.

Let us tell you more. Write for Catalog No. 136.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY, West Chester, Penna.

Toronto, Canada San Francisco, Calif. Chicago, Ills.

Choose Your Cream Separator

From The EMPIRE Line

Different Types—Different Prices, with a Full Range of Sizes and Capacities in Each Style.

You don't have to take one man's idea or "hobby" when you come to headquarters. Different styles of separators, different separating methods, have been added to the Empire Line so that you may take your choice, not only of size and capacity, but also of type, design and price.

And back of every separator in the Empire Line is the EMPIRE Guaranty and Reputation—because all are made in the Empire factory, the best equipped separator factory in the world.

No matter which Empire you choose you can't miss it on quality. You'll get the benefit of Empire inventions, Empire designs, Empire construction, materials and "know-how."

Don't buy th separator that some one wants to push on you—Get the type that suits your requirements and fits your pocketbook.

You will find that it is some one of the Empire Line that will

Make The Most Dollars For You

Get the Empire Book and Prices. The fairest and most impartial separator book ever published. It will help you select the separator you want. Write for it today.

Empire Cream Separator Company

Western Branch: Chicago, Ill. Bloomfield, N. J.

been watered as above suggested, a few swallows of water when starting back to the field, after the horse has been done eating for some time.

A mistake is made too in feeding the horse too much at noon. The noon feed should be a light one. When a horse is given, in addition to its feed of grain, hay enough for it to be eating all through the noon hour, its stomach will be full, and it is in the very worst condition for hard work. The result is short wind, poor digestion and imperfect assimilation of the food—deficient nutrition—the condition most to be avoided. Hay may be fed with impunity at the night feed, as the animal then has the entire night in which to rest and digest its feed.

MIXING BREEDS

Often a cross of showy breeds makes very satisfactory results, but if such crosses are repeated, that is, breeding these crosses upon like crosses, degeneration soon sets in. Varieties or breeds, as they are caled, are built up by careful selection, adhering to a type until that type is well established and perpetuates itself. But it is a long line of ancestral traits, that are at any time liable to assert themselves—we had almost said that were seeking oportunities to assert themselves. Whenever two of these varieties are crossed, the dominant element is broken, and though the first result may show increased vigor, possibly increased size, a continuation of the cross, opens the way to the manifestation of ancestral traits, and very soon a scrub is the product.

DEVELOPING DAIRY STOCK

The beef breeds are more desirable on the farms than are the dairy breeds. Many of them are very fair milkers and reasonably good butter makers—sufficient in both of these respects to well answer all ordinary farm purposes, and the fact that they stand out strong as sellers in the beef stock market, make them much the most desirable for the farm. But occasionally there is a farmer who would like to improve his milkers without buying regular dairy stock. To do that select as a basis a cow or two that have acquitted themselves best both as milk and butter producers, and that have the best defined dairy points. Select a large, long and round body, widely spaced and well curved ribs, head rather long, with a long, slim neck, limbs small and short; but above all note the udder, capacious with abundant and large milk veins. If you wish to cross into a dairy breed, select a male for his ancestry—the milk record that has preceded him, then adhere to the same strain in future breeding.

But if you do not wish to cross, but desire to develop some better milkers in the breed you have, be guided in the selection of a male by the same rules. There are many males of the beef breeds that can point back to an enviable milk record in their ancestry. If you can get in such a line, and adhere to it from year to year, good dairy cows may be produced in almost any breed. But such development, increasing the milk and butter capacity, will weaken the beef type points and strengthen or make more manifest the dairy points.

VEALING CALVES

It is a pity that the price paid for veal values is so attractive as it usually is. It is seriously cutting into the supply of beef cattle. Those up for the beef market, find them scarce and high, and the result is that the general supply is falling below the general demand. Equity does not ask for a scarcity and a high price in any line. We seek an adequate supply and an equitable price. When that is provided and secured the consumers have nothing of which to complain and farmers have all they have a right to demand.

Just enough
Of all our stuff
To give the world a plenty
At fair reward—
That is the word
While UP-TO-DATE is Sentry.

The Test of Time

Year in and year out the International Harvester Company of America continues to do business and in distributing more McCormick, Champion, Deering, Milwaukee, Osborne, and Plano harvesting machines than ever before.

While the various machines are all made up by the one company, or rather by the respective divisions of the one company, they are sold by different agents throughout the country and the line not only includes harvesters, but mowers, rakes, corn harvesters, wagons, binder twine, gasoline engines, and practically everything in the line of agricultural implements. It is always a part of good judgment to order things before you actually need them so as to have them ready and thus avoid delay in getting your order filled at the busy season. Be sure to read the advertisement of the International Harvester Company of America in this issue, and if you would like to secure a catalogue of any one of the machines, or all of them for that matter, go to the local International Harvester dealer—he will supply you and answer all questions cheerfully.

Before You Buy Your New Buggy

Write to The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., for their new 1908 192-page Vehicle and Harness Catalogue.

A good buyer always looks the market over before he makes up his mind. This large catalogue will quote you the prices at which buggies should be sold—that is, the rock-bottom, wholesale manufacturer's price to you, without any middleman's profit between—the prices that will save you from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent.

It can do no harm and will only cost you a penny for a postal or a two-cent stamp to write for this catalogue. You can place your order anywhere you please and get the best value for your money, but be fair to yourself and post yourself on all prices before you do buy.

Address THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., H. C. Phelps, Pres., Station 99, Columbus, Ohio.

How to Prevent Leaks in the Roof

A little puddle on the floor inside the building does not necessarily mean a leak directly overhead, but it does mean a leak somewhere. Often such leaks are very difficult to trace because the water will follow the roof boards under the roofing for a considerable distance before it comes through.

The best way to avoid such troubles is to adopt a roofing which is very pliable, as such a roofing is much easier to cut and fold in the small corners.

Congo Roofing, for instance, is both pliable and easy to handle. The natural result is that a Congo Roof is invariably tight, whereas other roofings which may be just as good in their waterproofing qualities will be frequently extremely difficult to get tight the first time owing to their stiffness and difficulty in laying same.

A Free Sample of Congo may be had by sending a postal card to the manufacturers, the United Roofing and Mfg. Co., 584 West End Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Chicago, or San Francisco.

2 For 1

No magazine of recent years has shown such remarkable growth both in circulation and editorial worth as Spare Moments. It now leads the moderate priced home magazines. Published monthly on a high-quality paper with pretty covers in colors. It has 32 pages same size as UP-TO-DATE. Regular subscription 50c—and worth more. Subscriptions may be new or renewal to same or different addresses. Be quick!

Our Offer Up-to-Date Farming one year and Spare Moments one year for only **50c**

Subscriptions may be new or renewal to same or different addresses. Be quick!

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis

WORKING DAY AND NIGHT MANUFACTURING DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

That's what the De Laval shops have been doing since early in February, from seven o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night, with every available man, and new tools being added every week; while the material supplying shops have been running double force all day and all night.

That's the record of the De Laval shops in the effort to meet the doubled demand from every section for the new Improved 1908 DE LAVAL machines.

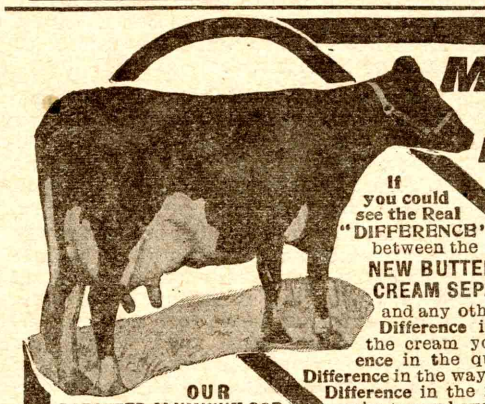
That's the showing which stands out alone and by itself, against every shop and every industry in America for 1908.

There's certainly a very good reason for it, and if you need a separator—either the first one or a good one in place of a poor one—it's up to you to find it.

The improved machine itself tells the story best—a catalogue to be had for the asking is the next best thing.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

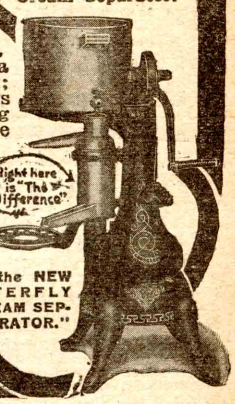
42 E. Madison Street, CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 Filbert St., PHILADELPHIA
Drumm & Sacramento Sts., SAN FRANCISCO
General Offices: 165-167 Broadway, NEW YORK
173-177 William Street, MONTREAL
14 & 16 Princess St., WINNIPEG
107 First Street, PORTLAND OREG.



MORE MONEY From Your Cows and Much Less Work In Getting It.

If you could see the Real "DIFFERENCE" between the NEW BUTTERFLY CREAM SEPARATOR and any other made—Difference in amount of the cream you get; Difference in the quality of cream; Difference in the way the machine runs. Difference in the number of times a minute you have to turn the crank; Difference in the way the milk is aerated and purified while being separated; Difference in the time and trouble it takes to clean the skimming device—you would say, as hundreds of others are saying today—"I'll get the NEW BUTTERFLY CREAM SEPARATOR."

If you could see how to make easily $10 to $15 more a year on each and every cow you keep, and still do it with less work for your wife and yourself, you'd say: "I'll get a Cream Separator."



OUR PATENTED ALUMINUM CORRUGATED SKIMMING DEVICE makes the New Butterfly Cream Separator different and 6 times as efficient as any other machine. Every drop of milk that enters the bowl of the New Butterfly Cream Separator is actually put through the skimming process 6 times. This guarantees complete separation, and you can't fail to get ALL THE CREAM. New Butterfly Cream Separators are sold as they ought to be. Not by agents, but direct from our factory to your farm. Freight paid and on 365 days' trial. Send today for illust'd catalog.

For average use, we recommend No. 4½, capacity 450 to 500 lbs. of milk per hour. PRICE delivered at your town— **$39.80**

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. Capital $1,000,000
925-937 Marshall Boulevard, CHICAGO, ILL.

A Wonderful Musical Novelty

Nothing affords so much pleasure and harmless amusement as the Musical Zobo. It is a wonderful musical novelty. Anyone can play it in a minute without practice. The latest "hits" rendered on a Zobo are delightful. Can be used in the house around the fire or in street parades. It furnishes good dance music; can be used for amateur theatricals or any place where music is desired. Boys and girls, young and old are delighted with a Zobo for home music or for entertainments. The Zobo is made of strong material and is not liable to injury. The Zobo is six inches long.

BOYS' ZOBO BAND

Boys, organize a Zobo Band. Costs but a few pennies apiece. Just think of the fun serenading the girls and the "grown-ups." A costly instrument requires practice to learn and an expert to make beautiful music. With a Zobo a novice can make pleasing music from the start. Send for one on my recommendation. If it don't suit return and get your dime.

Price: Sent post-paid 10c each; $1.00 a dozen. Send dollar bill for a box.

S. E. FERRY, Indianapolis

COIL SPRING FENCE

Made of high carbon Steel Wire Horse-high, Bull-strong, Chicken-tight. **Sold direct to the Farmer at lowest manufacturers prices on 30 Days Free Trial**, freight prepaid. 100 page Catalogue and price-list free.

KITSELMAN BROS.,
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CARTER'S

$10 FOR A MACHINE

To Weave Your Own Fence at 24c per rod out of coiled hard steel spring wire. WIRE AT WHOLESALE. Farm Gates. Catalog free—tells how to build fence and why you should use coiled steel wire.
Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

DON'T RUST FARM FENCE

Sold direct to farmers at manufacturers' prices. Catalogue free. Freight prepaid.
THE WARD FENCE CO.
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Cheap as Wood.

We manufacture **Lawn** and **Farm Fence.** Sell direct shipping to users only, at **manufacturers' prices.** No agents. **Our catalog is Free. Write for it today.**
UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO. 973 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

BROWN PAYS THE FREIGHT

HEAVIEST FENCE MADE

All No. 9 Steel Wire. Well galvanized. Weighs ⅓ more than most fences. **15 to 85c per rod, delivered.** We send **free sample** for inspection and test. Write for fence book of 133 styles.
The Brown Fence & Wire Co.
Cleveland, Ohio.

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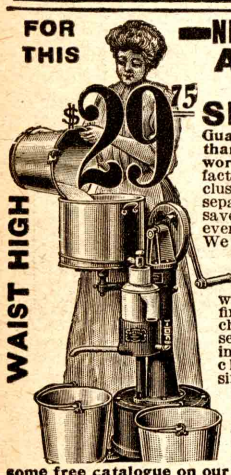


—NEW LOW DOWN— AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

$29.75

Guaranteed to skim closer than any separator in the world. Sold direct from the factory. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America. You save all agents', dealers' and even mail order house profits. We have the most liberal **30 DAYS' TRIAL**, freight prepaid offer. Write for it today. Our new low down, waist high separator is the finest, highest quality machine on the market; no other separator compares with it in close skimming, ease of cleaning, easy running, simplicity, strength or quality. Our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN machine. We can ship immediately. Write for our great offer and handsome free catalogue on our new waist high model. Address,
Box 1105,
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

WAIST HIGH

AGAINST BOTS AND WORMS OF ALL NATURE IN HORSES

The best and harmless remedy to destroy worms in horses is "Kisulf," most conveniently given in capsules. After administering this remedy the lifeless worms leave the horse within 24 hours. On many occasions the departure of from 500 to 600 worms from one horse was observed. Can be safely given to mares in colts. "Kisulf" Capsules are put up in tin boxes, and keep permanently. The price is $1 per box, a small expense for so valuable a treatment; will be mailed to any address with full directions. Manufactured only by us. **Agents Wanted.**
RATHER CHEMICAL CO., Appleton, Wis.

THIS

O.I.C.
SOW WEIGHED 932 LBS. AT 23 MONTHS OLD
IONIA GIRL

I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U. S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan. "How to Make Money from Hogs."
C. S. Benjamin, 26 State Bank Bldg., Portland, Mich.

Agents $103.50 per month selling these wonderful Scissors. V. C. Glebner, Columbus, O. sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it, we show how. FREE OUTFIT. **Thomas Mfg. Co.,** 200 N St., Dayton, O.

SELF SHARPENING
CUTS TO THE END

AGENTS $300 Every month selling our wonderful **SEVEN PIECE KITCHEN SET**
Send for sworn statement $12 daily profit. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. **Thomas Mfg. Co.,** 7200 N St., Dayton, O.

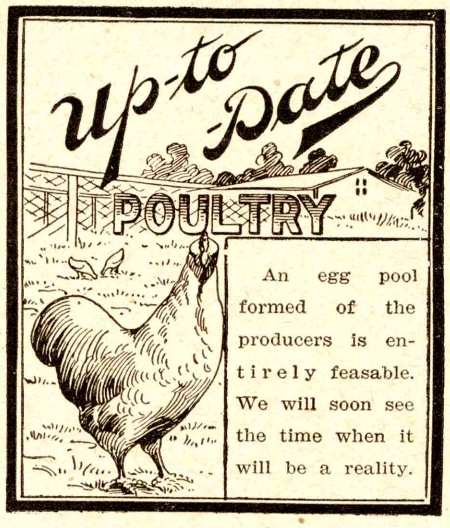
AGENTS, $36 A WEEK EASILY MADE SELLING OUR Pillow Tops, Stereo Views, Portraits and Frames. Largest picture house on earth. No capital required. 30 days' credit. SAMPLES AND CATALOGUE FREE. FRANK W. WILLIAMS CO., 1031 Taylor St., Chicago.

PILLING CATTLE INSTRUMENTS

Pilling Milk Fever Outfit for air treatment recommended by U. S. Agricultural Dept., price $3.00. Silver Milk Tubes 50c; Teat Bistoury $1.50; Teat Opener 75c; Cattle Trocar for Bloat $1.50; Capon Tools, Poultry Instruments, Horse and Cattle Syringes. All Pilling instruments are of fine quality—none better. Full directions. Write today for free book, "Cow Troubles."

EASY TO USE.

G. P. PILLING & SON CO.,
2256 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.



An egg pool formed of the producers is entirely feasable. We will soon see the time when it will be a reality.

THE MORNING CALL

Get up! Get up! says Chanticleer,
Light in the east is breaking;
The call to work is ringing clear,
'Tis time to be a-waking.

MERE OBSERVATIONS

Some recommend burning sulphur in the poultry house to destroy the mites. It will destroy all that the fumes reach, but it is not a pleasant job, and man and woman, beast and bird, must be kept out of the house during the process. As a result, it is seldom very effectively done, and we do not recommend it.

Dusting the brood hen under the wings and in the feathers generally, with insect powders, or even with ashes in which a little sulphur has been mixed, will keep the chicks free from lice.

Never give the chicks slopy feed. It is unnatural and sure to result in harm. Finely crumbed corn bread is an excellent feed for very young chicks. Then cracked corn or wheat comes in good rotation. Don't neglect to give the chicks plenty of clean, fresh water, and place it before them in such a way that they cannot get into the water. Even little chicks must have access to sand or find gravel.

Shade is essential in the poultry yard. During the hot days of summer fowls seek the cool, shady corner, and young chicks must have such places to resort to or they cannot be expected to do well.

Some flocks of poultry become roupy every winter, while others are seldom affected. There is such a thing as heredity in the tendency to disease. Clean out such flocks root and branch, and build up again from flocks that were never known to have the roup, or to have been subject to any other disease.

Poultrymen waste much space in the persistent recommendation of mash feeds for the hens. We like mashes as a morning winter feed, but nine times out of ten the mashes are made too wet, and injury results. The nutritive apparatus is specially arranged for dry feed, and that kind of feed, accompanied by plenty of fresh water and grit or gravel, is the safest bill of fare.

How many eggs do you get in proportion to the hens you keep? This is a question whose answer should be known even on the farms. Profit is the one element of success in business. We have known scarcely two dozen eggs gathered where a hundred hens were kept. There is no money in that. We have also known seven dozen or more gathered daily from 100 hens. That is the other extreme. Sixty per cent, or six eggs to ten hens is about the minimum of profitable production. Keep a record of the months, and know how many eggs the hens produce each month.

If living near a city or large town, and producing eggs extensively, it is a good plan to have a contract to supply one or more hotels and ship the eggs yourself. Many hotels use one or two cases a week. In doing that kind of business it is well to have a dating rubber stamp, and stamp on each egg the date when it was gathered, being sure to gather the eggs carefully every day. If three cases a week be shipped, to as many hotels or all to one, no egg need be more than two days old at date of shipment. If two cases, then no egg need be more than three days old. Be sure that the stamp tells the truth. In this way a better price may usually be secured—at all events a steady price may be had. Hotel keepers are always willing to pay a premium for eggs guaranteed fresh.

CREATING NEW VARIETIES

Away back in Solomon's day that wise man said, "Of the making of books there is no end." Some modern poultry Solomon, might with equal truth, and in the same tone of discouragement, exclaim, "of the creation of new varieties of poultry there is no end." Old fanciers remember when less than a dozen breeds or varieties were found at the shows. The distinct breeds then as now were the Asiatics, the Mediterraneans, the French and Spanish. Then came our home pride, the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, created varieties, rather than distinct, certainly not original, breeds.

Now we have White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Black Leghorns, single and rose comb; black white and partridge Cochins; barred and white Plymouth Rocks, silver laced, white and Columbian Wyandottes, etc. To show how these numerous varieties originate, we may give the origin of the Columbian Wyandotte. This was the work of Mr. B. M. Briggs, and he began by crossing White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Later Light Brahma blood was introduced, and there is a hint of a touch of the Rhode Island Red.

We doubt if this multiplication of varieties is desirable. It gives variety to the shows, of course, and increases the opportunity to offer premiums. But to maintain the merits and distinctness of the varieties requires constant watchfulness on the part of breeders. Nature is fond of playing tricks, and at the most unexpected times is liable to get back to the original, or to bring out original traits in such prominence as to mar the new type. We remember years ago when there were no Wyandottes, but the Silver-laced, in spite of the most careful breeding of that favorite bird, we had to discard perhaps half of the young chicks on account of their too successful struggle to get back to the originals. It was so also for many years, with the Plymouth Rocks, and even yet culls are sometimes so numerous as to make one fear there had been an accidental cross. It is the same way with all the originated varieties. The breeder must always be on the watch, and select his breeding stock with the utmost care. Perhaps it is this very necessity for watchfulness, and the oportunity for excelling in preservation or development of points that makes the new varieties so popular. Pride and self-confidence make people like to do what others must struggle to accomplish.

POULTRY RAISING THE BIGGEST BUSINESS

The Missouri State agricultural college recently completed statistics which show that 53,000,000 dozen eggs were shipped from that State to other parts of the United States during the year, and those figures do not include the thousands of dozens of eggs used for hatching and consumed within the State. To show the profits, the following account of a single hen is given: Food for one year, 80 cents; product (per average hen) 240 eggs; selling value, $4.80; net profit per average hen, $4.00 per year.

We canont say that Missouri excels other States in poultry production, but a description of a single poultry farm in that State is interesting. It comprises 150 acres, and belongs to Ernest Kellerstrass. The hatching pens are heated by natural gas and lighted by electricity. There are steam heated chicken coops on rubber tired wheels that are pushed around over the farm. The fine hens are all provided with trap nests, and every egg is automatically stamped with the time and date it is laid, and when hatched out a careful register is kept of the growth of the young chicken. Its weight and measurements are taken at regular intervals, and if by the time the chick has reached the age of six months it is found to contain well defined points, it is put in with the fancy chickens; if not, it goes to the "common herd."

On the farm there are six or eight thousand chickens, among which are two hundred or more hens and roosters that are valued at from $250 to $5,000. An order for a thousand dollar bird is an ordinary business transaction with Mr. Kellerstrass.

The above sounds like a fairy tale, but we give it on the authority of a leading St. Louis paper.

INCOME FROM POULTRY

Two of our neighbors, ordinary farmers, who do not make a specialty of poultry, but only one of the usual farm incidents, receive a dollar a day as the income from the poultry yard. This is the cash income, and does not include the increased value of the growing chicks and other birds. What other one line of the average farm will exceed or equal that? Not many farmers beat it with hogs, cattle or horses.

Of course these people take reasonable care of their poultry, but not more than they bestow upon the animals mentioned; and they keep a good many fowls, but there is not as much capital in them as there is in the stock that does not yield nearly so large an income.

Farmers who neglect the poultry as something less than the livestock, are really failing to work the gold mine while bestowing all their efforts upon the copper, iron and coal—the things of less value.

GEESE FOR PROFIT

April is the beginning of the breeding season.

Geese eggs hatch fairly well in the incubator, but hens are best.

About five eggs are all that an ordinary hen can cover at a sitting.

Geese are great grass eaters, and from the first should have all they can eat.

After 48 hours, goslings will eat a little green grass, lettuce, or anything green and tender.

Grit and water should be constantly within reach of the young.

Goslings are very dainty at first, scarcely touching anything, but as soon as nature demands it they will partake of food.

Do not allow the young to become wet, and see that the floor of their pen is not damp.

After about two weeks old, it is safe to allow the young to have range.

Until the breasts are well feathered the young birds must not be allowed to swim.

The old-fashioned goose, like the wild goose, never hurts herself laying many eggs.

When the goose eggs pip, do not hurry them out of the shell. Like in the case of the duck it takes about 24 hours to get out after the first opening in the shell is made.

It is not safe to feed sour milk nor cornmeal to goslings under six weeks of age.

Allow the gander to remain with the young, as he is a most affectionate and watchful father, and will keep them from harm.

During breeding season the gander becomes very cross, and no one should be allowed to tease him, or he will do some bodily harm. They make vicious attacks upon their supposed enemy, and have been known to break an arm by a vigorous blow with their wings.

NEW INVENTION!

NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT.

Ohioan's New Method of Cleaning Clothes

Causing Great Excitement Where Exhibited.

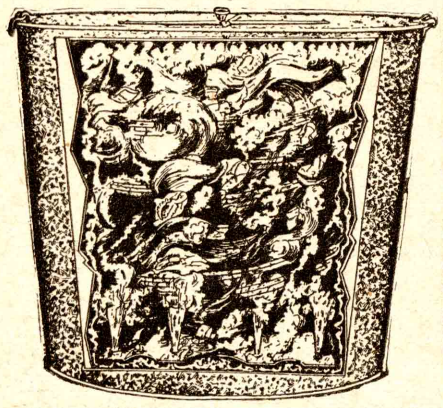
UNLIKE ANYTHING YOU'VE SEEN OR HEARD OF

Cleans Family Wash In 30 to 50 Minutes.

No Rubbing—No Chemicals—No Motors
No Washboard—No Wash Machine.

Over 35,000 Already Sold—Ladies Delighted

SEE HOW SIMPLE, different, easy. Put on stove—add water, then soap, then clothes—that's all. In 5 to 8 minutes clothes clean. Laundries clean clothes without rubbing—the EASY WAY does the same at your home. Dirt removed automatically except to move knob occasionally.



The EASY WAY, in one operation does the combined work of wash boiler, wash board and washing machine—less time, almost no labor—no injury to clothes.

The EASY WAY developes energy by mechanical manipulation, associated with hot water, soapsuds, superheated steam, and scalding vapor, utilized as a compound force, all confined in a closed metal compartment. Special operating arrangements.

Cleans woolens, flannels, blankets, or colored clothes, as well as white goods, finest laces, curtains, bedclothes. Saves time, fuel, labor, clothes, buttons, strength, looks, health and money.

EASY WAY IN 30 TO 50 MINUTES CLEANS WASHING WHICH BEFORE TOOK THE ENTIRE DAY.

NO RUBBING, wear, tear or injury. No soggy, bad smelling, heavy wood—but all metal, strong, durable, sanitary, light in weight. Easily used, cleaned, handled—always ready. Child can use it—no experiment. NO MOTORS. Saves 52 days' drudgery yearly.

THOUSANDS PRAISE IT.

J. McGee, Tenn., writes:—"One young lady cleaned DAY'S WASHING by old method in ONE HOUR with Easy Way—another in 45 MINUTES." Mrs. T. Bullen, Canada, writes:—"I washed BEDDING, HEAVY QUILTS, CURTAINS, Etc., WITHOUT RUBBING, and in a very SHORT TIME." Lauretta Mitchell, O., writes:—"Done a BIG WASHING IN 45 MINUTES—SOLD THREE ALREADY." A. D. Poppleton, N. Y.:—"Gives perfect satisfaction. Washed bed quilts, GREASY OVERALLS and fine clothes. Greatest thing on earth." Walter M. Glenn, O:—"Easy Way far superior to any other method—cleans clothes perfectly." J. H. Barrett, Ark., after ordering 38 Easy Ways, says:—"You have the grandest invention I ever heard of." J. W. Meyers, Ga., says:—"Find check for 12 Easy Ways. Greatest invention to womanhood, forever abolishing miserable washday. SELLS ITSELF."

PRICE ONLY $6.00 COMPLETE—sent to any address. NOT SOLD IN STORES. SEND NO MONEY, only send your name and address. We're old firm; capital $100,000.00. Everything proven. Guaranteed. WRITE TODAY for 30 DAY TRIAL OFFER, thousands testimonials, etc. CIRCULARS FREE.

FREE SAMPLE To Agents

WANTED AGENTS, SALESMEN, MANAGERS—MEN OR WOMEN—at home or traveling, all or part time—showing—taking orders—appointing agents. "EASY WAY" new. NOTHING LIKE IT. World unsupplied—agents making big money. When operated, people stop—get excited—watch it as thing of life. 12 see—10 buy.

C. O. Garrett, O., writes:—showed 7 families, sold 6. A. B. Verett, of La., sold 8 one day. J. T. Peay, of N. C., been out 2 days, sold 12. W. R. Stephenson, Tex., ordered 244 in 60 days. N. Boucher, of Mass., ordered 75 more—says everybody wants one BEST BUSINESS I EVER HAD.

Write today for special agents plan, free sample, 1908 offer—act quick

HARRISON MANUFACTURING CO.,
701 Harrison Building, Cincinnati, O.

BARRELS of AIR BURNED as FUEL

New, Remarkable Stove---Ohioan's Great Invention---Consumes 395 Barrels of Air to One Gallon of Common Kerosene oil, making oil-gas---the New Fuel that looks and burns like gas!

Wood, coal and oil all cost money. **ONLY FREE FUEL IS AIR!** Unlimited supply—no trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike. We cannot burn air alone but see here! **Our wonderful gas stove burns air and gas—very little gas—principally air. Takes its fuel almost entirely from the atmosphere.**

A miniature gas works—**penny fuel for every family**—save ⅓ to ½ on cost—save dirt and drudgery—no more coal or wood to carry—ashes unknown—absolute safety.

SEE HOW SIMPLE! TURN A KNOB--TOUCH A MATCH--FIRE IS ON. TURN AGAIN--FIRE IS OFF! THAT'S ALL.

Astonishing but true—time tested—proven facts—circulars give startling details—overwhelming evidence.

NO SUCH STOVES SOLD IN STORES—UNLIKE ANYTHING YOU'VE SEEN OR HEARD OF.

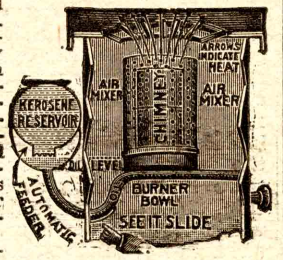
A genius of Cincinnati has invented a new, scientific oil-gas generator that is proving a blessing to women folks, enabling them to cook with gas—relieving them of drudgery. Makes cooking and housework a delight and at the same time often saves one-third to one-half in cost of fuel.

How often have many of our lady readers remarked that they would give anything to get rid of the drudgery of using the dirty coal and wood stoves—also the smoky oil wick stoves and their gasoline stoves which are so dangerous and liable to cause explosions or fire at any time?

Well, that day has arrived and a fine substitute has been discovered and every family can now have gas fuel for cooking, baking and heating and not have their kitchens a hot, fiery furnace in summer, and be carrying out coal and ashes—ruining their looks and health.

Thousands a Week.

Upon calling at the factory we found that this invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the U. S.—that the factory is already rushed with thousands of orders and evidently the Company's representatives and agents are making big profits as they offer splendid inducements.



Sectional Cut of Generator

As will be noticed from the engraving, this OIL-GAS GENERATOR is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple and is built on the latest scientific principles, having no valves, which is a marked improvement, as all valves are liable to leak, carbonize, clog up or overflow.

By simply moving a knob the oil is automatically fed to a small steel burner bowl or retort where it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red-hot perforated steel chimneys, thoroughly mixed with air and consumed, giving a bright blue flame—hottest gas fire, similar in color and heating power to natural gas.

This invention has been fully protected in the U. S. Patent Office and is known as the HARRISON VALVELESS, WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS GENERATOR—the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of Kerosene Oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas make it one of the most economical fuels on earth, and the reason for the great success of this Generator is based on the well-known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with oxygen or common air.

Oil-gas is proving so cheap that 15c to 30c a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for a small family.

Kerosene oil, from which oil-gas is made, may be purchased in every grocery—is cheap, and a gallon of it will furnish a hot blue flame gas fire in the burner for about 18 hours; and as a stove is only used 3 or 4 hours a day in most families for cooking, the expense of operating would be but little.

In addition to its cheapness is added the comfort, cleanliness—absence of soot, coal, dirt, ashes, etc.

What pleasure to just turn on the oil—light the gas—a hot fire ready to cook. When through, turn it off. Just thnik; a little kerosene oil—one match—light—a beautiful blue gas flame—hottest fire—always ready—quick meals—a gas stove in your home.

It generates the gas only as needed—is not complicated, but simple—easily operated and another feature is its PERFECT SAFETY.

NOT DANGEROUS LIKE GASOLINE.

and liable to explode and cause fire at any moment. This stove is so safe that you could *drop a match in the oil tank and it would go out.*

This Oil-Gas Stove does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—invaluable for the kitchen, laundry—summer cottage—washing—ironing—camping, etc. Splendid for canning fruit—with a portable oven ploced over the burner splendid baking can be done.

Another Important Feature.

is the invention of a small Radiator Attachment which if placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove during the fall and winter so that the old cook stove may be done away with entirely.

While at the factory in Cincinnati the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction and as a few extracts may be interesting to our readers we produce them:

L. S. Norris, of Vt., writes:—"The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50 per cent to 75 per cent. over wood and coal."

Mr. H. Howe, of N. Y., writes:—"I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple anyone can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly a blessing to human kind."

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Nebr., writes:—"*That he saved* $4.25 *a month for fuel* by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. That his gas range cost him $5.50 per month and the Harrison only cost $1.25 per month."

J. A. Shafer, of Pa., writes:—"The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke and smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes:—"I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is beautiful dark blue, and so hot seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton writes:—"Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stove's so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wis., writes:—"Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."

HEATER AND COOKER, OR HEATING EXCLUSIVELY. ALL SIZES.

Chas. L. Bendeke, of N. Y., writes:—"it is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove—no coal yard, plumbing—ashes or dust. One match lights the stove and in ten minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion—no smoke—no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."

Agents are doing fine—Making big money.

WONDERFUL QUICK SELLER.

Geo. Robertson, of Maine, writes:—"Am delighted with Oil-Gas, so are my friends—took 12 orders in 3 days."

A. B. Slimp, of Texas, writes:—"I want the agency—in a day and a half took over a dozen orders."

Edward Wilson, of Mo., writes:—"The Harrison very satisfactory—sold 5 stoves first day I had mine.,,

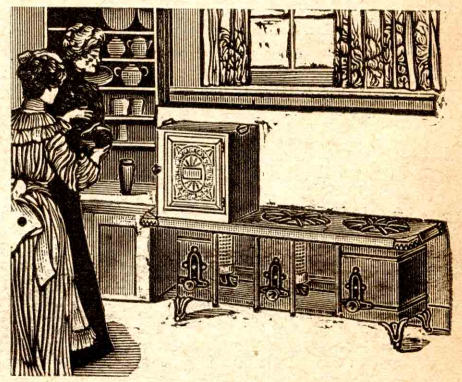
J. H. Halman, of Tenn., writes:—"Already have 70 orders."

This is certainly a good chance for our readers to make money this summer.

Hundreds of other prominent people highly endorse and recommend oil-gas fuel and there certainly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves.

The writer personally saw these Oil-Gas Stoves in operation—in fact, uses one in his own home—is delighted with its working and after a thorough investigation can say to our readers that this Harrison Oil-Gas Stove made by the Cincinnati firm is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes, 1, 2 or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout—thoroughly tested before shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished with nickel trimmings, and as there seems to be nothing about it to wear out, they should last for years. They seem to satisfy and delight every user and the makers fully guarantee them."



HOW TO GET ONE.

All our lady readers who want to enjoy the pleasures of a gas stove—the cheapest, cleanest and safest fuel—save one-third to one-half on fuel bills and do their cooking, baking, ironing and canning fruit at small expense should have one of thes remarkable stoves.

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-gas stoves will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and satisfactory properties.

If you will write to the only makers,

THE WORLD MFG. CO., 6950 World Bldg.
Cincinnati, Ohio, and ask for their illustrated pamphlet describing this invention and also letters from hundreds of delighted users you will receive much valuable information.

The price of thes Stoves is remarkably low, only $3.25 up. And it is indeed difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE TODAY

for full information regarding this splendid invention.

The World Mfg. Co. is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, are perfectly responsible and reliable capital $100,000.00 and will do just as they agree. The stoves are just as represented and fully warranted.

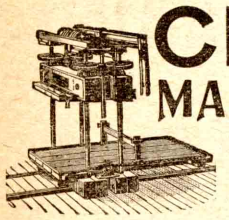
Don't fail to write for Catalogue.

$40.00 Weekly and Expenses.

The firm offers splendid inducements to agents, and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position, paying big wages by writing at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitement has swept over the country, for where shown these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these Stoves last month were enormous and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

Many of our readers have spare time, or are out of employment and others are not making a great deal of money, and we advise them to write to the firm and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this stove before 8 or 10 people and you excite their curiosity and should be able to sell 5 or 8 and make $10.00 to $15.00 a day. Why should people live in penury or suffer hardships for the want of plenty of money when an opportunity of this sort is open?



CIDER MACHINERY

We have had 35 years' experience in furnishing outfits for both Custom and Merchant Cider Mills.

OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD.

Send for catalogue.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.,
474 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

CANADA FARM LANDS

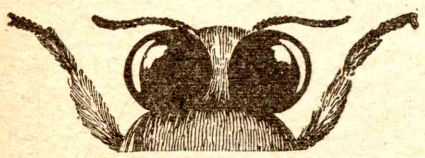
50 bushels of wheat to the acre has been grown in the famous Vermillion Valley, (Central Alberta), as shown by authentic statistics. Vermillion Valley is swept by the warm Chinook winds, is on the main line of the C. N. R. and the soil is a rich black loam with clay subsoil. Prices range $10.00 per acre up. Easy terms. Write for **Free Information, Reports, Maps, Etc., to W. A. CAMPBELL, 401 Nanton Bldg., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

SELL YOUR PROPERTY

PAY NO COMMISSIONS! This month we have 3,500 buyers for farms and business chances. Here is your opportunity to sell. Our system is the only one of its kind in the world. Quick Sales. Highest Cash Prices. No other selling plan half so successful. Write at once. **U. S. REALTY AND TRUST CO., DESK 29, OMAHA, NEB.**

COWS IN CLOVER. an illustrated Book on the great Dairy Country in Northern Minnesota, sent FREE. Write Land Com'r. D. & I. R. R. Co. 549 Volvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

Thrifty Farmers are invited to settle in the STATE OF MARYLAND where they will find a delightful and healthful climate, first-class markets for their products and plenty of land at reasonable prices. Maps and descriptive phamplets will be sent free upon application to STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, Baltimore, Md.



MORE MONEY WITH COWS

Protect your cows from flies and they will give more and richer milk—stand quiet while milking. Returns 400 per cent profit. Use

FLY-FUMA

and all flies and insects leave. It is harmless to man and beast. Cures sores. Good for horses—lice on poultry, fleas on dogs, etc. Easily applied with sprayer or cloth.

Free With first order for a gallon we will send a 50c Electric Sprayer—best made. Quart 35c; gallon $1.00; 5-gallon can $4.00. Made by

O. K. SEED STORE, Box A, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dealers write for prices

"I used Fly-Fuma on 50 cows in dairy with perfect success Man with sprayer will go over the herd in ten minutes, I use on horses with fine results. It is fine for sore shoulders and harness galls. I used Fly-Fuma on dogs for fleas and on chickens for lice with perfect results."
F, McGAVOCK, Nashville, Tenn.

$3.75 GUARANTEED 20 YEARS

High grade genuine American full seven ruby jeweled watch, quick train lever escapement, a perfect beauty, guaranteed to keep correct time for 20 years, Fitted in richly engraved double hunting gold finished case. Positively the greatest bargain on the face of the earth. Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address and we will send the watch and a beautiful chain to you by express for examination. If as represented pay express agent $3.75 and express charges and they are yours. Mention size wanted LADY'S or GENT'S. Address **R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.**

New Way of Washing Clothes Do you know anything about the new way of Washing Clothes? Do you know that while the old way means wet feet and colds, and backaches, the new way which is the

WHITE WAY

means an easy Wash Day,—and a shorter one. Let us tell you about the little

WHITE WASHER

—the machine that washes right.

Anyway let us send you

"Laundry Lessons"

a little book about washing and ironing. It is entirely FREE,—and it is quite valuable.

WHITE LILY MFG. CO.
1550 Rockingham Road
DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Millions of quarts of cherries will waste on the trees because of "no market." But with a good system of distribution there would not be enough to supply all who want them

PROFIT IN THE SELLING

Tree and vine and shrub may blossom,
And abundant product grow;
But in selling is the profit—
Knowing where the fruit should go.

TIMELY TOPICS

It would be just as easy for UP-TO-DATE FARMING to go on in the ruts worn by other farm papers, and fill these departments with stale homilies on how to grow stuff, but production for the season, planting and cultivation, is about over, and the important proposition now to consider is to so market the products as to realize a profit therefrom. Hence we are more inclined to devote our energies to subjects of that character. In so doing we are sure we are giving our readers fresher thoughts on more timely topics,—thoughts that will crystalize into what will be of more permanent and material benefit than anything we or any one else could say on what to plant and how to plant it.

There are no more successful producers than are the farmers or orchardists of the United States, and yet there are few who personally receive more indefinite, uncertain and meager rewards. If American farmers were as good price-makers and sellers as they are producers, farmers and not speculators in securities and products, would be the millionaires of the country. Hence we have no apology for devoting more time to selling than we do to producing.

THE QUESTION OF DISTRIBUTION

It is gratifying to UP-TO- DATE FARMING that the question of distribution is receiving such wide-spread and practical attention. A large meeting of peach growers was recently held in Georgia to consider this question, at which were present representatives of several of the leading commission firms of the eastern cities. The peach crop of Georgia promises to be a bumper one and the producers are anxious to get out of the dumper column. Several plans were proposed, none of which met such hearty approval as what was practically the Equity plan. Several of the commission houses agreed to maintain representatives of the growers in the market c ters, and to provide direct telegraph service to keep the growers informed as to where and when to ship.

Farmers once awakened to proper selling and distribution, have the best business on earth, and a reasonable minimum price made by themselves, coupled with the knowledge of when to ship from day to day, makes them the leaders, not the followers, of the industrial world.

PRODUCTION AND SELLING

Farmers who have so long studied and practiced production, are awakening to the importance of selling right. Sending shipments to glutted markets and receiving in return bills for unpaid freight, are more convincing than any arguments we can present. California truckers have what they call a vegetable Union, imperfectly on the Equity plan, which enables shippers to know and avoid glutted markets, and convert what would many times be losses into gains.

The eastern celery and lettuce growers, under the leadership of W. H. Armstrong, are adopting a similar plan, and will no doubt be greatly benefited thereby. The greatest losses in these lines of production are the result of shipping to markets already supplied. Often central markets cannot take another ounce of stuff, when minor markets nearby are actually in need of the very articles rejected in the central. The needed reform is to know these conditions, and instead of shipping to the glutted centrals, ship to the accessable side markets when the stuff may be in demand. This seems simple enough, but old ruts, worn by the practice of years, are difficult to climb out of. Why cannot farmers all over the country and of all lines of production, unite on the one plan—the Equity—that unmistakably solves all these problems? They will by-and-by.

FLORIDA AND POTATOES

Florida is becoming quite a factor in potato production, but as such, of course, it figures only in the marketing of early potatoes for immediate use. The season is well over by first of June, and Hastings alone this year shipped 85,000 barrels. Elkton and Orange Mills nearby shiped 15,000 barrels, totaling for that vicinity a shipment of 100,000 barrels.

But coupled with the report comes the same old story of unfortunate shipments and low prices, some of the growers not getting enough out of the crop to pay expenses. The main cause of the low prices and unsatisfactory returns, said Frank Nix, a New York handler, who attended a meeting of the growers to consider the situation, were bad grading and poor distribution. Certain markets were glutted while others were bare. Mr. Nix urged a better understanding abong the shipers and a wider and wiser distribution of the crop.

It is so everywhere, and with all crops, especially the perishable ones. A surplus of these products is absolutely worthless unless it can be marketed in its season; to do which profitably a knowledge of market conditions is absolutely necessary and to have such knowledge there must be representatives in the market centers. The Equity plan again. How beautifully this plan fits in, the same machinery taking care of all crops.

THEY ARE ORGANIZED

Word comes from the Grand Traverse region, Michigan, that the potato growers there have received a much larger sum for their product of last year than usual. Papers published in that locality tell us "farmers used more brains in their marketing operations last year than ever before; that last fall a large number of the growers agreed to hold their stock for 50 cents a bushel, and not to sell except at that figure or above it; when the price fell below that marketing ceased, and the buyers were enabled to work off their surplus, keeping the markets fresh and the product in demand."

The Society of Equity is strongly organized in that part of Michigan, and farmers are learning that whatever money is made in farming is made on the selling end of the industry, and not on the producing end. Commenting on this, the Traverse Bay Eagle says: "As farmers become beter posted regarding markets, know more about selling their products at a profit, and better understand the business side of their industry, they will advance in financial standing, and be able to express their prosperity in figures with the dollar sign before them." That is what the teachings of UP-TO-DATE FARMING bring to every agricultural community that studies those teachings and observes them.

"IN SOME MANNER"

The unrest observable among fruit and vegetable growers is encouraging, in that it must lead to better conditions. Whenever people realize that the prevalent ways of doing things are not the best, their own intelligent resourcefulness will evolve better methods. A large meeting of fruit growers was recently held in Western Tennessee at which able speeches were made reciting the weaknesses of the marketing systems and suggesting changes hoped to be for the better. It is painfully surprising, though, after the experiences of the past few years, how indefinite are the propositions for improvement. Finally a federation was proposed to arrange things, IN SOME MANNER, so that uniform quotations may be given so as to do away with cutting of prices and glutting of markets. Another meeting is to be held and a permanent organization effected.

Any meeting of intelligent producers of any crop ought to be able to eliminate the "in some manner" proposition, for there is but one way to effect the desired result, and that is the universal co-operation of the growers of all crops and the intelligent directors of shipments by representatievs at the market centers, so that determined equitable prices may be secured for all shipments. So long as producers of single crops in restricted localities struggle with the proposition of doubtful markets, unknown demands, and forced sales at auction prices, returns will be unsatisfactory and profits uncertain.

Surely Ned
Went quick to bed,
Because his fruit sold badly;
But at his gate,
With UP-TO-DATE,
Stood jolly Joseph Hadley,
And read aloud
The facts there found,
To which Ned listened gladly;
And better sales
Were next day's sales;
Thanks to UP-TO-DATE and Hadley.

I WANT MY SCALE ON EVERY FARM

And I want to tell you why you should own a scale and do no more guessing. I want you to feed your stock by weight. I want you to buy and sell by weight. I also want you to have my offer before buying. For fighting the scale trust. I was the first man to **sell to the** and to ask no pay until my scale was tested. I was the first payments. I was the first to **pay the freight.** I am today makes a **reliable,** high grade, warranted Pitless Wagon price, **on free trial** and **easy terms.** Write me for my **Should Buy a 'JONES' Scale."** I will send it free.

and loan everything by 43 years I have been **farmer on trial,** man to sell on easy the only man who Scale, sold at a low **"Reasons Why I**

"JONES, He Pays the Freight"
Box 1531 Binghamton, N. Y.

KILL THE BUGS AND SAVE THE PLANTS

Farmers and Gardeners! It's easy to kill the bugs and worms that eat your plants. An inexpensive and easily applied powder will do the work. It is harmless to man and beast.

Ferto-Insectono Positively Kills

Potato Bugs, Squash Bugs, Pumpkin Bugs, Melon Bugs, Currant Worms, Cabbage Worms, Etc. It will kill all creeping things that eat the leaves. Besides being a perfect insecticide,

It Will Fertilize Your Ground

That which falls off the leaves will make an excellent fertilizer by combiningwith the ammonia of the air. Especially valuable in dry seasons as it attracts moisture.

PRICE—10 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs $1.25; 100 lbs. $2.00. $35.00 per ton; 500 lbs. at ton rate.

Ferto-Insectono is easily applied but we recommend especially our None-Such Sifter. Use it for applying all powders and plaster. Price 50 cents.

Ferto-Insectono is certainly great. It saved me a fine crop of cucumbers from the ravages of the insects, and cabbages from the green worms.
ISAAC A. MOORE,
Haddenville, Pa.

Manufactured By **O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.**

THE FARMERS' POOLS

Only 25 or 50 Cents to Get a Profitable Price for all Your Crops.

NATURALLY the question arises with every reader, "what are the Farmers' Pools?" Everybody has heard of the speculators' wheat pools, corn pools, oats pools, potato pools, apple pools, cotton pools, egg and poultry pools, etc., but who ever heard of Farmers' Pools before? Read all of this advertisement and learn of the new power to be placed in the hands of farmers. *Never before in the history of American agriculture has an opportunity like this been offered to them.* Through the Farmers' Pools farmers will have absolute power to make the price on every pound, dozen, bushel bale or ton of farm produce sold and it will always be a profitable price. They can take price-making out of the hands of speculators and gamblers on boards of trade forever.

This is not a boast in any sense. What we claim has been done for some crops and can be done for all. The Farmers' Pools will be a great multitude of farmers who want steady and profitable prices instead of the fluctuating and often unprofitable prices made by a clique of speculators. . In the past farmers had little or nothing to say about the price of their own products while every other producer and even the laborers and professional men set the price on their goods and services. The farmer who worked harder and longer hours than any of them and produced what the life and comforts of other people and domestic animals depend upon, simply hauled his produce to market and meekly asked people who would starve, if it were not for the farmers' crops, "what will you give for it?" and accepted what was offered.

THE ONE THING

There was just one thing that made farmers so helpless and put all power in the hands of the speculators. The one thing was the *VISIBLE SUPPLY.* This is the temporary surplus in the big elevators controlled by people who produce no crops, but handle them. To illustrate: It takes a year to consume each crop. But a crop matures all at one time or nearly so. Therefore, farmers have all the *supply* of a crop at one time but the *demand* wants only one-twelfth of it any month. This inequality in the immediate supply and demand made the opportunity for the speculators. The farmers did not understand the problem, but the others did, and they saw their opportunity and built great elevators to hold the grain and warehouses to hold the potatoes, hay, broom corn, cotton, etc., and cold storage houses for meat, fruit, eggs, poultry, etc. that the farmers would not hold themselves. Then it came about that a few thousand people who produced nothing got hold of such a large portion of each crop the first few weeks after the harvest that they made the price on all the crops of about 8,000,000 farmers. The problem is to keep the visible supply small or in other words keep the crops out of the hands of speculators and they cannot compete with farmers in making prices. We will illustrate the problem with the wheat crop which is the first one to need relief:

THE 1908 WHEAT CROP

The prospects for the 1908 wheat crop are excellent and the speculators expect a great golden stream of wheat to soon flow from hundreds of thousands of farms into their great elevators in Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Cincinnati, Buffalo, New York, etc.

They depend on the farmers being as silly as geese and that they will *dump* their wheat as formerly, consequently they are buying and selling the new crop (before it is harvested) at 85 cents a bushel and they say they will buy it for 75 cents a bushel, although no crop of wheat should sell for less than $1.00, considering the prices farmers pay for what they buy, and for labor, taxes, etc.

The *visible supply* is now low, being 25,000,000 bushels and the cash price is $1.00 a bushel and above. When the visible supply is 50,000,000 bushels the price will be about 75 cents and the higher the visible the lower the price. In 1894 the visible supply reached 75,000,000 bushels and the price went to 50 cents a bushel. The *visible supply* must be kept low. This is the only way to defeat the gamblers and put price-making in the hands of farmers. Keep the *visible supply* of wheat low and we will defeat the speculators' wheat pool and make the Farmers' Wheat Pool successful.

FARMERS CAN WIN

But did somebody say, "Farmers can't do it?" They must market at once. We say they can do it. Very few farmers must sell *all* their wheat as soon as threshed and those who must let them sell. The demand needs about one and three-quarter million bushels every twenty-four hours. This will absorb all the poor farmers' wheat and some from those who can hold. This demand must be supplied or the price would go to $2.00 a bushel or more.

All that wheat growers need to do is to watch the visible and sell when the market is right. This is a simple matter if they are in the Farmers' Wheat Pool and it will be the same for all other crops.

Farmers will be in the Pools if they are subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, the paper that teaches the only correct and practical plan for marketing farm crops to compel profitable prices, and the official paper of the Farmers, or American Society of Equity. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has about a quarter of a million circulation already. But it should go to every farm home in the country. The greater its circulation the stronger will be the Farmers'Pools. Every subscriber to the paper is a member of the Pools for as many crops as he grows and through the advice of the paper is instantly ready to act with his brother porducers when the visible supply is in danger of becoming too large or when the price goes below the minimum.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT

The paper, going to each farmer in the Pool gives each member the latest news about crops gathered from members everywhere and indispensible advice about markets and marketing; prices, visible supply, etc. All the members will have the same advice and direction, at the same time, about the same thing. This will be a great improvement over blind guesses or false reports and advice of market manipulators, as heretofore.

No Cost. No Dues, No Fees.

The subscription price is 25 cents or 50 cents as explained below. This is very low as every reader considers this paper is worth more than all other papers combined. It don't cost anything to join the Pool and get all the benefits. You pay no fee and there are no dues. You are not asked to make any pledge. You will be your own boss to sell or hold and *every member is a free agent to do what is to his best interest.*

$1.00 a Bushel For Wheat

That's it! We know every farmer wants at least $1.00 a bushel for wheat and profitable prices for all other crops. Therefore, when we put them in condition to simply reach out their hands, as it were, and get the prices they can be trusted to do the things that are to their interest and make them money.

Now honestly, is it worth 25 or 50 cents to get at least $1.00 a bushel for your wheat, and corresponding prices for all other crops? Is it worth 25 of 50 cents to be free from your old-time exploiters and price-makers? Is it worth 25 or 50 cents to assert your manhood instead of cowering before a few speculators who make the price on your crops months before the harvests and whose methods are stenches in the nostrils of the public? Is it worth 25 or 50 cents to uphold your brother producer in prices and be upheld by a million of them, rather than be a goose of a dumper to break their prices down? Members of the Farmers' Pools are not dumpers.

This Is the Only Way

Through the Farmers' Pools is the only way to beat the speculators for this year's crops. Later, farmers may organize more solidly, but this simple plan can be made effective on all this year's crops. Every producer should be interested at once. The Farmers' Wheat Pool, if made succesful, will add about 20 to 25 cents to the price over what the speculators expect to pay. On a good average crop, this will be $150,000,000; on a Kansas crop about $15,000,000; on an Indiana crop about $9,000,000, etc. On many county crops about $250,000 and on an average farm crop about $150.00.

A book that should be read by every farmer in America. It shows how farmers are coming to the front and how they will be the greatest power of all. 320 pages, cloth bound. 25 cents post paid.

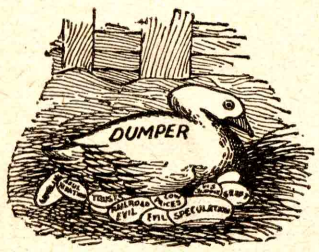
☞The Third Power book is not sold for profit, but to help farmers. Send orders to UP-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Indiana.

BROTHER WHEAT GROWERS YOU CAN HAVE THIS EXTRA MONEY.

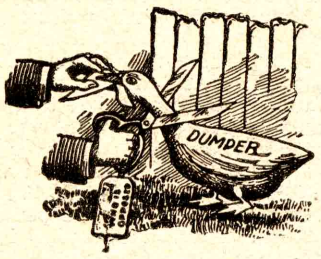
We repeat, farmers, you can make the price on the 1908 crops if you want to. Will you do your litle share—25 or 50 cents—or do you prefer the exploiters on your backs another year? Send $1.00 for four subscripers (25 cents each) or 50 cents for UP-TO-DATE FARMING today and you will be a member of the Farmers' Wheat Pool at once and of the pools for other crops you raise as necessity for them arises. Also you will get the all important information about crops, visible supply, markets, and price, when to hold and when to sell, what price to ask in Dakota, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Virginia, etc., on the basis of the central market and which information makes UP-TO-DATE FARMING indispensible to every farmer because it cannot be gotten elsewhere. Use coupon to right.

The Dumper's Fate

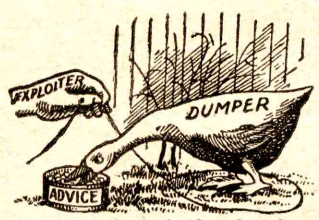
(NOTE:—*One of Webster's definition of "goose" is a "silly creature, a simpleton." Therefore we have employed the picture of a goose to represent the silly farmer who dumps his crops before the real demand comes and we call him a "dumper."*)



The dumper hatches all kinds of evils.



The speculator who feeds you on false crop reports gives it to you in the neck.



The exploiter feeds the dumper on bad advice and then will snare him.

The dumper hatches all of farmers' troubles; gets it in the neck; is snared with bad advice and then is plucked clean.

The dumper is at last a cooked goose and is carved for the benefit of the exploiter.

Worth More to Farmers Than All Other Papers Combined

Your paper, Up-to-Date Farming, has done more for farmers than any other paper has done or ever will do.. It has opened our eyes and shown us how shamefully we were being cheated, robbed and crushed by the expoilters, and it has taught us how to free ourselves from the tallons of these hawks.—Peter E. Orthman, Ramsey, N. J.

Up-to-Date Farming is indispensible to the success of the farming industry of the country.—W. L. Robinson, R. R. 3, Springfield, O.

Up-to-Date Farming teaches more of value to farmers in one issue than all the other farm papers together. — Frank C. Matgousky, Brule, S. D.

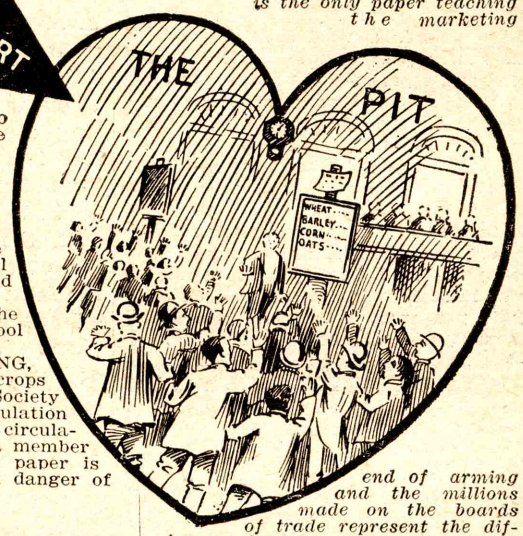
Up-to-Date Farming has benefited farmers more than all other farm papers combined in getting profitable prices for their crops.—Jas. B. Motley, Chatham, Va.

I do not exaggerate when I say that this paper has done more for the agricultural world than any other paper I ever saw.—J. K. Marshall, Franklin, Tenn.

I think Up-to-Date Farming has done more good for farmers than all the other farm papers combined. —John Busse, Glenburn, N. D.

I would not give it for all other papers in the United States, I know all the other farmers will think the same if they once begin to read it. —Ed Landwer, Gardena, N. D.

It is impossible to compute the value of Up-to-Date Farming. It is the only paper teaching the marketing end of arming and the millions made on the boards of trade represent the difference between what we get for our grain and what we ought to get.—A. J. Smith, New Lathrop, Mich.



The most intellectual and practical advice I ever got in the line of profitable price-making on farm crops was from Up-to-Date Farming. I think to try to farm without your paper would be like getting into a deep rut with a heavy load on my wagon—where one would never get out again.—Fritz Schallert, Loose Creek, Mo.

CUT THIS OUT AND USE AT ONCE

Publisher Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind..

Dear Sir: I, or we, the undersigned, desire to join the Farmers' Pool and oppose our force against the speculators' pool, to secure profitable prices for our crops. We want to stand shoulder to shoulder with our brother farmers which we can do when all read the same paper, get the same advice about crops, visible supply, markets, price, etc., and all at the same time.

This is sent by

Name .....

Address .....

I enclose $..... in payment. (Terms, single subscriptions, 50c; four or more at 25c each.)

For additional names attach more paper.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES

....

....

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Simpson-Eddystone

Zephyrette Ginghams

The most stylish dresses are possible at moderate cost, with these fine Zephyrette Dress Ginghams made by our scientific new process. Their beautiful designs in fast colors, and their fine, durable fabric add greatly to their economy.

New Process Dress Ginghams

SIMPSON TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. EDDYSTONE Zephyrettes

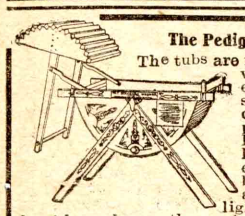
Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Ginghams. Write us his name if he hasn't them in stock. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept a substitute.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia

FLOWER-LANGUAGE POST CARDS, A SET OF 12 FREE

Do you know the "Language of the Flowers?" If you will send 10c for a six months' trial subscription to our large paper, The Epitomist, we will send to you, free, a set of twelve beautiful flower post cards. Each is different and represents the natural colors of the flowers and every card has the language of the flowers, portrayed in verse. These cards are strictly HIGH-CLASS and are not like any you have seen, for they are entirely new.

Write today and we will lose no time in sending them to you. Ask about the surprise which we are sure will interest you. We have only a limited supply of these beautiful cards, so send today if you want them. Address The Epitomist, 44 Main St., Spencer, Ind.



The Pedigo Peroection Washer

The tubs are made of beft quality galvanized steel, put together with bolts, rivets and solder. The rub is made of hard maple. The side pieces, wringer bar and legs are of oak or other hard wood, nicely finished. All are firmly united by malleable castings and bolts. It makes the lightest, strongest and most durable washer on the market. Pay more for a fancy washer if you want to. Remember "perpetual motion" has not been discovered. Pedigo washers have no "nick-nacks" to get out of order. And the price is only $3.00. You can't beat it anywhere.

Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

You can't get rid of corns by cutting. Take them out by the roots with A-Corn Salve without pain, delay or danger of blood-poisoning. 15 cents at druggists or by mail. GIANT CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia

25 BATHING GIRLS POST CARDS 10c

Beautiful colored cards of Bathing Girls, Pretty Girls, Dancing Girls, Actresses, etc., also a few Art and Novelty cards; no two alike; worth 2 to 5c each. All sent prepaid with our big catalog (illustrated) for only 10c. ELLIS ART CO., DEPT. 436, 321 LAWNDALE AVE., CHICAGO.

25 COLORED VIEW POST CARDS 10c

Beautiful views of New York, New England, Niagara Falls, Chicago, Yellowstone Park, California, Battleships, Scenery worth 2 to 5c; with big catalog (illustrated) and list of 1000 c... prepaid for only 10c. ELLIS ART CO., Dept. 518, 321 La...

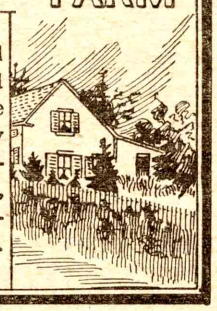
25 POST CARDS 10c FLO...R CARDS

Beautiful colored Roses, Violets, Pansies, Daisies, Tulips, Lilies, etc., also Art and Novelty cards, worth 2 to 5c each. All sent prepaid with our big catalog for only 10c. ELLIS ART CO., DEPT. 238, 321 LAWNDALE AVE., CHICAGO.

Tell them you saw the "ad" in Up-to-Date Farming

Up-to-Date HOME ON THE FARM

"A cheerful temper joined with innocence will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good natured."—Addison.



THE HOME

The little resting spots of men
That creep along Time's wall,
Like shadows in the noonday glare,
Are kindest, after all;
When wearied by the morn of toil,
Burned with ambition's Yame,
'Tis sweet to seek the humble spot
Where someone breathes your name.
—Selected.

It may be that the home on the farm looks prettier when seen across the turmoil of the busy city streets than it does to those who are in it, but those who were brought up there, and subsequently drifted to the city, no matter what their successes or their failures, know that it is a place where Nature smiles most sweetly, where the sun shines brightest, where the flowers bloom most profusely, where the birds sing most gleefully—a place where love is and the soul is constantly going out after something better. More laudable ambitions have grown up with the farm crops than amid the din of any other industry, and from the farm the aspiring mind has reached out farther than from any other place. We join in that quaint song of M. B. Hamsey:

There is somethin' sort o' queer about the
spring time o' the year,
An' the way it strikes a feller when the
sky is bright an' clear,
An' the medders an' the woodlans' all their
fresh new garments wear,
There's a sort o' halleluyer feelin' in the
old farm air.

When you wake up in the mornin' with the
bird songs in yer ears,
An' you see the sparklin' dewdrops drippin'
—nature's happy tears,
You feel mighty close to heaven, most for-
git that you ain't there,
It's that halleluyer feelin' in the old farm
air.

Then you feel you want to stop right there
an' start yer life anew,
An' you want to live it better than you did
the old one, too;
You don't want to be a blot upon Dame
Nature's picture fair—
With that halleluyer feelin' in the old farm
air.

O, the old farm, though seen away off,
makes yer blood course free agin,
An' you love it more than ever, this old
world yer livin' in.
All the years of trouble vanish, an' you bid
farewell to care,
With that halleluyer gladness in the old
farm air.

Besides, it is the place where mother is, and—

Old-fashioned flowers, with fragrance sweet,
Bloom where mother is;
Life's a psalm—a song replete
With joy—where mother is.
There all woes and sorrows cease;
Naught but rest and heavenly peace
Dwells where mother is.

The jostling crowd, the wearing din,
Are not where mother is;
The flaunting rags of shame and sin
Reach not where mother is.
Heart-sick, brain-sick, nerve-sick soul,
Before thy tear-dimmed eyes a goal
Exists where mother is.

All grief and doubt and unbelief
Flee where mother is;
Hope and faith and sweet relief
Come where mother is;
Mother, mother! name most sweet,
Heaven guide my weary feet
Home, where mother is.

It is too often the case, though, even in the homes on the farm, that mother is not fully appreciated until she is gone; and then—

Our home is in a hush profound,
Each room the shadows fill;
How can the household wheels go 'round
When her warm hands are still?
A happiness from life has passed
That nevermore can be:
We've lost our first friend, and the best
That e'er can love as she.

Already all around us bears
An unfamiliar guise;
For it, alas! no longer wears
The love-light of her eyes.
Our lives have changed; darkness of woe
Has dimmed its shining grace;
For no one shall we ever know
To take a mother's place.

But it is not our purpose to preach a funeral or to suggest sad thoughts. Trials will come and troubles will assail. Those who can stand the trials with greatest equanimity, and bear the troubles most lightly, are the ones around whom clusters the most sunshine. Especially in the homes on the farm do we want happiness—the happiness that makes health, lifts up to better things and invites prosperity. The Poet Whittier understood about as well as any one else what it took to brighten the home—care makes but bloom for breakers:

A dreary place would be this earth
Were there no little people in it;
The song of life would lose its mirth
Were there no children to begin it.

No little forms, like buds to grow,
And make the admiring heart surrender;
No little hands, on breast and brow,
To keep the thrilling love-chords tender.
No babe within our arms to leap,
No little feet toward slumber tending;
No little knee in prayer to bend,
Our loving lips the sweet words lending.

Life's song, indeed, would lose its charm,
Were there no babies to begin it;
A doleful place this world would be,
Were there no little people in it.

But with the children comes the greatest responsibility that devolves upon mortals. Children not only inherit the features and characteristics of their parents, but they inherit (or copy) their habits. We wish the "baby" line of treatment be outlined. A babyish man or woman is a sadly ridiculous thing, but a manly or womanly baby is admired by even the most unlearned or least advanced. We would have the little ones treated like sensible, growing up humans, gently given to understand that there are things to be done and things not to be done; but some people earnestly trying to bring up their children in that way, make a very great botch of it. It is hard to teach anybody how to bring up a child. If the natural tact and judgment are wanting it is difficult to supply them. We may urge parents, though, to always mean what they say to children, and when yes or no is said, see to it that yes or no is adhered to unless a very good reason that the child can understand, may be given to justify the change. The first act of disobedience, the first disregard of a parent's wishes, the first rude word, are what lead to the evils to follow.

YOUTHFUL WANTS

Never want anything merely for show. As a rule, each person must work out his own destiny. To cultivate a love of display leads one steadily away from self, from truth, and from success. Always strive to appear well, and eagerly seek whatever you can use to advantage, whatever will lift you upward, and make you wiser and better, and as you can afford it, whatever will aid you in the performance of your tasks. But keep ever in mind the needs and duties that may come later, and prepare for them rather than devote all to present whims or wishes.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

For Rheumatism

Nothing gives such quick and permanent relief as

Sloan's Liniment

It quickens the circulation, relieves congestion and inflammation, and gives elasticity to the muscles and joints. Use it for Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pleurisy and any Stiffness. *Price, 25c., 50c., and $1.00.*

Send for free book on care of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry.

Address DR. EARL S. SLOAN, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Grand Baseball Outfit Free to Boys

This grand outfit contains 7 full size pieces. The ash bat is 32 in. long. The mask is made of heavy wire, full size. The catcher's mitt is thick and heavy and finely made. The ball is strongly stitched and finely finished. The cap is well made. A tanned leather fielder's glove and adjustable fancy baseball belt complete this dandy outfit. I will give you this splendid seven-piece outfit for a little easy work. Just write me to-day and I will tell you how you can get this great outfit.

A. M. PIPER, SECRETARY, 418 POPULAR BUILDING, DES MOINES, IOWA

USEFUL HINTS

The following hints are gleaned from an accepted authority:

Yellow vaseline is said to be a reliable cure for falling hair, especially if the trouble is the result of a dry scalp.

Buttermilk two days old is mentioned as a splendid face wash. Apply at night, and let the milk dry on the face; then wash with warm water. It removes tan, but a face so treated is more liable to tan afterwards.

The white of an egg beaten to a froth, with two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice added, makes a simple but good lotion for whitening the neck and arms. Apply with the hands and rub well into the skin. As it begins to dry, rub gently with a solf, smooth towel. It will not be sticky, but leaves the arms and neck nice, smooth and white.

Sleep comes naturally after a very hot bath, but persons taking such a bath should retire at once, as a hot bath is exhausting, and thus induces restful sleep.

Cream or milk in hot coffee or tea is not easily digested. Cream especially forms a leathery scum on the tea or coffee, which is almost indigestible.

A teaspoonful of common table salt dissolved in half a glass of water, makes a good mouth wash that hardens the gums and whitens the teeth.

A small onion eaten at night will often induce sleep that would otherwise be slow to come. The onion has a soothing effect upon the nerves without any of the ill effects that sometimes follow the taking of drugs.

AN OCCASIONAL SMILE

DID NOTHING

There are a few busier people than housekeepers, but the world don't seem to know it. Mrs. Decker, one of the busiest women in America, relates the following experience with a census taker. After taking her name, residence, etc., the census man asked:

"What is your occupation?"

"I am a housekeeper," replied Mrs. Decker.

"That ain't no occupation," said the census taker.

"Well, I collect my rents, pay my bills, am both father and mother to my child, and take care of my home," said Mrs. Decker.

"Have you an office down town?" asked the man.

"No, I do all my work here at home," replied Mrs. Decker.

"Well, that don't count," asserted the man.

"But I am president of the general federation of woman's clubs, which has a membership of 800,000 women, and I am on several national committees," continued Mrs. Decker.

"Well, that's no business," persisted the census man, "and I'll put you down as having no occupation." And that is the way it appears in the census.

ALEXANDER

A chap once owned a store,
And often wished it grander;
He sold his goods to all who came—
His name was Alexander.

He mixed things with a cunning hand;
He was a skillful blender;
And since his sugar was half sand,
They called him Alex Sander.

He had a sweet heart, pretty girl;
Admiringly he scanned her;
And asked if she would change her name
A ring did Alex hand her.

"Oh, yes," she said, and sweetly smiled,
"If I may be commander."
And thus they former a partnership;
The firm was Alex and her.

WHAT HUMORISTS SAY

"Walter, this steak is so tough that I can hardly cut it with this knife." "Yes, sah; just a minute, sah. I'll get you a sharper knife."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

"Did you attend Mrs. Skimmerhorn's miscellaneous shower the other night?" "Yes," "How was it?" "Complete success. It rained cats and dogs the whole evening."—Chicago Tribune.

"I should think young Roxleigh would die of sheer ennui." "What's the matter with him?" "Why he's dead tired of doing nothing, and he's too blamed lazy to do anything."—Cleveland Leader.

"Dear, O! dear," sighed Mr. Sallowday, "I wish I knew some good way to acquire an appetite." "Nonsense," exclaimed his wife, "what do you want with an appetite? It would only give you more dispepsia."—Philadelphia Press.

"I never knew what to do with my feet when I am in a parlor," remarked the bashful young man, as the conversation lagged. "Did it ever occur to you," rejoined the matter-of-fact maid, "that you might steer them toward home?"—Chicago Dealy News.

"Your speech sounds fine," said the attentive listener, "but do you know, I can't remember half a dozen words of it." "That's good," answered Senator Sorghum, "the art of speechmaking consists in pleasing the ear without furnishing any data for subsequent contradction."—Washington Star.

THE OLD WOMAN'S FAULT

"What got you into the penitentiary?" said the Chicago jail visitor to the convict.

"I married a new woman," answered the convict.

"And she was so advanced in her ways that she drove you to the pen, did she?"

"No, the old woman found it out, and had me up for bigamy. It was the old woman, not the new one, that got me here."

ONLY HIS HANDS

He had never been at sea before, and he suffered the usual consequences. "Can't you keep anything on your stomach?" asked the doctor.

"Nothing but my hands, doctor, nothing but my hands, and I keep them on the outside, or they'd go up, too."

THE LAST THING

The fastidious Colonel to an old farmer cutting weeds in the fence corner: "I hear poor Harvey has committed suicide. It was the last thing I expected him to do." Old Farmer: "Well, it was. He's never done nothin' since."

THEY GOT TOGETHER

"Father, you were born in California, you say?"

"Yes, my son, I was born in California."

"And mother was born in New York?"

"Yes, in New York."

"And I was born in Indiana?"

"Yes; but why do you ask?"

"Well, father, don't it beat the Dickens how we all three got together?"

POLITE FORGIVENESS

A little girl who had been naughty was told by her mother to go in the next room and kneel and ask God to forgive her, and not to come out until He did so. Presently she appeared, her face wreathed in smiles, at which her mother asked her if she had done as she told her. The little one replied: "Yes, I told him' and he said, 'Don't mention it, Miss Jones.' "—Judge's Library.

FLOWER IN THE CRANNIED WALL

I pluck you out of the crannies:—
Hold you here, root and all in my hand,
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all and all,
I should know what God and man is.

TENNYSON.

LIFE AND DEATH

So he died for his faith. That is fine—
More than most of us do.
But say, can you add to that line
That he lived for it, too?
In his death he bore witness at last
As a martyr to truth.
Did his life do the same in the past
From the days of his youth?
It is easy to die. Men have died
For a wish or whim—
From bravado or passion or pride,
Was it harder for him?
But to live—every day to live out
All the truth that he dreamt,
While his friends met his conduct with doubt
And the world with contempt.
Was it thus that he plodded ahead,
Never turning aside?
Then we'll talk of the life that he lived.
Never mind how he died.

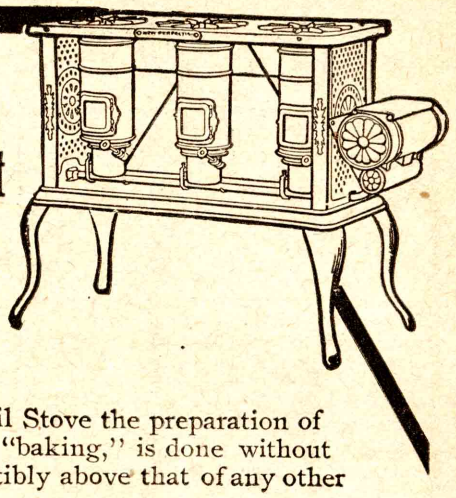
—ERNEST CROSBY, in "The Business Philosopher.

POST CARDS FREE

Big Package Sent to All of Our Readers Who Write at once.

To any reader of this paper who writes immediately and encloses 2 stamps we will mail a set of three of the most beautiful post cards you ever saw; ten cards, all different, in artistic and exquisite colors, beautifully embossed, etc., and send you our big farm paper 3 months, 10 cts.; 3 full sets, 30 cards all different, and one year's subscription, 25 cents. Address Valley Farmer Postcard Dept., 530 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

Plan for Summer Comfort



Don't add the heat of a kitchen fire to the sufficient discomfort of hot weather.

Use a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove and cook in comfort.

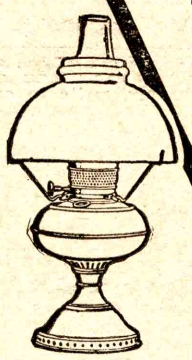
With a "New Perfection" Oil Stove the preparation of daily meals, or the big weekly "baking," is done without raising the temperature perceptibly above that of any other room in the house.

If you once have experience with the

NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

you will be amazed at the restful way in which it enables you to do work that has heretofore overheated the kitchen and yourself.

The "New Perfection" Stove is ideal for summer use. Made in three sizes and all warranted. If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency.



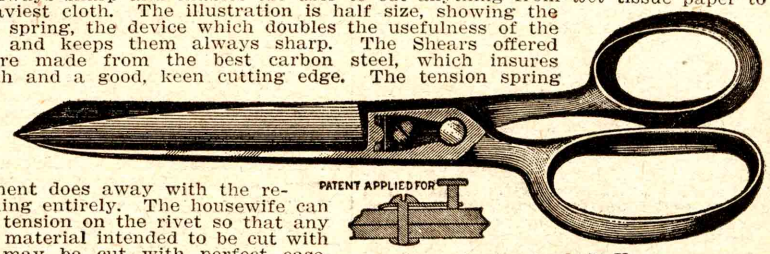
The **Rayo Lamp** gives perfect combustion whether high or low— is therefore free from disagreeable odor and cannot smoke. Safe, convenient, ornamental—the ideal light. If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

Ever-Sharp Shears Free

Dear to the heart of every woman—a pair of finest steel shears that are always sharp. You can get a pair free.

A first-class 8-inch pair of Shears, equipped with simple attachment that keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from *wet* tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The illustration is half size, showing the tension spring, the device which doubles the usefulness of the Shears and keeps them always sharp. The Shears offered here are made from the best carbon steel, which insures strength and a good, keen cutting edge. The tension spring



attachment does away with the resharpening entirely. The housewife can set the tension on the rivet so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears may be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand. The tension spring takes up all the wear on the rivet, making the Shears practically indestructible, with no wear-out to them. A simple turn of the little thumb-screw tightens up the blades as closely as may be desired. Any woman who has had the exasperating experience of trying to use a dull pair of shears can readily appreciate the value of the new invention, *which keeps this pair of shears always sharp* and in perfect cutting condition. No matter how many pairs of shears or scissors you may have around the house, you need this pair with the tension spring, and when you get and use it once, you will use it in preference to any other you may have. These shears are 8 inches in length, perfectly finished and heavily nickel plated.

Guaranteed 5 Years

We guarantee the quality of the material and workmanship in this pair of shears to be first-class; that the tension spring device doubles the usefulness of the shears and does away with the need of resharpening, and, furthermore, the manufacturer's certificate accompanies every pair, agreeing that "if this pair of shears breaks or in any way becomes defective within five years from date of purchase, it will be replaced with a new pair without cost."

Our Offer One pair of Ever-sharp Shears will be given to each person who sends 50 cents for a new yearly subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Harrow While You Plow

Make one job out of the two, and get your ground in finest condition by harrowing when th[illegible] up.

KRA[illegible] Rotary Harrow Plow Attachment

enables you to do this. [illegible]lar rotary harrow which attaches to any gang or sulky plow. It levels, pulverizes and makes a mulch of the "moist soil" that is not possible after the ground dries and "sets." Draft only slightly heavier—you'll be surprised to see how little. Everybody needs this great time and labor saver. Write for circular No. 40

THE E. M. KRAMER CO., Paxton, Illinois

F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

As its name would indicate, this is a farmers' society. Its organized forms are a National Union, State Unions, County Unions and Local Unions. Also Department, Section and District Unions are provided for controlling and marketing the various crops. Particulars for organizing the various unions will be sent on request.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall consist of farmers. By farmers we mean people who are engaged in the vocation of farming or who own land on which crops are produced. (To be *also* engaged in merchantile business, manufacturing or the professions does not disqualify a farmer, or one who owns land on which crops are produced, from joining the F. S. of E.)

SPECIAL MEMBERS. First, an exception to the rule regarding eligibility for membership may be made by any local union by a majority vote of its members at any regular meeting. It can in this way elect any one of good character, not a farmer, to *special* membership in the local union on payment of the regular fee, but such special members must never be elected or appointed as delegates to conventions of higher unions. The object of this is to always keep the management of the Society in the control of farmers themselves.

Second, wives of members and daughters of the same may be admitted to *special* membership without the payment of any fee, also male children between 14 and 21 years may become *special* members in the same way. These *special* members may retain membership without the payment of any dues, but on reaching his majority the male members can only retain membership by paying the regular fee.

MEMBERSHIP FEE. The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00. This is divided as follows: The local union retains 25 cents. The balance is sent to headquarters and 50 cents is paid for the official paper one year to the member; $1.00 goes into the organization fund and 25 cents, or as much of it as is necessary, will go to pay the general expenses.

ANNUAL DUES. Each member must pay Annual Dues of $1.20. This is payable when a year has elapsed after first joining, and annually thereafter. It is apportioned as follows: The local union may retain 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. This will be used, 50 cents for the official paper and 35 cents, or as much as necessary of it, to meeting general expenses and extending the Society.

AFFILIATION. Local, county and State unions, now organized, of societies under any other name will be chartered by the Farmers Society of Equity on resolutions passed by a majority of members or delegates. Unions thus affiliating will be chartered free on remittance of the dues as above. Provisions will be made for the support of State and county unions so affiliating and their activities defined. Supplies and a seal of the F. S. of E. will be furnished free on report of annual dues.

REMARKS. Ten (10) or more eligible people may organize a local union by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and reporting it to headquarters. Blanks will be furnished on request. Members will receive the official paper (UP-TO-DATE FARMING) one year from the time the report of their membership is received, or one year from the time their annual dues were payable. They are advised to watch the date on their subscription label and if there is any delay in receiving paper, or changing date in the case of paying dues, please report to headquarters. Promptness in reporting will be required from all secretaries and organizers. ¶ *Write Plainly.* If you cannot, then print names and addresses or get some person to write who can write plainly. We must *guard against errors* if every person is to be satisfactorily served and our Society is to quickly accomplish its great and good objects.

OBJECTS. The FIRST and chief object of the Farmers Society of Equity is *to obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.*

The SECOND great object is *to have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principle market cities and in all localities where surplus crops are raised, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for profitable prices, instead of being dumped to pass into the hands of middlemen and trusts.*

OTHER OBJECTS. The F. S. of E. also has many other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first. Also all farmers may as well understand that the *first* object depends largely upon the accomplishment of the *second*, because crops must be controlled before equitable, and always profitable prices can be secured. To control the crops, the facilities to control—store—must be provided. Therefore it is important that *a granary be provided on every farm that produces a surplus of grain and an elevator or warehouse be built at every shipping point.*

OFFICERS

President—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.
Vice President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Secretary—I. C. Rous, Indianapolis.

Send all reports, and address all communications to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also send for report blanks, etc.

ADDRESSING. Always address communications and make all remittances payable to the *Farmers' Society of Equity* and not to individuals.

If your business is with the Society, always make money orders or drafts *"to the order of Farmers' Society of Equity,"* and not to any individual. If with the publisher of this paper, make them *"to the order of Up-to-Date Farming"* and not to any individual.

Members' buttons for F. S. of E. cost secretaries and organizers 1 cent each. A supply should always be kept on hand for delivery to new members. The same way with members' cards and fee and dues stamps, which will be sent on request without advance payment.

SOME ORGANIZERS OF F. S. OF E.

If you want an organizer, write to one of the following, who may be the most convenient to your place:

Barryton, Mich., Feb. 19, 1908.

Mr. Everitt.

Dear Sir—I see that you want more organizers now. Send me your terms, please, for I have been watching to see how the other faction was coming out. I was in hopes that it could be settled with but little trouble, but I am glad to see that you have stood for the right. I am glad that our State stands on the old plan and that Up-to-Date is our official paper. I believe that when the storm is over that we will have fairer weather than we had before and the society will grow faster.

A. K. FINEHOUT,
Former State Organizer of A. S. of E.

Mr. H. F. Shipley, Hampden, N. D., will be pleased to arrange to assist at meetings or rallies. Write to him at address given for terms, dates, etc.

ARKANSAS

Levi Gatlin, Brookland.

DELAWARE

John M. Peckham, Harrington, Kent Co.

ILLINOIS

Delmar Lee, Patoka, Marion Co.
W. F. Hall, Raleigh, Saline Co.

INDIANA

B. F. Boultinghouse, Pueblo, Spencer Co.

IOWA

R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Van Buren Co.

KANSAS

F. C. Kessler, Newton, Kan.

KENTUCKY

N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Webster Co.
Robert Duddles, Spurlington, Taylor Co.
S. A. Hale, Earlington, Hopkins Co.
J. W. Lochner, Franklin, Simpson Co.
W. R. Scott, Long, Warren Co.
D. M. Stamper, Myers, Nicholas Co.

MINNESOTA

C. A. Patterson, Minneapolis, 1111 7th Street, South.
John Portner, Jr., New Ulm, Nicollet Co.

MISSOURI

Oscar Tubbs, Fuersville, Osage Co.

NORTH DAKOTA

H. F. Shipley, Hampden, Ramsey Co.
N. C. Jenson, Wyndmere, N. D.

OHIO

J. D. Fish, Monroeville, Huron Co.
L. D. Dayton, Painesville, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA

H. G. Peters, Mendon, Alfalfa Co.

TENNESSEE

H. N. Hinsom, Pope, Perry Co.

WISCONSIN

Owen Patenaude, Shell Lake, Washburn Co.
J. C. Fremont, La Crosse, La Crosse Co.

Watch the visible.

Cash and speculative prices of wheat are going down.

Is another "bargain sale" being prepared for farmers?

What would you think of a merchant beginning his seasons business with a "bargain sale" on his new goods?

The Farmers' Pools will defeat the speculators pools every time, because the former have the stuff first.

The new wheat crop looks like 75 cents to the speculators, but like ONE DOLLAR to the man who grew it. Are we not correct?

The Fourth comes on Saturday this year. A splendid time for a great rally for profitable prices for the 1908 crops. How many will get up a club on that day for UP-TO-DATE and the Farmers' Pools? Remember you keep half. One hundred subscribers will make you $25.00 on our limited specitl offer.

Report meetings and rallies and celebrations to us and we will advertise them free. UP-TO-DATE circulates everywhere.

Hon. H. B. Sherman is now at his home in Greensburg, Ind., and he asked us to announce that he will be glad to speak during the next three months wherever a good crowd can be secured to hear the doctrine of Equity. Write him direct for terms.

When we advocate home trade it must be understood that such trade must be on a basis of fairness and equity. The merchant who exacts unfairly high prices is not entitled to patronage and will in time see the error of his way. "Equity in all the business relations of life" should be the motto of merchants as we want it to be the motto of farmers.

The tobacco crop in the Burley district in Kentucky has been nearly cut out for this year and the pooled crops are selling at farmers prices. The normal acreage is about 135,000 acres and the yield about 135,000,000 pounds. This year the estimate for the district is 5,000 acres with an estimated yield of 5,000,000 pounds. This is an example of what a farmers pool will do, but in no other crop do we expect it will be necessary to reduce acreage or cut the crop out. But the beauty of it is, farmers can do this when they get together, if it is necessary to get profitable prices.

Here is the point: Farmers better sell one crop at a profitable prices and make money than to raise two crops, sell at a loss and make millionaires of the handlers.

Don't quibble over details. Look to the big esentials and the big results. If a million farmers get together and decide to do a certain thing nothing can prevent them. And such will be the power of the Farmers' Pools in control of the crops.

"The price of corn, and oats, and wheat are good and we don't need a Farmers' Pool", so said one of our correspondents who does not remember back farther than last week, who don't look beyond today and can not see farther than the line fence dividing his farm from his neighbors'. "In time of peace prepare for war," is a good motto, and when prices are good is the very best time to act to keep them good. Procrastinate now and until the visible suply of wheat reaches 50,000,000 bushels and farmers will have a terribly heavy club over their heads during the crop year.

Every member of the Farmers' Pool strengthens every other member and don't forget that the individual, even the new member, imediately becomes as strong as the whole multitude as a solid body. Remember the story of breaking the sticks singly.

Our big Equity press and our wonderful Auto Mailers can print and send a million copies of UP-TO-DATE every issue as easily as they can do a fraction of the number, and just think what it will mean to multiply the farmers' power for controlled marketing.

The time will come when the dumper will be a despised person in every neighborhood and deservedly so..

We want the farmers, stockmen fruit men to know their power. They do a business running into the many hundreds of millions each year and are 8,000,000 individuals strong. yet they have allowed a few hundred people to dictate their prices, consequently fix their wages and profits. They can quickly know their power through the Farmers' Pools.

Remember the 1908 National Convention, October 19th, 1908.

INSURANCE IN MONTANA

PUBLISNER UP-TO-DATE FARMING,

Please announce that the F. S. of E. of this county has organized an insurance association. As we are incorporated under the Montana laws we can not insure any but members of the society. This will naturally build up the society to get advantage of the insurance feature. Mr. B. F. Gordon of Strawn and myself have been appointed agents for the insurance association. We are now sendi g out representatives to solicit property to insure and build up the Farmers Society of Equity.

Fraternally yours,
C. A. DRINKARD, Co. Sec.
Garnell, Mont.

(This move by Fergus County, Montana, is both permissable activity within the scope of the plan and commendable as an independent act. Insurance is one of the original objects of the society and this object has only been held in abeyance awaiting the development of the society in membership. Where it is now properly undertaken, as seems to be the case in this county in Montana, it will serve a two-fold purpose—to increase the membership of the society and secure insurance at a moderate cost.—Ed.)

MICHIGAN LADIES SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Officers—President, Mrs. James Howey, E. Jordon; vice-president, Mrs. C. A. Masten, Sherwood; secretary, Miss Julia Ball, Hamburg; treasurer, Mrs. Matthew Hamilton, Williamsburg.

The Michigan Ladies Society of Equity has been called upon to part with one of its members. For the first time since our organization death has entered our ranks and has taken away one of our bright young members, Miss Olive Button, whose death came like a flash of lightning from a clear sky—and she was gone.

We will miss her many times. No more will we hear her voice in recitation or song, where she was ever ready to help. In the bright springtime of youth, our Olive has closed her eyes on the beautiful springtime when the earth is fragrant with flowers and bright with sunshine. To us it seems as mystery, but let us try to be resigned to God's will and say, "Thy will be done, Oh, Lord, not mine."

Oh, fair and cloudless seemed the sky,
A bright and happy day.
When with a blast, pale death went past,
And bore a soul away.
E'en as a thief he came and went
In search of priceless flowers;
He saw a gem—he broke the stem
And flew to heavenly bowers.

(These lines were writen in behalf of the State Union M. L. S. of E., by their president, who was a warm friend of the deceased.)

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION: *In your last Up-to-Date Farming we read of the Farmers' Wheat Pool. It looks good to us for the wheat growers. But what are we potato growers in Michigan and other States to do? The potato kings, big and little, just take the first run of potatoes from the dumper at their own prices and then they make faces at us who hold for a fair price and make us hold until they have supplied the demand for several months. This will continue until there are not many dumpers.—*

ANSWER: The above question is a sample of many that have reached us from po-

tato producing sections. In due time a potato pool will be organized also if necessity arises. The necessity will be determined by the crop prospects. If a dry season to make a short crop, prices may be high enough without a pool. In the meantime join the pool and get others to join so as to be ready for immediate action when necessary. Every subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING is in the pools for all the crops he raises without any extra charges.

Q. I have 75 acres of good land in a good agricultural section of Indiana. I am not strong enough to farm the land and I have been figuring how I can get enough income out of it to keep me comfortably, but find it a difficult, if not an unsolvable, problem. Land rents here for cash at $3.00 to $6.00 an acre. At $4.50 an acre, it would give me in income of $337.50 a year or less than $1.00 a day to live on, while the chances are the land would be running down in fertility until it would finally not rent for so much. What shall I do? Please don't print my name. ———, *Madison, Co., Ind.*

A. Your problem is a difficult one and betrays a condition that should not exist. Under the system that allows other people than the producers to fix prices on farm produce you cannot make definite calculations on the income from the land, either as a sharer in the crops or on the basis of cash rental. It appears to me that you must choose between the two plans—share of crops or cash rent and take what you can get even through it may not fully support you. Or, an alternative will be to sell the land, when you will again be confronted with the problem of investing the money safely, also the income, as interest will fall short of supporting you. When the Society of Equity is established as originally planned, your problem, and thousands of other farmers' in the same position, will be solved.

WITH UP-TO-DATE'S PUBLISHER

There is probably no publisher who gets so few requests to "stop the paper because I take so many I cannot read them all" as we do. The reason is that there is no other paper to fill the place UP-TO-DATE does. Hnce no matter how many papers are taken this one is indispensible.

It's a little strange that some advertisers in farm papers discontinue their advertising during the summer and fall months—the farmers' busy seasons. During this time farmers sell much of their crops, have money and buy most of their machinery, seeds, fertilizers, fencing, etc., etc. We account for it by the general belief that farmers read less and write less in the summer. But this should not justify a suspension of advertising. On the contrary the announcements should be larger and more persistent. Since farmers write less in the busy season it follows that they will buy more from their home dealer and are more apt to buy the particular article they saw advertised in their last farm paper, than the one that was advertised there last winter. This view of the case is worth the consideration of the manufacturers who sell through the retailers.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the farmers true paper. It helps its readers in a positive way, a way that can be appreciated and measured. Help the paper so it can help you more.

There never was a farm paper before of which its subscribers so unanimously declare "it is worth more than all other farm papers combined". There must be a reason for this and the reason is in the fact that profitable selling of the produce of the farms is more important than production, in all that makes up *successful* farming.

Watch your wrapper and when you see that your time is nearly up send in a renewal without waiting for the request. *When sending your renewal try to send a club of four or more for* $1.00. This is a special offer we are making for a short time.

The Farmers' Pools mean the farmers quick freedom from the gambling boards of trade in pricing farm products. Join them and help to build them up. See full explanation in this number.

Mar. '08 **If this date, or an earlier date is on your wrapper you will not receive another copy of Up-to-Date Farming after JUNE unless you renew now. Renewal rate 50 cents to any subscriber or 4 for $1.00 for a short time.**

CONGRATULATORY

MR. S. F. EVERITT, Adv. Mgr.:

My Dear Sir: I have read with much interest the story of your father's triumph over his enemies, as I folowed the case pretty closely. I am immensely pleased with the outcome.

Along the same lines, I am sure you will be glad to learn that Mr. Lewis was this morning acquitted of the charges of fraud in connection with the organization of the Peoples United States Bank. The victory was an overwhelming one. Federal Judge Riner instructed the jury to acquit—in other words, he took the matter out of their hands, which made the victory all the more sweeping.

CARL J. MCCARTHY,
Adv. Mgr. Lewis Pub. Co.,
St. Louis, Mo.

MR. EVERITT:

We had a great rejoicing in our family when we read the result of the Chicago trial. I said all along that you would triumph over your enemies because right will prevail. Christ was crucified, but he rose again and the victory was His. Fear not, I believe you will win completely. Three cheers for UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I wish it a long, prosperous career—B. F. Hill, Kirkmanville, Ky.

FRIEND EVERITT:

I congratulate you on the result of the Chicago trial. This ought to make three less to print and tell lies and deceive us farmers. Yours for Equity,—W. O. Reiter, Sec., Plainview, Minn.

MR. EVERITT:

I was very glad to note your victory over the triumvirate and I congratulate you most heartily. With the press enjoying greater liberty and license for stretching the truth and publishing falsehood than ever before, a conviction for libel is full vindication. Yours truly,—W. A. Harding, Winnebago, Minn.

Hearty congratulations, friend Everitt. My only regret is in not seeing the name of the Honorable (?)——— among those to get a life sentence or hang. Yours truly,—H. B. S., St. Louis, Mo.

MR. J. A. EVERITT:

We have just heard of the veridct "Guilty" in the Equity Farm Journal case and hasten to extend our congratulations and best wishes. Yours very truly,—H. H. Chares, White's Class Advertising Co., Chicago, Ill.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

I am a poor letter writer, but when I saw that Mr. Everitt had brought those sharks to terms for their slanderous and nefarious publications, I could not help but write a few line to let him know how some of the Wisconsin farmers appreciate the good work he has done for them. I know that some of our members have been badly deceived and led, as it were, around by the nose. I want the next convention held in October and not in December after the dumpers have dumped.—M. A. Rustad, Amherst Jc., Wisconsin.

MR. J. A. EVERITT:

I congratulate you on the victory at Chicago. My heart leaped with joy as I read the account of it. I have told the people that the other party were a set of rascals and were trying to ruin you and the society. Now I can back up my statements with proof. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the only paper for members to tie to and its editor is truly desrving of farmers confidence. He is the first, and really the only man that has shown farmers the cause of their troubles and furnished a remedy. Now Mr. Everitt, I want to say once more, "I am feeling Oh, so glod, that you have been so grandly vindicated and you stand a living monument to truth and Equity.—Frank Moore, Hayes, Kan.

MR. EVERITT:

Congratulations! You are completely vindicated. You have broken the devil's snout short off. I hope you will do the same to the others. Yours truly,—T. L. Mitchell, McDonald, Tenn.

DEAR EDITOR:

I thank you with all my heart for working out the plan to bless all the farmers of the country. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has opened the eyes of not only the farmers but of the world at large. I believe you are editing the soundest and most valuable paper in the United States for farmers and it is the duty of farmers to subscribe for it in preference to all others.—S. B. Keesee, Riceville, Va.

DEAR EDITOR:

I am happy to say that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the most valuable paper for farmers ever printed in this country. It has been worth more to me than I can tell. I tell all farmers I talk to "UP-TO-DATE is our friend and to fall in line with us and march shoulder to shoulder to victory." I have taken your paper for five years and will take it always.—N .H. Herbison, Nelson, Okla.

DEAR EDITOR:

You are a father to the farmers. I have not read UP-TO-DATE FARMING very long but in that time I have found it to be the best paper published in the interest of American agriculture. You have promoted a great and good idea for farmers to follow and it will give them their industrial freedom and independence.—Joel Schoonmaker, Meshoppen, Pa.

DEAR EDITOR:

I consider UP-TO-DATE FARMING the Moses of the Twentieth century inspired to liberate God's children from a bondage more galling than was that of the children of Israel who were compelled to "make bricks without straw. Farmers have been at the mercy of heartless exploiters who have their grip firmly on their throats and the farmers position has come to be insufferable. This paper is the only one that has pointed the way to a remedy. It has already been such a benefit that it cannot be estimated.—F. M. Crawford, Falmouth, Kansas.

DEAR EDITOR:

I am unable to express my appreciation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I have read its articles for many years and not one thought has been expressed but has had a hearty echo in my heart. May God Bless you for the good you have done and give you many more years to continue your noble work.—R. J. Martin, Lockport, Ky.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 5 Cents a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues will not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say; "I saw it advertised in Up-to-Date Farming."

Agents Wanted

Agents Automatic Curry Comb, postpaid 40c. Over $5.00 daily or sample returnable. Particulars free. Clean Comb Co. [B] Racine. Wis.

$90 A MONTH for men to put out Merchandise and Groc'y Catalogs. M.O. House. **Blew Bros., Chicago**

Dogs and Pet Stock

For sale, Collie pups and a few dogs, broken on cattle; also trained ferrets. Write for prices. H. R. Miller, Lowell, Ohio.

Farm Lands

Farm Catalog free. Fidelity Reality Syndicate, Baltimore, Md.

Farms for sale to Catholics on easy terms; half-mile from church, two miles from railroad. Write T. A. McKittrick, owner, McCracken, Kansas.

Farms fairly improved, well laying, ten to twenty dollars per acre; timbered lands, choice for range, corn, clover, fruit, from four dollars up per acre. Our productive soils, excellent markets, good water, mild climate, healthy location, no negro population. attract wide-awake buyers. Investigate now. For price lists and booklet, write A. M. Knobel, Doniphan, Missouri.

Now Is the time to make a fortune in the new coal mining town. You can own your own home at a cost of $5.00 per month. Send 10c for paper 10 weeks. Address Blocker News, Blocker, Oklahoma.

Sacramento Valley, California, is the greatest agricultural valley in America. It it is the "Land of Opportunity" for the farmer. A family may be independent on twenty acres. Write Sacramento Valley Development Association, Sacramento, California. We have nothing to sell.

Snaps in land in Central Minnesota. Send for list. A. MURRAY, Wadena, Minnesota.

Gates and Fencing

Plans for building the best movable fence. Can set one rod in one minute. Cheap. Easily made. Write Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Up-to-Date Movable Fence. Make it at home, for pens, yards, lanes, etc. Cheap. Can set one rod in one minute. Write Mad River Fence Company, West Liberty, Ohio.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Free Price List. Shorthorns, Southdowns, fox hounds, setters, pointers. I buy and sell foxes. J. D. Stodghill, Shelbyville, Ky.

Registered Poland Chinas, choice breeding, fine individuals, large variety to select from. Satisfaction or no sale. Write me your wants. S. H. Taylor, Mottville. Mich.

Wanted Dairy cattle for choice corn farms. L. G. VINCENT. Odell, Illinois.

Machinery

Why not buy a gasoline engine to do your hard work? It is the cheapest help you can hire. An air-cooled engine is the best and cheapest. Built in four sizes, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10 H. P. Write for prices The Air-Cooled Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 Baltic Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Supplies

Baby Chicks $5,000 World's best Rhode Island Red baby chicks 15c each, $15 per 100. We own Chicago King, the most valuable male in the world. Eggs, breeders, exhibition birds. 10,000 Barred Rock, Brown Leghorn and Black Minorca chicks 10c each, $10 per 100. Buff Orpingtons 25c. Chicks safely delivered 1500 miles. Some great big bargains now in higher priced eggs, chicks, breeders. EDWIN R. CCRNISH, Edwardsburg, Michigan.

Burket's White Rocks will please you. Bred white, bred right, bred to lay. Eggs $1.00 per 15. White Rock Poultry Yards, Box X, Findlay, Ohio.

Eggs 75c per 13, $1.50 per 30, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Catalog free. Link Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

Eggs Partridge and White Wyandottes. Partridge and White Cochins, White Rocks, Light Brahmas, 75c per 13. J. J. Myers, Dakota, Ill.

For Sale cheap—Rhode Island Reds; stock and eggs from our 248 egg strain; bred from prize stock and trap nest layers. We have some of the finest stock in New York State. Send stamp for circular. Boss Bros., Sherburne. N. Y.

Introductory prices on eggs and breeding stock, either comb Rhode Island Reds. Sure method of selecting the laying and best layers, 50 cents. Money back if not convinced. Virginia Poultry Farm, McGaheysville, Va.

Morning Glory Farm. The home of pure bred Rhode Island Reds. Stock and eggs for sale. Morning Glory Farm, R. 2, Sellersburg, Ind.

Zenoleum Lice Powder.—Especially for poultry, but kills lice on all livestock; a full pound package at all dealers, 25 cents; postpaid. 35 cents. Zenner Disinfectant Company, 17 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.

64 Varieties Poultry, pigeons, hares. 20 eggs $1.00. Catalog and show record free. H. D. Roth, Box 14, Franconia, Pa.

The Highest standard of perfection in Golden Laced Wyandottes; eggs, guaranteed, $1.50 per sitting of 15. Warren K. Clouser, New Bloomfield, Pa.

12,000 eggs for sale—daily—52 varieties, "the best in the world." Get our prices on your egg orders. White Rock Yards, Box 3. Findlay, Ohio.

White Guineas. — Eggs, 15 for 75c. MRS. J. M. SITLER, Leetonia, Ohio.

Schools and Colleges

Wanted Two out of town ladies to attend business college. Have two excellent propositions open where all expenses can be defrayed. Address Lain Business College, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Cutnomore No more worrying over the grub worm if you use CUTNOMORE. Sample package, 10c, silver. Testimonials. J. B. Stocker Co., Mahwah, N. J.

Dahlias 25 for $1.00, postpaid. Gladiolus, $1.00 for 100. Send for catalog. J. L. Moore, Northboro, Mass.

Tobacco For Sale

For Sale 20,000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin. R. R, 5 Franklin, Ky.

Miscellaneous

Alfalfa Men! Are you annoyed with those destructive gophers? For $1.00 we will help you clear them out. An old reliable company. Gopher Exterminating Co., Box 34, Cedar, Kans.

Cure Your eyes at home with slight expense no matter what the trouble, with our matchless mild EYERINE treatment, which has cured thousands of failing sight and weak watery eyes. Cures inflamation and granulation quickly, without pain or inconvenience. We will send you one full size bottle of EYERINE with dropper for 50c, or three bottles prepaid for $1.00. Send for testimonials and free puzzle cards. The Stover Remedy Co., 1251-1253 Oakdale Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Post Cards 35 art and bathing girl colored views. 10c. H. Card Co., Box 47, Olneyville, R.I.

32 good post cards and an extra money making proposition 10c. A. B. Morgan, Dept. 13, 3824 Vernon Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM?

An advertisement in the Business Exchange will carry your message into 200,000 farm homes. Thousands want to buy a farm. The cost is moderate—only 5c a word each insertion. Try it.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis

It is easy to send an advertisement for the Business Exchange. Figure cost at 5c a word. This is only what some farm papers with half the circulation charge for classified advertising. Send order below. If desired send us description and we will prepare announcement. DO IT TODAY.

ORDER FOR BUSINESS EXCHANGE

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis.*

Please insert my advertisement.....times, beginning with the next number. I enclose $....., being at the rate of 5c a word each insertion.

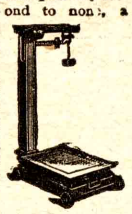
Write advertisement or description below. Sign name and address on margin.

.....

.....

.....

The Name of JONES on a scale guarantees **quality** second to none, a **fair price,** and just treatment from me. I am the man who first **dared** to fight the **scale trust.** I was the **first** to sell my scales **on trial** to the farmer, and **I am today selling** (as I have for 43 years) a **first class** scale at a lower price than you can buy the poorest.

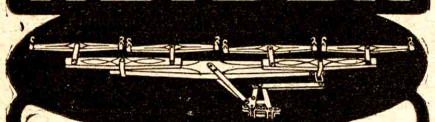


I don't ask a **penny** unless my scale proves to be **exactly as represented. Because** of these things, give me a chance to sell you.

I make the **best** of all kinds. You can have my "Reasons Why You Should Own a Scale," by writing

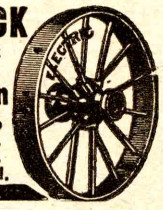
"JONES, HE PAYS THE FREIGHT"
Box 884 Binghamton, N. Y.

HEIDER



2, 3, 4 and 5-Horse Eveners
For SULKY, GANG and DISC PLOWS
Ask Your Dealer for "Heider" Eveners, or Write Us
HEIDER MFG. CO.,
Mfrs. of all kinds of Eveners, Ladders, Etc.
Dept. 23. CARROLL, IOWA.

SAVE YOUR BACK
Save time, horses, work and money by using an
Electric Handy Wagon
Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free.
Electric Wheel Co. Box 170, Quincy, Ill.



ECZEMA

Itch and Skin Disease
Treatment Worth $1.00
FREE
To Try We have the greatest Eczema and Skin Disease treatment in the world and want to prove it to you. Send your name and address, we will send a complete treatment by return mail. Use it according to directions and if it benefits, send us $1.00. Thousands have already been cured. It heals the unsightly sores, stops the itching and removes every trace of the trouble. No matter what you have already tried, or how many years you have suffered, grasp this opportunity. Write today; if any of your neighbors and friends are afflicted, tell them to write. Address
Grace Medical Co.,
Phillips Blk., Des Moines, Iowa

223

ONE OF THE BEST AGENT'S ARTICLES ON EARTH!
Price Reduced to Agents

Best because they please your customers and are needed on every set of work harness. Big demand—quick sale. Do away with strap hame fasteners. They are out of date, troublesome in summer and an abomination in winter, when you wear gloves. No bother if you use our patent fasteners. "Fastened in a twinkle." One pair will outwear the harness and can be removed to new ones. Adjustable to dif-

ferent sizes. If you once use FERRY'S HANDY HAME FASTENERS, you will never try to get along without them. Mr. H. A. Carter, Franklin, Ky., writes: *"I bought a Handy Hame Fastener four years ago and have used it ever since. It is the thing."*

200% to Agents Sample mailed for 25c. Dozen $2.25 by express not prepaid. Money refunded promptly if not entirely satisfactory. Write for new agents' prices. One agent sells 24 dozen a week easily. You can do better. Order a sample.

Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis.

25c FERRY'S HANDY HAME FASTENERS 25c

THE FARMERS' POOLS

(Concluded from page 2.)

ers have learned the lesson and the duty of each of these is to spread the knowledge—increase the circulation of this paper—strengthen the Farmers' Wheat Pool.

All other crops will receive attention as the season progresses and as necessity arises. The visible supply of corn on May 30 was only 6,529,000 bushels with present price at 70 cents or above; of oats, 10,972,000 bushels and present price 52 cents.

The government crop report issued on June 8th gave the estimated spring wheat crop sown at 17,710,000 acres, which is 631,000 acres more than last year; condition of winter wheat June 1, 86 per cent against 77.4 per cent a year ago. The report was considered bearish by the speculators and we quote from a daily paper market report: "Market construes statistics as Bearish and Bottom falls out of prices near close." Although the report was not made public until fifteen minutes before the close, the price dropped about 2 cents on wheat. Corn also lost about 1c and oats 1 3-4 cents on the same day.

A FLORAL SCRAP

"Did you ever hear of all the trouble in the flower circus?"

"No; what was it?"

"Well, to begin with, the tiger-lilies boasted of the superiority of their tricks over the dandy-lions, and these cat-tales were brought to the elephant's ears, and it was very natural that the dogwood tell them where the cow-slips would repeat them. That Foxglove was on hand, although cock's comb gossip was ahead. Then everybody was inclined to linger to admire the parrot's-feather, till they heard the cro-cuss like a trooper, and all hands got a fatherly lecture from the poppy-flower."—Washington Herald.

Mrs. Stubbubs—"Oh, John, I'm so sorry the new cook has spoilt your coffee, but she is so young and inexperienced. So you must be satisfied with a kiss instead this evening, dear."

John—"Right, O! Call her in."—Pick-Me-Up.

They had evidently been quarreling before entering the Sutter street car at the ferry, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

"I would thank you, Mr. Johnson, not to sit by me!" she said, icily.

"Oh, Lucy, I'll never go with her again—never, never, dearie!"

Gradually the harsh tones melted to soft, endearing phrases. The car had become very crowded. It stopped at Van Ness.

The conductor, wedged among passengers midway of the aisles, could not see the rear steps. With his hand on the bell he suddenly yelled:

"How is it back there now?"

"It's all right, we've made up again," impulsively responded the young man.

"Oh, Willard, he didn't mean us!"

The New Dress Goods

Have you seen the new dress fabrics that are enjoying such vogue just now? They are fine dress ginghams made by an entirely new process, and are destined to be in even greater demand as the season advances.

One of their chief features is their attractive sign. Those who have already used them say that they make up beautifully and are among the most desirable of the summer dress goods, regardless of cost. They are the Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Ginghams, made by the Eddystone Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia. This company has put fine dress ginghams within the reach of moderate means.

Another element of economy is their splendid wearing-quality. They are all of fast colors and will stand repeated washing. In fact, washing seems to brighten them, and make them more attractive.

The thrifty woman will be glad to know that most dealers carry these Zephyrette Ginghams in stock already, and others are rapidly securing them to meet the large demand. You will probably have no difficulty in securing them from any dry goods merchant. Even if you do, the manufacturers could undoubtedly tell you where you can secure these goods in your locality.

Against Worms of All Nature in Horses

The best remedy to destroy worms in horses is "Kisulf," most conveniently given in capsules. After administering this remedy the lifeless worms appear in 16 to 20 hours and leave the horse entirely within 24 hours.

On many occasions the departure of from 500 to 600 worms from one horse was observed. The price is $1.00 per box, a small expense for so valuable a treatment; will be mailed to any address with full directions. The remedy is guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act. Manufactured only by Rather Chemical Co., Appleton, Wis. Write for circulars, mentioning UP-TO-DATE.

HE KNEW THE TRIBE

A short time ago the government inspector was visiting the regimental schools at Aldershot, and was questioning a class of small boys on scripture history, when the following conversation took place:

Inspector—"Where did John the Baptist live?"

Small boy—"In the desert."

Inspector—"Quite right. Now, what do we call people who live in the desert?"

Small boy — "Deserters, sir!"—Dundee

Ten Days' Free Trial

allowed on every bicycle we sell. We **Ship on Approval** and trial to anyone in U. S. and *prepay the freight.* If you are not satisfied with bicycle after using it ten days *don't pay a cent.*

Factory Prices *Do not buy* a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our latest **Art Catalogs** of high grade bicycles and sundries and learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*

It Only Costs a cent to write a postal and everything will be sent you **FREE** by return mail. You will get much valuable information. **Do Not Wait;** write it **Now! Tires, Coaster Brakes,** single wheels, parts, repairs and sundries at *half usual prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. P80, Chicago

$60,000 Value Given Away

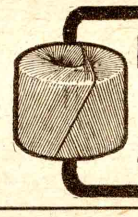
THE RACYCLE has 27% less pressure on its crank hanger, ¼ less strain on chain, it runs and climbs hills easier than other bicycles. Is the largest selling high-grade wheel in the world. Will last a lifetime. We make no cheap RACYCLES but you can get yours **AT FACTORY PRICES** by securing us an agent. Catalog and pamphlet sent FREE. It tells about the RACYCLE and how to get the **$60,000.**

THE RACYCLE MANUFACTORY, MIDDLETOWN, O.

A WATER DOCTOR

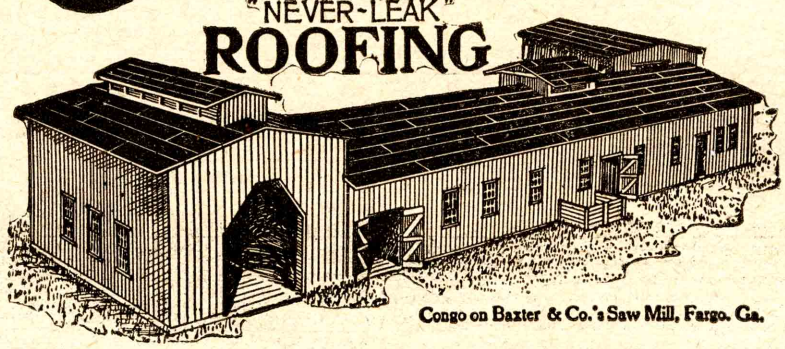
Should be consulted in all cases where a Safe, Sure and Speedy cure is desired. Consultation, analysis of urine and report of your case free. Send 4 cents for Book of Cures and mailing case for urine. Fee for treatment low. Medicines furnished. 20 years experience. References sent on request.

ADDRESS J. F. SHAFER, M.D.
485 PENN AVE., PITTSBURG, PA.



POST'S BINDER TWINE
Farmers wanted as Agents
AUGUST POST
MOULTON, IOWA

CONGO
"NEVER-LEAK"
ROOFING



Congo on Baxter & Co.'s Saw Mill, Fargo, Ga.

CONGO ROOFING is made for all weathers. An unusually severe storm won't hurt it. An extraordinary hot spell won't hurt it. An extra long cold snap won't hurt it. It will stand *any kind of exposure.* It is the *"Never-leak-roof"*—the kind that stays tight after it gets old as well as when it is new.

CONGO ROOFING is a *real protection* to any building. Some roofings are nothing but paper that will take a layer of paint or coating. In that case the paint is your real roof, and when it wears off, the roof is ruined. It is an actual fact that many so-called roofings will dissolve under the action of water if not protected by the paint or coating.

Congo Roofing is a different proposotion. The weather finds no way in which to attack it.

RAIN can't damage it because there is nothing in it that is affected by water in any way. If Congo Roofing were put at the bottom of a pond, the water would never disintegrate it.

AIR can't damage it because there is nothing in it that is volatile—nothing that will evaporate. If Congo Roofing were hung out like a flag for years, so that air could get at both sides of it, it would stay just as pliable and elastic as when new.

CLIMATE can't change it because there is nothing in it that is affected by either heat or cold. The heat on roofs in summer is often terrific, and in winter the snow thaws and freezes there for weeks, but Congo has never shown any effects of such exposure.

IT can't *rot* because there is nothing in it that can decompose. It is because we know the nature of the material we use that we venture to say that Congo Roofing is *practically indestructible.*

PEOPLE who buy Congo Roofing for a building once, don't buy any more in after years—for that building—because it is *there to stay,* although the roof costs but little. They do buy more for their *other* roofs. Everyone who tries Congo is soon a convert, and he becomes more enthusiastic the longer he waits for the roof to wear out.

EVERY foot of Congo Roofing is carefully inspected as it comes off the machine. No imperfect rolls are allowed to leave the factory. Every pound of the material that enters into the composition is *carefully tested* before being used, and strictly held to standard. Should it fail in the slightest way, it is imediately discarded.

Congo Roofing is handsome in appearance, being of a uniform slate-gray color.

CONGO ROOFING is put up in rolls 36 inches wide. Each roll contains 108 square feet, sufficient to cover 100 square feet and allow for a two--inch lap.

The rolls are finished with an attractive wrapper and label, and are capped with a special metal cap to protect the ends of the roofing. A steel rod runs through the center to hold the caps and cement securely in place.

SUFFICIENT Congo cement, nails and tin caps for applying are neatly packed in the center of each roll, so that you pay nothing for extras.

CONGO ROOFING is easy to apply. Skilled labor is not necessary. You don't have to hire an expert to help. If you can drive a nail you can do all the work that is necessary.

FREE SAMPLE

Don't buy roofing until you examine a sample of Congo; and remember, Congo samples are not special pieces prepared for the purpose, but are cut from our regular stock.

We mention this because Congo is so attractive looking, so tough and pliable, that people sometimes think the samples must be especially prepared.

UNITED ROOFING & M'F'G. CO.,
Successors to Buchanan Foster Co.
584 West End Trust Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa.
Chicago San Francisco.

I WANT TO TALK PERSONALLY

To Every Reader of Up-to-Date Farming

My Topic is Baldwin County, Alabama, where Almost Perfect Conditions Exist to Give its Citizens Health, Wealth and Happiness.

We may as well start at the beginning. Nearly everyone I talk to about Baldwin County brings up first the matter of health, and rightly too. This is of all importance. Health is the first essential for happiness and for success in business, for without it we must fail.

Baldwin County is situated on the Gulf of Mexico. On the west is the famous Mobile Bay and on the east Perdido Bay. The land is high and cool breezes in summer make it a delightful place to live. In winter while Northern farmers are shivering indoors burning up summer profits and feeding the summer crops our farmers are enjoying spring-like weather. There is work out of doors the year around and money crops maturing practically every month.

The water in Baldwin County is as fine as anywhere else in the United States. It is actually bottled and sent to Chicago and other large cities on account of its purity. Many flowing springs on our lands. Boating, bathing, fishing and hunting are sports the year around for Baldwin County people. I might go on indefinitely, almost, with facts about our delightful and healthful climate. But these statements will start you to thinking. Come on one of our excursions and see the proposition I am talking about—that is all I ask.

The opportunities for making money by intelligent farming are no better anywhere else in the country. I know this. I have investigated the claims of every section and I say to you that BALDWIN COUNTY LEADS IN ADVANTAGES.

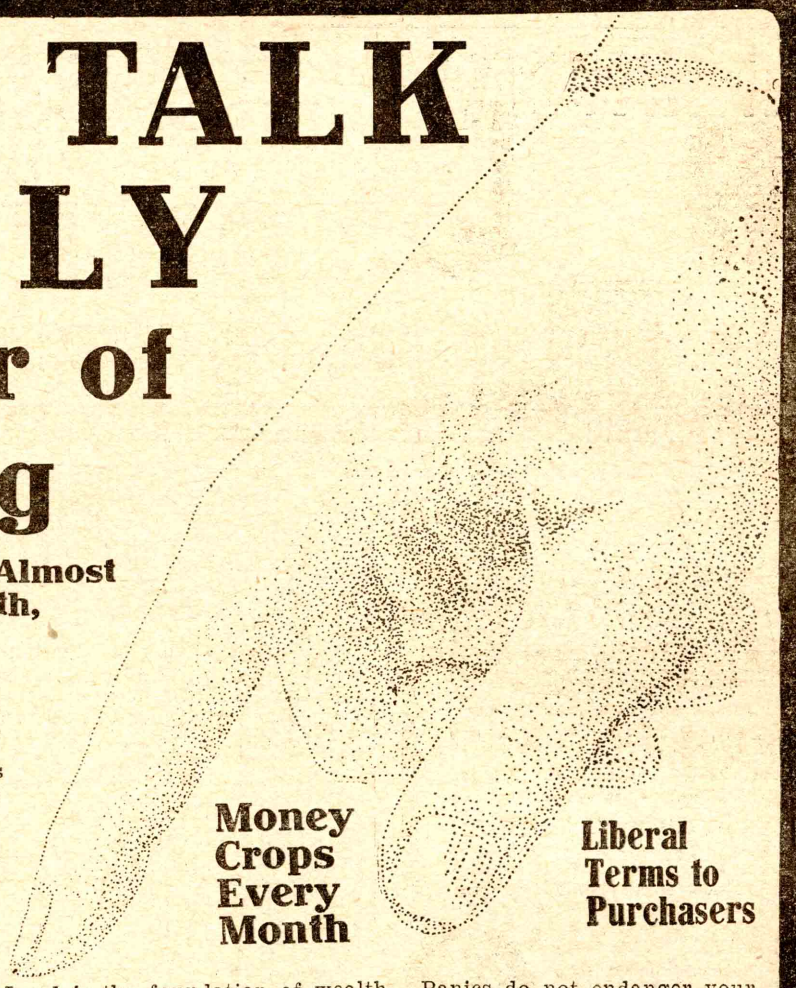
The soil is adapted to general farming and live stock raising. Rain fall plentiful and well distributed. Any farmer putting forth honest effort can do well in these lines. But it is our special crops like Trucking, Fruit-growing and Shade-grown Tobacco that make from $100 to $1,000 per acre yearly.

Celery lands in Florida are selling for as high as $1000 per acre and experts have declared Baldwin County has soil equally as good, or better, and other conditions right. I have seen shade-grown tobacco lands in Florida sell for $125 per acre that I would not trade acre for acre for ours. Our land only needs development and it will be worth ten times the price asked for it today.

Baldwin County produces fruits and vegetables about the same as California—just as early. At the same time it is a thousand miles nearer principle markets like Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and the scores of smaller cities. This means a good price and a big margin on account of low freight.

For general farming Baldwin County is all that can be desired. Work goes forward every month in the year. No cold winter to burn up profits. Plenty of good cheap building material. Good towns. Good railroads.

I have not overdrawn our proposition in a single statement.. Our customers always say the property is better than we represent. I want just this condition to exist. The truth is we could hardly exaggerate the facts about Baldwin County—there is SO MUCH GOOD TO TELL.



Land is the foundation of wealth. Panics do not endanger your wealth if invested in Baldwin County farms. Bankers cannot control it. Baldwin County farms make lots of money for Baldwin County farmers. All our land needs is development when it will easily be worth five to ten times the price we sell for. Are you willing to come here and reap this increase?

Our Baldwin County lands in farms of 40 acres or more I am selling for $20 per acre. Only $2.50 per acre cash; balance on easy payments. As little as 20 cents per acre a month, without interest, if wanted. We pay the taxes the year you buy and the year following. $100 is the first payment on 40 acres. Can you equal this proposition? Also, if land is half paid for and the purchaser dies, we will deed the property to his heirs without further payment. How is this for life insurance? What I want to give every settler is a "square deal". Investigate us and our property—then you will buy.

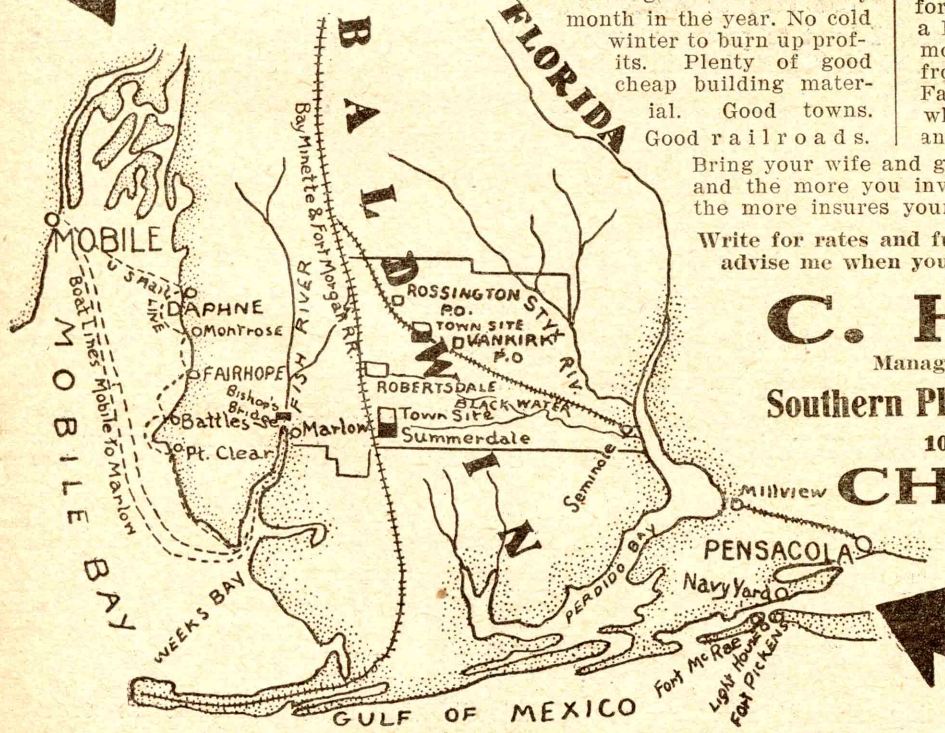
MAIL ORDERS.—If you desire to purchase a farm for investment, or cannot go now to select, leave it to me. I will select the best unsold piece for you. Later, if desired, you may change to another. No beter way to save your money. It only requires a small payment and easy monthly payments.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.—I will gladly send literature, maps and full information about Baldwin County on request. Ask any questions.

I am going to Baldwin County on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. These are excursion days. Come, join me on one of these trips. You will enjoy it and see a mighty fine country. I only want to show you what our company has to offer. The proposition will speak for itself, and if you want Wealth, Health and Happiness, you will buy a Baldwin County farm. Also, to every purchaser of 40 acres or more I will refund your railroad fare up to $30, the round trip from Chicago. I want to hear from every reader of Up-to-Date Farming who is not satisfied with his present condition, or who wants more opportunity and the co-operation of climate and location to help him in his business.

Bring your wife and go along. I don't ask you to buy without investigating and the more you investigate the better you will like it, because it all the more insures your liking Baldwin County.

Write for rates and full information. Feel free to ask questions and advise me when you would like to go down. Write me today..



C. H. LEE

Manager Sales Department

Southern Plantation Development Co.

1024 Unity Bldg.

CHICAGO

SIGN AND CLIP THE COUPON—MAIL IT TODAY

Mr. C. H. Lee,
Mgr. Sales Dept
Southern Plantation Development Company, Chicago, Illinois.

DEAR SIR—Send me free and postpaid full information about farms in Baldwin County, Ala. I am interested in a farm of.....acres.

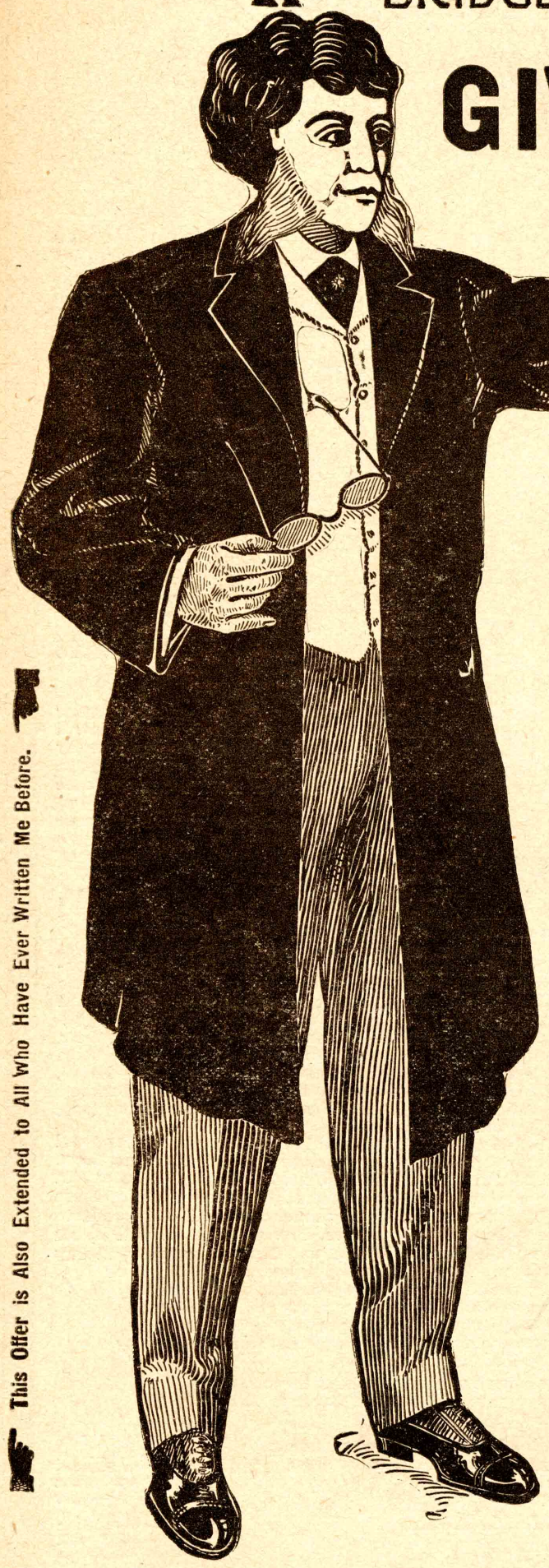
.....
NAME

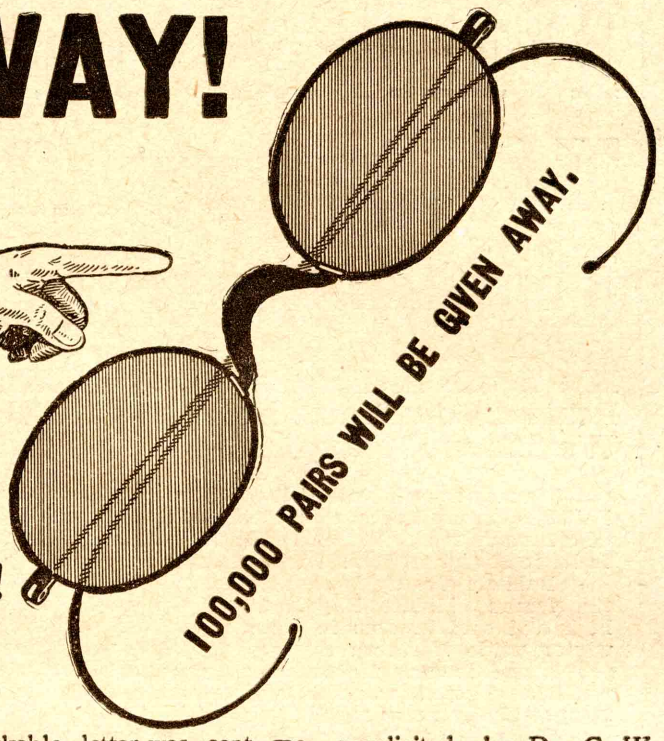
P. O.....

County ..... State.....

Write plainly. Signing above places you under no obligation whatever.

TEN KARAT ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacles GIVEN AWAY!





Spectacle-Wearers! Listen!

The following very remarkable letter was sent me, unsolicited, by Dr. G. W. Smith, the County Health Officer of Ottawa County, and one of the most prominent physicians in the State of Kansas. Read his exact words:

MY DEAR DR. HAUX:

If anyone were to offer me fifty dollars spot cash for the pair of Perfect Vision Spectacles which you fitted to my eyes by mail, I would absolutely refuse to accept it—if I knew positively I could not get another pair like them. Your Spectacles are certainly wonderful.

(Signed), Dr. G. W. Smith

Now I would like to get this kind of a testimonial from you, too—and that is the reason why I am making a very special, extraordinary, but honest proposition, whereby you can (for a short time only) obtain a handsome, perfect-fitting pair of Dr. Haux Perfect Vision ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacles without one cent of cost.

Don't Send Me One Penny

Just write me your name and address and I will mail you at once my Free Home Eye Tester and full particulars how to obtain a pair of my handsome ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacles without one cent of cost.

You see, I want to prove to every spectacle-wearer on earth that the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision Spectacles are really and truly ever so much better than any you have ever worn before—and I am going to give away at least one-hundred-thousand pairs of the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacles in the next few weeks, in order to introduce my wonderful glasses to the largest number of spectacle-wearers in the shortest possible time.

These famous Perfect Vision Spectacles of mine will enable the very weakest eyes to see to thread the finest needle and read the smallest print, both day and night, just as well as you ever did before—and this even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot see the largest print in this paper.

I hereby also agree to cheerfully return you even the postage-stamp you use in answering this announcement, if you yourself don't find my wonderful glasses more perfect, clearer and better than any you have ever worn before, and you yourself are to be the sole judge. Can anything be fairer?

Write today for my Free Home Eye Tester and ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacle offer. Address:—

DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO., Room 203, Haux Building, St. Louis, Mo.

I ALSO WANT A FEW AGENTS

And any man or woman not earning at least $50.00 weekly should ask for my SPECIAL AGENT'S TERMS at once.

NOTE.—The Above is the Largest Mail Order Spectacle House in the World, and Perfectly Reliable.

This Offer is Also Extended to All Who Have Ever Written Me Before.

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JULY 1, 1908 | Number 13

SIGNIFICANT RISE IN THE PRICE OF MEAT

DAILY MARKET REPORTS

FURTHER DROP IN HOGS.

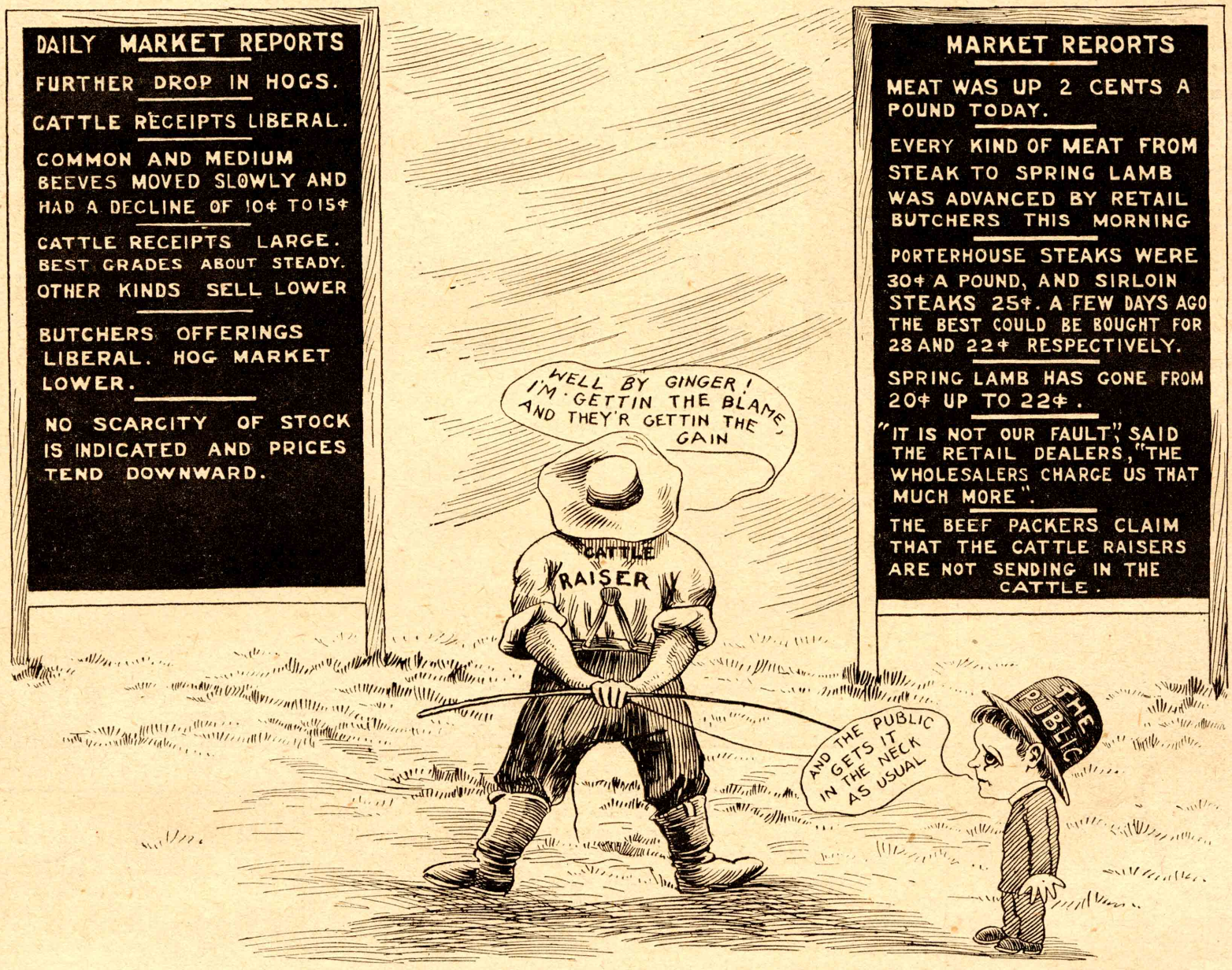
CATTLE RECEIPTS LIBERAL.

COMMON AND MEDIUM BEEVES MOVED SLOWLY AND HAD A DECLINE OF 10¢ TO 15¢

CATTLE RECEIPTS LARGE. BEST GRADES ABOUT STEADY. OTHER KINDS SELL LOWER

BUTCHERS OFFERINGS LIBERAL. HOG MARKET LOWER.

NO SCARCITY OF STOCK IS INDICATED AND PRICES TEND DOWNWARD.



MARKET RERORTS

MEAT WAS UP 2 CENTS A POUND TODAY.

EVERY KIND OF MEAT FROM STEAK TO SPRING LAMB WAS ADVANCED BY RETAIL BUTCHERS THIS MORNING

PORTERHOUSE STEAKS WERE 30¢ A POUND, AND SIRLOIN STEAKS 25¢. A FEW DAYS AGO THE BEST COULD BE BOUGHT FOR 28 AND 22¢ RESPECTIVELY.

SPRING LAMB HAS GONE FROM 20¢ UP TO 22¢.

"IT IS NOT OUR FAULT," SAID THE RETAIL DEALERS, "THE WHOLESALERS CHARGE US THAT MUCH MORE".

THE BEEF PACKERS CLAIM THAT THE CATTLE RAISERS ARE NOT SENDING IN THE CATTLE.

Once more the price of meat has taken a jump upward with no good reason for it either in supply or demand. The following press dispatch from New York, June 10, is about all the explanation vouched to the public:

Meat was up 2 cents a pound today. Notwithstanding the hard times and the decreased demand of the hot weather season, the charge of every kind of meat from steak to spring lamb was advanced by the retail butchers this morning.

Porterhouse steaks were 30 cents a pound and sirloin steaks 25 cents a pound. A few days ago the best could be bought for 28 and 22 cents respectively. Spring lamb has gone from 20 to 22 cents.

"It is not our fault," said the retail dealers; "the wholesalers charge us that much more." The wholesale merchants and the beef packers passed the blame along to the cattle drovers.

"They are not sending in the cattle," it was explained. "Besides, we are suffering from an aftermath of the panic. When the buyers started out to get cattle there was very little money available and now we are feeling the effect of it."

That is one of those peculiar explanations which does not explain. On the same day when the above dispatch appeared, the following headings of the market colums were noted: "Further drop in hogs." "Cattle re-

(Continued on Page 3)

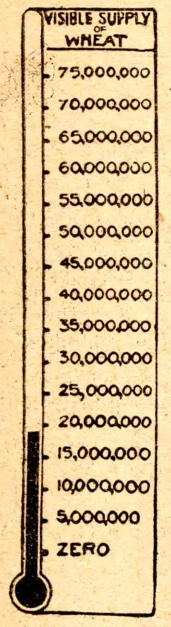
"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

THE FARMERS' POOLS

The call to readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to get their neighbors in the Farmers' Pools has not met with the response it should.

We fear farmers are trusting too much that good prices will be maintained without further thought or effort on their part.

We can only say, and past experience has proven it, that they are making a grave mistake. True, the farmers who have learned the lesson of control of crops to compel profitable prices will continue to be a great power; but they **are not sufficient.**



There never was a more favorable opportunity than this year for wheat growers to put themselves in a position to get $1.00 a bushel the year around and we feel like saying **ACT! ACT! ACT! ACT QUICKLY.**

If wheat growers won't act quickly, then the fine crop that is being harvested will be dumped into the hungry maw of the speculators and low prices will prevail all the year.

What does this mean? We will suppose the 1908 wheat crop will be 700,000,000 bushels. (But understand no person knows yet and cannot know for two months or more when the spring wheat crop can be estimated). This will mean about 600,000,000 bushels for sale. If the crop sells on the basis of 85 cents a bushel instead of $1.00, it means a loss of $90,000,000 to the growers just as truly as though this amount was taken from them. If it sells for 80 cents their loss will be $120,000,000 on the part sold, or $140,000,000 considering the whole crop.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

June 13,	19,232,000 bu.
June 6,	21,718,000 bu.
May 30,	22,820,000 bu.
May 16,	25,444,000 bu.
May 9,	26,979,000 bu.
May 2,	28,344,000 bu.
April 25,	30,968,000 bu
April 18,	30,528,000 bu.
June 15,'07,	48,249,000 bu.

But these comparisons in print should not be necessary. Any intelligent person can make them and others for himself. It does seem a shame, however, to see this great sum lost to the people who need it more than any others do and to have it repeated every year. The smallest sum named would be sufficient to establish a scientific system of marketing for all the crops of the country and maintain it for 100 years, if the farmers were willing to accept it.

Will wheat growers be warned and will they take the advice in this paper and **ACT NOW?**

Since our last report, June 6th, to June 13th, the visible supply of wheat decreased two and a half million bushels and was on above date about nineteen millions. Notwithstanding this small supply the price dropped to a lower level and No. 2 cash wheat sold in Chicago on June 20th at 90 cents, with September future at 85 cents. The buyers are depending on a free movement soon, otherwise the price could not have been forced down.

The visible suply of wheat in Canada a year ago was 19,355,000 bushels; corresponding date this year, 5,856,000 bushels. The aggregate in U. S. and Canada last year was 67,604,000 bushels and this year is 25,088,000 bushels, a decrease of 42,516,000 bushels.

The visible supply of corn on June 13 was 5,121,000 bushels. A year ago, 13,992,000 bushels. Present cash price is 73 cents against 53 cents a year ago. December future corn is quoted at 59 cents.

The visible supply of oats on June 13 was 7,855,000 bushels. A year ago 12,461,000 bushels. Present cash price 51c@52c, against 44⅞c a year ago.

Notwithstanding the very busy time

(Concluded on page 14.)

Dumper Post Cards

THEY ARE FREE!

These cards are designed to increase the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the membership of the Farmers Pools.

THEY ARE FREE to every subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING who will use them. How many sets will you mail? We want each subscriber to mail at least five sets to five friends.

Send the coupon below. When you receive the cards mail No. 1, the one where the Dumper hatches all our troubles. Follow in two or three days with No. 2, where the Dumper is held in the speculator's hand and continue two a week—the Dumper "gets it in the neck," " gets snared," is "plucked clean," and finally is a "cooked goose." By or before your friend reads the six cards he will be converted and will be a subscriber.

For each card we receive back with your name on we will send you 25 cents. If five cards are returned you will get $1.25 while your expense will have been 30 cents for postage—profit 95 cents. All your friends may not subscribe, again you may get more than one subscriber from a set. If the cards are sent to names judiciously selected, it is sure to be very profitable in cash returns besides this is the way to make the Farmers' Pools successful.

We will send cards to the new subscribers secured from your cards and more cards to the subscribers received from your friends' cards and so on. You can now figure the possibilities of increasing the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING by this plan, consequently its power and influence in securing profitable prices for the 1908 crops.

How many shall we send you?

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana

Dumper Post Cards
They are Free

PUBLISHER OF
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

5	DEAR SIR:
10	Please send me ..... sets of Dumper Post Cards and I will try, by personal solicitation and by mail, to get the number of subscribers indicated by X to the left.
15	
20	Name .....
25	R. R..... P. O.....
50	Co..... State.....
100	Indicate number of members you will try to get by X opposite one of the numbers to the left.

All subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming are members of the Farmers' Pools to secure profitable prices for the 1908 crops. Every farmer is needed in the pools to oppose the speculators' pools and take price-making away from them.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
June 15, '08. **Indianapolis, Ind.**

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
At 227 W. Washington Street

Entered as a Semi-Monthly publication as second-class matter, January 20, 1908, at the Post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Volume XI **INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JULY 1, 1908** **Number 13**

EDITORIAL

SIGNIFICANT RISE IN THE PRICE OF MEAT

(Continued from page 1)

ceipts liberal and prices very irregular." "Désirable grades rule strong while other kinds sell steady to a shade lower." "Common and medium beeves moved slowly and had a decline of 10 to 15 cents." "Another liberal supply of caked steers and grassers arrived." The preceding day the following headlines were conspicuous: "Cattle receipts large." "Best grades about steady, other kinds sell lower." "Butcher offerings liberal, hog market again lower."

It would require a microscope to see in any of these headlines a reason for a jump in the price of meats, or a justification of the causes given in the above dispatch. No scarcity of stock is indicated and prices tend downward. Besides the panic, if it affected the matter at all, would have lowered prices by reducing the demand.

But every once in a while something of unusual significance crops out in the papers. Of that character is the following which appeared on the same day with the above, under these headlines: "Butchers blame high duty;" "Tariff on cattle makes meat prices soar:"

Following statements by a score of men that the Federal Government, as influenced by the standpatters, is the chief contributor to the causes creating high prices on meat, the New York State Butchers' Association convention here yesterday passed a resolution declaring against the tariff on cattle and meat products.

The resolution, a copy of which will be sent to President Roosevelt, declares that scarcity causes enormous advances in prices of meats, and is reputed to be owing to the demand of meats being greater than the supply. The tariff on livestock shuts out our source of supply, therefore the duty on livestock should be removed.

The market headlines quoted above, taken from the same paper and papers of the same date, show that there is not a scarcity of cattle, and that the prices paid are not higher than usual. Farmers and stockraisers who have cattle and hogs ready for market know that the demand for their stock is not inordinate, and that they are offered prices that are scarcely remunerative. The claim of panic effects and scarcity of stock are but transparent subterfuges. The real reason is seen in the above clipping.

The financial institutions have just succeeded in forcing congressional action. They have long chafed under the legal restrictions which prevented them from absolutely controlling the currency, and with it the business of the country. So they decided to bring on a panic and compel congress to increase their special privileges and powers. For a time it seemed like they would fail, and we even congratulated the people and congress on the opposition to the measure in that august body and what seemed to be the defeat of the money power. But that whole thing was by-play to tickle the public ear. Aldrich in the Senate and Cannon in the House had their hands upon these bodies, and knew the music they played would be danced to at the proper time. And it was. The banks got their law; and it cost them nothing, but it cost the industrial and business interests of the country millions of dollars. And it will cost these interests millions more before they are done with it. This is a prediction we do not hesitate to make, for no corporation or combination ever voluntarily surrendered an acquired power, and whoever controls the money of a country controls the industry, enterprise and business of the country, if not its freedom.

Now the packing house monopoly proposes to play the same game. They have long controlled the prices to be paid the growers for livestock as well as the prices charged the consumers for meats. There is just one thorn in their flesh—they cannot import livestock and compel growers to accept still lower prices without first paying an import duty thereon. The purpose now is to force the repeal of that duty. Time was when special interests desired special legislation, they bought it from the legislators; but the people got "wise," and made that risky. Now they compel public sentiment. The bankers did it by running the business of the country, and claiming that it was all for lack of a certain law. The packers put starvation prices on meats, and say it is because American livestock is protected, though very slightly indeed, from foreign competition. Thus they propose to starve meat consumers into demanding a repeal of that protection so as to open the floodgates of the world against those who raise livestock in the United States.

What is to be done? We give this modest note of warning. The matter is sprung too late to much affect the presidential convention, but the principal aim is at the congressional elections. Would that the people interested, the rural masses, were so organized that they could co-operate on all such questions. What a blessing it would be to them and American institutions generally. We hope these warnings and appeals may not fall upon deaf ears. There is too much involved to pass them lightly.

THE FENCE POST BILL

An annual fence post bill of more than $1,250,000 is one item in the expense account of the farmers of a single agricultural state. It is estimated that the farmers of Iowa use posts having a value exceeding this enormous sum each year to maintain the fences on the 25,000,000 acres of improved land in the state.

In making these estimates, H. P. Baker, formerly professor of forestry in the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, and now occupying the chair if forestry at Pennsylvania State College, figured that the farms of the state required 78,000,000 posts for fences, or 2,000 to the square mile. Placing the value of the posts at 15 cents each, the cost of renewals every eight or nine years, which is the life of the post, is $11,718,000, making an annual bill for renewals of $1,465,000.

Like many other farming states, Iowa has a lack of fence post material, but there is little excuse for this condition according to the foresters who have made studies in the state. A properly managed forest plantation will produce, when the trees have reached post size, 3,500 posts, 3 to 5 inches in diameter per acre; thus, it would take 22,350 acres about every 10 years to grow the necessary posts to supply the state. Iowa is said to have 200,000 acres of planted timber, and get the fence post supply is insufficient. If properly cared for, many of these plantations can be made to produce more timber, and thus insure the future post supply.

These 200,000 acres are not at present furnishing the posts which it is estimated can actually be grown on 22,350 acres of properly handled forest land. This in itself is an astonishing statement, but there are several reasons for such a condition. They have been summed up under the three following heads:

1. Failure to select species specially suited to the region and the land to be planted.

2. No protection against stock. It is impossible to make land produce both first-class stock and first-class trees at the same time. The animals eat the terminal buds of young trees, and pack the soil so that it will not take up the rain, and break and bruise the trees, opening them to the attack of insects and fungi. The trees shade out the grass and reduce its forage value.

3. Lack of protection against fire. Many fine plantations have been ruiner by permitting surface fires to run through them. Fire protection, which is often given by plowing two or three furrows about the plantation, is especially important after the trees have reached such a size that they no longer receive cultivation, as the litter and brush form dangerous fire risk.

Owners of planted woodlots often say that the land is too valuable to be used for growing wood, yet it is seen that if a little more than 10 per cent of the present area of planted timber were properly cared for, protected both against fire and stock, the remainder of the land could be thrown profitably into pasture or farms. As it is now the farmers of Iowa have to buy many of their fence posts from other states, which seem like a burdensome and unnecessary exneuse to those who have studied the possibility for tree growing in the state.

Foresters say that under proper management there are many trees which can be grown in the state. The best species for post production are black locust, chestnut, catalpa, Osage orange, Russian mulberry, and European larch. Since these trees should be used only within their economic planting range and on soils adapted to their growth, the number for planting in Iowa is reduced, for the greater part of the state, by one-half. There are other trees which produce good post material, but it always pays to grow the best. This means the kinds which are most durable in contact with the soil, and have the most growth.

Black locust is subject to the attack of the borer to such an extent as to make its cultivation in Iowa a rather doubtful proposition. In the southern part of the state the trees, once established, make very rapid second growth, and it is possible that under these conditions, with short rotations, small post size will be reached by the trees before the borer has done any serious damage. Black locust thrives on fairly good sandy or gravelly land.

Chestnut is not so suited to Iowa conditions and Osago orange is subject to winter killing north of a line drawn east and west through Des Moines. Osage orange makes a very long-lived post; its only drawback is a tendency to split under the staple. It grows to best advantage on a deep, rich soil with plenty of moisture, but will do well on a variety of soils.

European larch, though not so rapid a grower as black locust, is suited to fairly good hilly lands. Unlike its relative, tamarack, it will not thrive in wet places. It produces good post and pole timber and makes good lumber.

Russian mulberry is a rather low dense tree with strong tendency to branch and form crooked stems. For windbreak purposes around orchards and plantations of young hardwood it is especially valuable. Birds are very fond of its fruit and because of this fact the tree is frequently planted near cherry orchards to prevent birds making ravages on the cherries. Is grows on a variety of sites and may be used where better trees canot be grown.

On suitable sites, hardy catalpa is one of the very best post trees for the Iowa planter. The George S. Waller grove in Humboldt County is an excellent example of what may be expected on fairly good lands which are not hilly. At 20 years of age the value of the 10 acre grove for posts and pole purposes exceed $2,800. In addition, Mr. Waller was furnished fuel and protection, the thinnings more than paying for themselves in firewood.

The trees were planted around his farm in a corn field. When the corn germinated the plants were removed from every other hill in every other row and replaced by a catalpa seedling. This made the spacing about 7x7 feet. The field received the same cultivation as though it had been all corn. In this way a half crop of corn was produced by the soil for two years, the trees meanwhile receiving the best cultivation. Seedlings of this species can be raised very cheaply and as easily as garden vegetables.

The United States Forest Service has made a number of tree studies in Iowa and will gladly give advice on planting to those desiring it. A letter to the Forester at Washington will bring the information.

INSURING BANK DEPOSITS

Companies to insure bank deposits! "You insure your property; why not insure your money in the bank?" is a part of a notice soliciting such insurance. It occurs to us that is just about reaching the limit. You put your money in a bank, and then you pay another company a premium to guarantee that you will get it back again! The bank should be its security. If the depositor must look to some other source to secure his deposits, he had better do something else with his money. How easy it would be for the bank to be its own insurance company, and it would then get the free use of the money and a fee for using it.

EVENTS VERSUS ARGUMENT

Events often impel people to act when argument would not affect them. Such events are coming swift and strong to farmers, it seems to us. The Aldrich financial bill, giving the money of the country almost entirely into the control of the banks, and the recent grain corner in Chicago, must impress farmers that it is time for them to co-operate in shaping events more along lines of Equity and fairness. So long as farmers are divided, each hoeing his own row and throwing clods at his neighbors, the opposing interests may be expected to get in their work.

E. G. LEWIS AND THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT

What has become one of the most noted cases connected with the United States government is the case of E. G. Lewis of St. Louis. The Lewis Publishing Company, and the Peoples United States Bank. A few years ago Mr. Lewis appeared, unheralded, in the midst of the business interests of St. Louis, organized the Lewis Publishing Company, and began the publication of the Woman's Magazine, The Woman's Farm Journal, and, a little later, The Woman's National Daily, subsequently acquiring The Journal of Agriculture. These were, and are, all clean, meritorious publications; but Mr. Lewis so entirely ignored precedent, and went about his work in such startling original ways, and the papers sprang into popularity and attained a tremendous circulation so suddenly as to take away the breath of ordinary, old fashioned publishers, and soon a horde of postal department sleuths were dogging his every step.

Mr. Lewis evidently has a wonderful talent for bringing men together and organizing great enterprises. He and those associated with him secured a valuable tract of land in the suberbs of St. Louis, which they at once began to improve and build up, erecting magnificent buildings as homes for their various enterprises. The place was incorporated as University City. The People's United States Bank was founded to do a banking business by mail. In this enterprise Mr. Lewis associated with him some of the most prominent public and business men of the City and State, and in an incredibly short time The People's Bank loomed up as one of the great financial institutions of the country, with stockholders in almost every State in the Union. This, or influences brought to bear upon them from some source, seems to have raised the temperature of the postal authorities to a degree unknown to the ordinary thermometer, and, as appears to be the custom of the department at such times, secret spies were set to work not necessarily to find and report facts, but to report impressions made upon minds that were out for the sole purpose of being "impressed" as those above them had already been. It is a sad commentary on a great and free government that such methods can be employed by any of its departments, but this case demonstrates that they can be and are. The Woman's Magazine and The Woman's Farm Journal were denied the privileges of the United States mails, an order was issued by the department declaring E. G. Lewis and The People's United States Bank a fraud, and E. G. Lewis himself was indicted charged with using the mails to defraud. Mr. Lewis time and again demanded to be heard, but not a word in his defense could he get before the authorities. The "impressions of the spies," as reported by them, the reports themselves being kept secret, were all the department would consider or receive.

After tedious waiting and expensive proceedings that, it looks like, would have destroyed any business on earth, Mr. Lewis got into court on the criminal indictment. Here the government exhausted its powers to effect a conviction and justify its former proceedings, but the best it could do was to secure a disagreement of the jury, a majority, it is said, standing for acquittal. The case then went over for another long and exhausting wait, but recently Mr. Lewis once more got into court where he, as well as his opponents, could be heard. Again was the government permitted to present all the evidence it could possibly procure to sustain itself, but when the testimony was all in, the court peremptorily ordered the jury to return a verdict of "Not guilty" without retiring from their seats, as the government had signally failed to make a case against Mr. Lewis.

This is a serious matter, but it is only one of the natural fruits of a secret spy system, whether in a democracy, a republic, or an autocracy. By it any business may be destroyed and any reputation ruined. But the most remarkable part of this peculiar drama of arbitrary rule is the last part of it. After Mr. Lewis' triumphant vindication in the courts, followed by an unprecedented testimonial tendered him by his fellow-citizens and public men of St. Louis, he asked that the fraud order, which he had so clearly proven was ill-founded and wrong, be removed. This the department refused to do, notwithstanding it had twice failed in open court to prove that either Lewis or his enterprises were frauds or even fraudulent. The Lewis Company's publications have been restored to mailing privileges, and are even surpassing their former successes; University City, of which Mr. Lewis is mayor, is growing in magnificence, beauty and wealth; Mr. Lewis himself stands vindicated before the world, and has received the plaudits of his sympathising and appreciative fellow-citizens, but the fraud order still stands!

We are not finding fault with the United States government, nor even with the postal department. We concede that it is easier to criticize than it is to govern. But the right to own and to do, the right to be protected in the privileges of American citizenship, the right when accused to an opportunity to refute the accusation and to the benefit of such refutation when effected, the right to maintain one's honor and good name—these are all sacred rights, and any department of government which denies, restricts or assails them, is tyrannical, no matter what its name, purpose or excuse. Our government is not to blame for it. Our laws do not provide for or require it. Its justification can be found only in orders, rules and administration. Hence the temporary administrators are the responsible parties, and since these as individuals cannot be reached by the governing public, and since for governing purposes the people array themselves into political parties, and since the individual temporary administrators are the creatures of the parties, such abuses can only be reached and prevented by holding to account the parties responsible therefor at the polls.

CROPS AND PRICE

We clip the following from the daily press as a special dispatch from Washington, bearing date of June 12:

The crop reporting experts of the Department of Agriculture have issued a report that is bound to make glad the heart of housewives all over the land, and cause a great comotion in the pantry shelves and washing up of pantry jars.

Briefly, the reports estimate that the great American farmer is going to put on the market this summer and fall more fruit of all kinds than the country has known for a long time. Apples, peaches, blackberries, raspberries, cantaloupes, water melons, and such lowly other fruits as the cabbage and the onion this year show an overflowing abundance. Nature has smiled on the crops, and there's going to be many a table under loads of luscious fruit.

Take peaches, for instance. Last year only 37.4 of the whole crop survived. In this year of prosperity, 73 per cent is going to reach the market. There is a 15 per cent increase in apples. A bumper crop of blackberries is assured—a whole 94 per cent seems certain, and those delicious red raspberries look now like 91 per cent good eating. Last year there was only 83 per cent of good blackberries and only 78 per cent of raspberries.

An increase of 11 per cent in watermelons is bound to bring a toothy smile to the African face.

Ninety-two per cent of good onions will blush modestly for the salad, and bring tears with their very goodness, where only 87 per cent bloomed modestly last year.

The cabbage snake story of last summer will have to be revived surely with the big jump in yield this year—90 per cent, against 84 last year. The saccharine sweetness of both sugar cane and beet sugar is also on the increase.

The flippant writer of that dispatch thought he was doing a clever thing, and the "crop reporting experts" who it is claimed, authorized it, thought they were showing knowledge akin to that of the Almighty. Neither of them realized that what they were saying would cost the hardest worked people on earth and the poorest rewarded, millions of dollars. The crop experts gave out the "information" lightly, and the reporters did not care to inquire whether or not it was true, while the publishers thoughtlessly, if not recklessly, gave it display heads like this: "Fruits in Abundance." "Government Experts Report Yields Biggest in Many Years." "Peaches Show Increase and 73 per cent will reach Market."

Whether true or untrue, there could be but one result. Coming out just at the beginning of the marketing season, such a report could not but knock the prices to the very lowest, even before the stuff reached the market, and, of course, it will be used to keep the price down all through the marketing season, whether shipments be excessive or not; and it will thus cost the producers millions of dollars, without benefiting consumers scarcely a cent, because retail prices, controlled by the Exchanges, are seldom reduced.

Reliable advices indicate that the yield of most of the commodities mentioned, is not excessive. On the contrary, that it is meager. Apples and peaches we know to be almost a failure in some large sections of the fruit belt, and we do not believe the aggregate can be as above stated.

It is absolutely cruel, to use no stronger term, to thus cut down the reward of an industrious and deserving people, and with no hope of benefiting any other class except the speculators. Reporters and press are to blame for recklessly making such statements, and what shall be said of the Agricultural Department official, under pay of the general public, for authorizing them? We trust, for the sake of official integrity, the Department may be able to deny the authorization of the above, that the responsibility may be thrown upon irresponsible parties.

TARIFF AND FARMING

Tariff revision will soon be a leading political question, possibly during the rapidly approaching presidential campaign. The need of a tariff to sustain "infant industries" is no longer an admissable argument, because almost all of our manufacturing enterprises are now controlled by trusts and have become so strong that they can send their goods abroad in competition with foreign manufacturers and sell them at prices below what they charge their own people. But tariff for revenue, and even for protection, is another question, perhaps a debatable one, and one which we do not care to discuss in this article.

As the tariff schedules have been arranged, however, and as they have been construed, they are of doubtful benefit to agriculture. Import duties have not been placed on many farm products, and most of those that have been so favored are products that we export rather than import—products that would not or could not be imported even if there was no duty upon them.

One duty, though, that we now have in mind is in the line of farm protection as other duties protect manufacturers. We refer to the duty on wheat, which prevents the importation of Canadian wheat into this country until a duty is paid which adds the amount of the duty to the price of home grown wheat before the foreign wheat can be brought in competition with it. This duty the mills near the border are making a strenuous effort to have repealed. Indeed Mr. Shaw, several years ago while Sesretary of the Treasury, virtually suspended that duty by ruling that the mills might import Canadian wheat provided they would export what they made from it. We can see no justification for the order unless there was not enough American wheat to keep the mills employed, and that was never the case. The excuse given was that the price of American wheat was higher than that of the Canadian wheat, and if the mills could get Canadian wheat without paying the tariff, they could do a better export business, and as the product was not consumed in this country, it did not compete with American farmers. But if the mills could not have got the Canadian wheat they would have used American wheat instead, thus increasing the demand for American wheat. Hence the Canadian wheat thus imported free of duty, did compete with American wheat, diminished the demand and reduced the price, the very thing it is claimed a tariff is designed to prevent.

When the question of revision is up, therefore it is important that American farmers be on the alert. We are not arguing for or against the tariff. That question is not involved in this disucssion. But if other interests are benefited by it, the farmer should have his share of those benefits. At least he should see to it that the little benefits accorded him be not taken away while the aid to other interests is retained. That is the trend of things, and will likely be the result if the whole matter is left to others. We stand for equity.

THE GAMBLER'S OPPORTUNITY

If the price of wheat was agreed on by the farmers—the people who first possess all of it—and if none was to be had for less than their price, gambling in wheat would be at an end. And it is the same way with every other crop whether grain, livestock, forage, fruit, vegetables, cotton, poultry, or eggs. If the producers of hogs agreed that the price shall be 6 cents at Chicago and if they would not market any except when they were bringing this price, the whole country would quickly adjust itself to the price and the price would prevail as long as the producers held to their resolves.

If farmers would do this one thing, then adverse or favorable crop reports could not affect the price of the farmers' supply because the price is agreed upon and all of the crops can be had at the prices. Also they could not affect the prices of the growing crops because a price will be agreed upon when the crop is known and this price will not be based on the future sales by speculators, but on actual supply and demand, to hold all through the crop year.

True, speculators may buy the crops at farmers' prices and gamble in them. But if this were tried the government would be forced to intefere because then it would be a plain case of gambling in the necessaries of life at a higher level than the producers are willing to feed the world.

The Society of Equity will accomplish all that is referred to in this article and destroy the gamblers' opportunity to speculate in farm crops. But it will require a considerable time to organize enough farmers to accomplish the full results. In the meantime the Farmers'Pools will give nearly as definite results and it is possible to apply them to the 1908 crops if farmers want to.

SAVE THE PEOPLE

"When wilt thou save the people?
O God of mercy, when?
Not kings or lords but nations,
Not thrones and crowns, but men!
Flowers of thy heart, O God, are they;
Let them not pass, like weeds, away,
God save the people!

"Shall crime bring crime forever,
Strength aiding still the strong?
Is it thy will, O Father,
That man shall toil for wrong?
'No,' say thy mountains; 'No,' thy skies;
Man's clouded sun shall brightly rise,
And songs ascend instead of sighs:
God save the people!

"When wilt thou save the people?
O God of mercy, when?
The people, Lord, the people,
Not thrones and crowns, but men;
God save the people! thine they are,
Thy children, as angels fair,—
From vice, oppression, and despair,
God save the people!"

(We reply to the question and say that God has endowed the people with intelligence and he expects them to make the effort to save themselves. He will then help them. If any class of people remain passive and expect God to save them by working a miracle they are doomed to disappointment.—ED.)

THE DISTILLERY FALLACY

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has no disposition to meddle with what does not concern us, but whatever is of importance to farmers is of importance to us, and we are opposed to anything that is deceptive or misleading.

Since the anti-saloon wave has attained such tremendous proportions, the whisky interests have inaugurated a campaign among farmers, hoping to win that powerful and conservative class to their support. The advocates of saloons and the liquor traffic have a right to do that just as the anti-saloon people have a right to solicit the same support, and if they made an honorable and truthful presentation of their side we would not have a word to say in the controversy. But the saloon men's arguments, or what they call arguments, are not only deceptive and misleading, they are fallacious. One of the strong arguments made, and that the farming regions are posted with, is, that farmers will suffer from a decrease in the use of intoxicants because, they contend, it will reduce the demand for corn and injuriously affect the price. This argument cannot be sustained, because the corn used in distillation is not consumed, and, therefore, it is not taken from competition with that which remains in farmers' hands. The distilleries buy only one bushel in about 150 bushels of the product, a small item at most, and from that they merely extract the alcoholic principle, leaving all the nutritive portion of the corn or barley to be fed to stock and thus brought into competition not only with the corn growers, but with the stock raisers as well. In almost every stock market report may be found expressions like this: Many distillery fed steers were marketed at—usually about the top figures. These steers were fattened on the corn the distilleries claim to have taken out of the supply, whereas, after the extraction of the alcohol, it was used to satisfy a demand entirely apart from distillation, the same as if it had never passed through the distilleries. If every distillery were closed today the corn taken by them would be consumed in the feed lots of the stockmen instead of in the pens behind the distilleries, and the place in the market now supplied by "many distillery fed steers," would be supplied by the honest cattlemen of the farms and ranches.

The effect of distillation, therefore, on the demand for or the price of corn does not enter into the question at all; but the effect of the use of intoxicating liquors upon the morals and general prosperity of the country, and the increased taxes it compels farmers to pay, is quite a different proposition. If all who waste their money for drink were to use it in the purchase of food and clothing they and their families actually need, the difference in the farmers' markets would be material, and his income would be vastly increased. The millions annually spent in drink, and that go to make distilleries, breweries and liquor selling profitable, and those engaged in them rich, would be divided among farmers, who furnish the raw material for all these things, to the great benefit of all honorable industries.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BANKS FOR DEPOSITS

The financial legislation most needed in this country is a provision of law making banks responsible for the deposits they receive, and providing means to guarantee that responsibility. There is no reason why people should deposit their money in banks without a guarantee that the money will be honestly returned according to the agreement between the bank and the depositor: It is unbusiness like. It is contrary to the business prudence of the American people. They do not do business that way with each other, nor with any other institution. When we surrender possession of our money it is our custom to require the safest and surest of security. Our mortgage laws, real and chattel, are but expressions of that prudence. And when banks furnish money to individuals, or companies, or municipalities, they require that security; but when individuals, companies or municipalities place money in banks, no security at all is required, and the law affords none. Provisions to effect this have been suggested, but they have not been much discussed, nor have they received much publicity, because the banks prefer to be "let alone." They are satisfied as it is.

Another striking object lesson is afforded in the failure not long since of the Owensboro, Ky., Savings Bank and Trust Company. This was considered among the safe institutions of the State, and people put their money in it freely. When the crash came, legal proceedings brought out the fact that certain families, those of the officers and related to them, had systematically looted the bank for years; that as fast as unsuspecting persons put their money therein it went into the insatiable maws of these looters, so that the depositors and stockholders will receive back barely fifteen cents to the dollar they confidently trusted to the bank.

To establish their own integrity and to secure stability of business, the banks themselves should favor some system of guaranteeing deposits. That is one measure the public could force, and they could do it by refusing to put money in unguaranteed banks. The situation suggests the chain of rural banks several times suggested in these columns,—all under one general management, all responsible for the investments of each, and every deposit guaranteed.

TOBACCO GROWERS STILL TRIUMPHANT

A late Kentucky paper informs us that every day now counts big things for the Equity Society in the Burley district. Storage houses in Louisville and Cincinnati were at that time working over time to accommodate buyers with orders for Equity tobacco. All tobacco of the 1906 pool under fourteen cents per pound has been sold, and rumor has it that the entire pool will soon be disposed of. The American has concluded a deal with the Society for the immediate purchase of 400,000 pounds of pooled tobacco at the price fixed by the Society.

A prominent feature of this successful control of the tobacco crop, is steadiness of price, and this could be effected with every crop grown. Farmers are masters of their business if they would only exercise their rights and their power. If ignorance prevents their doing it, the schools as well as themselves are at fault. If selfish prejudices are in their way, the churches, the press and themselves are to blame. The work must be inaugurated and carried on by those of broad minds, clear views, a keen sense of right persistence and determination, and unhampered by prejudices, and to instill these into the minds of the people has been the unselfish work of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the Society of Equity.

MAN'S FOOD ASSURED

One of the greatest problems which has in late years occupied the attention of scientists has been solved by the discovery of new deposits of nitrate of soda. "How can the exhausted fields and farms of the world be replenished with the nitrogen which alone can produce food for the race?" was the question. The finding of the new deposits in Chile, covering a vast area, is the answer.

Nitrate of soda is not as visibly connected with the welfare of the race as sunshine, but it is almost as important an element in the development of the individual and the perpetuation of the race. Some scientists have gone so far as to compare the effects of the exhaustion of the nitrate beds with those which would follow upon the withdrawal of the sun from the earth. "No sunshine, no growth," says science. "Without nitrate of soda to fertilize the world's exhausted fields and farms, there will be a long series of constantly diminishing crops and a consequently dwindling, degenerating, starving and dying-out population," says agricultural chemistry.

Some specialists have said the Chilean beds, as heretofore, would be exhausted in fifty years, and that the area of decreasing crops would then begin, with terrible consequence to the race. As a matter of fact, new nitrate of soda deposits have been discovered continuously for many years, so that there has actually never been a time when the American farmers' supply of nitrate was in danger of failing. The new discoveries, however, place the certainty and immensity of his supply beyond all question. He can now secure unlimited quantites of this most effective and most easily applied of all fertilizers at a more advantageous price than ever before. In fact, overproduction is in sight unless new uses are found for nitrate.

The Chilean government for purposes of revenue, took charge of the vast deposits soon after their discovery. It has ever since not only controlled the known nitrate beds, but has systematically searched for others. Deposits of nitrate, of varying size, were constantly being discovered; and now comes the discoveries of nitrate of soda beds which will last not only hundreds of years, but longer. Two immense areas have only recently been discovered. Together they contain more than one billion tons of nitrate of soda. It would seem that Nature had placed the deposits in Chile for the use of farmers all over the world at just the time the needs of growing world-population would require it to renew their acreage and grow larger and better crops. From the best information obtainable the nitrate mines are good for 200 or 300 years, even at double the present rate of production, which is about 2,000,000 tons per year. A new process has been invented that will do for the nitrate business what the cyanide process did for gold production. Heretofore from 9 per cent to 10 per cent has been left in the waste, but with the new process it is claimed that there will not be a loss of 2 per cent, and at less cost of production than by the old method. Even the waste or tailings can be worked with a great profit.

Nitrate of soda is the world's leading fertilizer and it is gratifying to note that the American farmer may now secure unmeasured supplies of his best fertilizer—contrary to the general rule—at rates cheaper than ever before.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A. EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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FINED

Equity Farm Journal Publisher and Editor Fined

Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1908.
MR. J. A. EVERITT,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir: I was advised by Judge Sadler today that the defendants appeared in court and he fined them as follows: Bowne, $200.00; Nelson, $100.00.

Immediately thereafter they were put in the custody of the sheriff.

D. K. COCHRANE, Atty.

COURT RECORD OF THE CASE TO DATE

People vs. Bowne, Nelson and Gentner —Information for Criminal Libel

Feb. 13.— Leave to James A. Everitt to file information.
Capias order to issue.
Case postponed to February 27, 1908; bonds of $1500.00.
Bonds filed.

Feb. 27.— Case transferred to the Criminal Court for a Jury trial.

Feb. 28.— By agreement case postponed to March 18, at 9:30.

Mar. 18.— Leave granted to States Attorney to file Amended information.
Defendants Nelson and Bowne except.
On motion of States Attorney, D. K. Cochrane appointed to assist.
Amended information filed, and cause continued to March 25, at 9:30.

Mar. 25.— At 9:30. Motion of defendants, Case continued to April 8, at 9:30.

April 8. — Case continued to April 10.

April 10.— Defendants arraigned, pleaded "Not Guilty", trial by Jury.

April 18.— Verdict of Jury finding defendants guilty.
Motion for new trial by defendants.

June 9. — New trial granted to John Gentner.
Case postponed to June 18.

June 18.— Motion for new trial overruled as to Nelson and Bowne.
Motion for arrest of judgment over-ruled as to Neison and Bowne.
Nelson and Bowne arraigned in Court; Nelson on verdict sentenced to pay $100.00 and costs, and to stand committed to the House of Correction until paid.
Bowne sentenced to pay a fine of $200.00, and costs; sentenced to stand committed to the House of Correction until paid.

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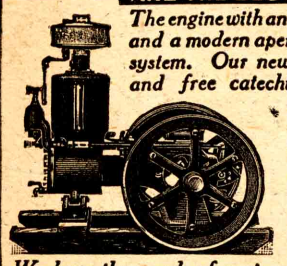

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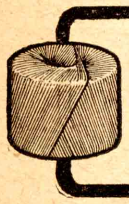

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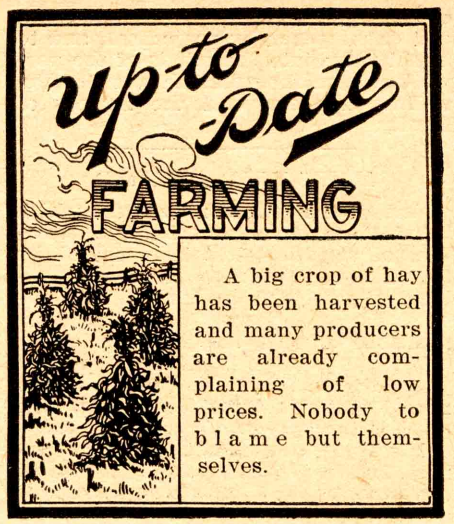


A big crop of hay has been harvested and many producers are already complaining of low prices. Nobody to blame but themselves.

MAN'S WORK

God's earth a pleasant garden is,
But evil grows among the good;
Bad weeds are sprouting in the corn,
And tangled thorn in shady wood.
Man's work is to destroy the bad,
And make still better what is good.
—STELLE.

AVAILABLE FERTILITY

That a field may fail to produce well is not a positive proof that it is impoverished. Soils have been found to contain, a foot in depth, 4,000 pounds of phosphoric acid to the acre. Average crops of wheat and other grains remove only from 20 to 25 pounds of phosphoric acid per year; hence the above supply would last indefinitely, yet such soils soon begin to show impoverishment. That is because only a small portion of the phosphoric acid is available, and would just as well not be there. The great need most likely is humus—decayed vegetable mould or organic matter. The loss of humus from the soil affects not only the nitrogen contents but also the chemical combination of the mineral elements particularly the phosphates. In the presence of the necessary alkaline matter the phosphates and other minerals unite with organic compounds produced from the decay of vegetable matter and form humatis, putting these elements of fertility in the very best form for plant use.

In cases like the above deeper breaking, barn yard manure, which is largely humus, clovers, which supply nitrogen and humus, and the turning under of green crops, are indicated rather than commercial fertilizers. Soils that are too acid must have the acidity corrected by an application of lime or hard wood ashes. This librates and makes available elements that cultivation will not release, and apparently changes the nature of the soil and makes it an easy matter to keep up the supply of humus.

TIMOTHY AS A FARM CROP

Timothy hay is in good demand and will remain so, but as a rule it is not so profitable a crop as it should be. The fault is not in the timothy, but in the cultivation and management. When a field gets so tired that it will not produce much else it is thought to be ready for timothy and a rest. The result is perhaps an average of a ton to the acre, whereas the average ought to be at least three tons. Timothy should not be grown as a side line, but as a main crop. The land should be reasonably fertile, a well drained sandy loam, by no means lacking in humus. If this land can be plowed at intervals several times during the season, it will well pay for the labor. For this reason, if the corn can be got off early enough corn land is excellent to seed to timothy, but the usual way of seeding among the stalks or even among the shocks, is always imperfectly done and leaves the ground too rough and too much trash on it. To seed corn ground properly and get the best results everything should be taken off and the ground thoroughly worked down. If not too late in the fall this plan is always successful.

But this is a digression. Working the land several times during the summer, frees the ground from weeds, brings it into good tilth, most likely adds to its supply of humus, and gives the atmosphere greater freedom in its action upon tthe mineral elements in the soil. In September in the Central Belt give the soil its final working, which should be thorough—plowed, disced, rolled, harrowed, and whatever is necessary to make a perfect seed bed. Toward the last of September sow at least a third more seed than is usually sown in the neighborhood, and harrow very lightly. We prefer to roll heavily just before sowing so as to pack the ground well, an important part of the work, and after the seeding harrow lightly to cover the seed. This proceeding guarantees a crop and at least double the ordinary yield.

THISTLES IN THE PASTURE

We notice in pastures, especially in Southern Illinois, one of the large varieties of the thistle (not the noted Canada thistle) much more common than it used to be. This is a troublesome weed in pasture lands, but it is not difficult to destroy. It does not spread except from seed, and if cut close into the ground when first in bloom, or to be safer, before it blooms, the bunch is likely to be destroyed. If cut early a second cutting may be necessary, as it may put up new sprouts in time to mature seed.

CORN AND THE MINIMUM

America's great staple, corn, has passed the minimum, and it has done so independent of the Patton corner in Chicago, for the closing of the May option did not affect the price, and Equity farmers in Southern Illinois are now selling their corn at 75 cents per bushel at their local markets, or even at their crib doors. Once more business methods triumph, and those who held their crops are reaping a merited reward. It is painful to see farmers so slow in taking reasonable action for their own benefit and security when proofs of its efficiency are so abundant.

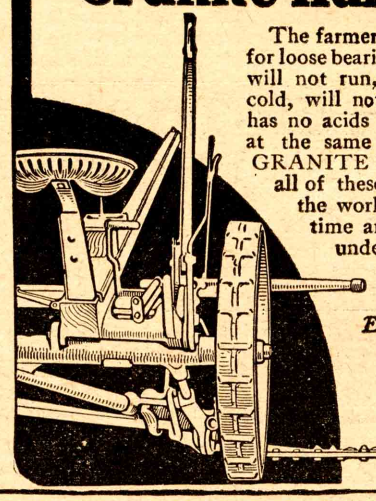
WHO WILL PAY FOR IT?

A prominent agricultural paper, one of the produce-more kind, says if the farmers of this country could increase their production of grain only ten per cent they would increase the nation's wealth $214,000,000. But that estimate is based on present prices. Were ten per cent added to the quantity of grain produced, would not more than ten per cent be taken from the price of grain? The present product supplies the needs of the world at the price. The needs being supplied, if more were produced who would want it? Who would pay that two hundred and fourteen millions for it? Such papers claim that supply and demand fixes the price, but they ignore all that when they urge greater production. We are anxious that enough be produced, but enough is enough, and when there is enough it is time to stop, unless the producers are anxious to sell more for less money.

SECRETARY WILSON AGAIN

"Out of the heart the mouth speaketh," and our good friend Secretary Wilson has again spoken. He is reported to have recently declared that 1908 promises to be a bumper crop year. "We have never had a more favorable spring," the Secretary is reported to have said, "and I desire to predict an unprecedented crop year." The Secretary of Agriculture cannot be misinformed as to the unprecedented floods of this spring and summer, of the long time farmers were held back from planting in a very large area—in the whole country in fact—of floods which destroyed crops after planting had been done, and of the unfavorable condition of soils almost everywhere. Meadows were thought for a time to promise well, but even these have gone back in condition wonderfully during the last few weeks. Our information

Granite Harvester Oil



The farmer's needs demand a heavy oil for loose bearings, one that will work freely, will not run, is not affected by heat or cold, will not gum or grow rancid, that has no acids to injure the bearings and is at the same time economical to use. GRANITE HARVESTER OIL answers all of these requirements and lightens the work of the horses, saving their time and strength. It works perfectly under all conditions and in any weather, and is just as good for all sorts of farm implements as for harvesting machinery.

Every dealer in farm supplies carries it in stock.

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You need the P. & O. Potato Digger not only as a matter of **economy**, but for **results.** The potato digging season comes when help is scarce and expensive, at a time when they leave the farm for the winter's work in the towns. Then is when you need labor-saving implements. At such times the **P. & O. Potato Digger,** on a fair-sized potato patch,

Will Pay for Itself In a Single Day.

One man with a team and this Digger will plow up **more potatoes** than a **dozen men with hoes,** and do it better, cleaner and more thoroughly. As this digger plows deep, it goes **right under the hill,** and turns up all the potatoes **without cutting, bruising or loss.**

The **truck** in front is adjustable either way, and holds the digger in line. The **revolving fender** prevents vines from clogging the beam. The **shaker** under the grate causes a continuous vibration that thoroughly sifts the potatoes from the soil, leaving them all exposed on the surface. The **runners** under the shaker carry the digger along evenly and smoothly, and prevents the jerking so common on other diggers, and makes them so hard to control. The P. & O. Potato Digger is the only one made with these runners. And last but not least, it is strong enough to **last a lifetime.**

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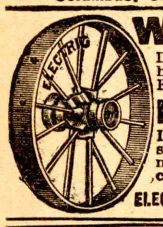

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BUCKEYE MOWER and BINDER REPAIRS
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and personal observation seldom indicated a more discouraging season; and the unfavorable conditions continue with remarkable persistence.

But Secretary Wilson got in his work. Te gamblers and speculators, the American price-makers, heard him declare there was to be a bumper crop, and he ought to know, of course. So down goes the price. No use to pay high prices when bumper crops are only a few months ahead of us. Products may be a little scarce now, but the Secretary of Agriculture says there is to be plenty directly.

We move the establishment of a Department of Speculation and Gambling to keep farm prices down, and that Secretary Wilson be put at the head of it. We confess it would not be much of a promotion, for there seems to be about where he stands now.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE CORN?

Of course everybody knows about feeding corn to livestock, poultry, etc., but the American corn crop is a big thing, and were that all the use made of it there would be a surplus that could not be disposed of at any price. No small amount of it is used in the manufacture of hominy grits, corn flour, and special stock feeds. Many of the best breakfast foods are now made largely of corn, and some of the most popular pancake flours contain a liberal amount of corn flour. Wheat flour and corn flour blended, many believe, makes better bread than wheat flour alone; but dishonesty in such blending has practically driven that out of the market.

The glucose industry is probably the largest special market for corn. Twelve factories consume from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels a year. Some of the factories grind thirty carloads a day. Much of it is converted into starch, which is worth from $45 to $55 per ton.

Other uses for corn are being constantly discovered, and a valuable oil is now being extracted from the heart of the grains. This oil is worth around $100 per ton.

No, we do not mention the distilleries, for what they use is insignificant, and it practically all returns to the feeding of livestock, hence it does not affect either the demand or the price.

THE LATE GRAIN CORNER

It is said that in the recent corner in the grain market at Chicago, two men made a million dollars each in corn, and many more cleared from half a million to a hundred thousand.

The wheat deal resulted in about the same gains to other parties, and the oats deal ran well up towards those figures. Every cent of these gains was created by farmers, but those who gathered them in are not farmers, and perhaps never were. These are the men the farmers were working for all last summer, and not one of them would give a farmer a dinner if he were in Chicago and hungry.

When we wonder what becomes of the wealth the farmers create, as figured out by Secretary Wilson, the above points to where it drifts and accumulates. These men "toil not, neither do they spin," but no farmer revels in wealth as do they. We repeat, the farmers create the wealth these speculators gather in, and the farmers department of the United States government acts as their statistical agent and helps them to draw in the load. But the department works for the farmers too. It urges and helps them devise plans to produce more and more that the margin between the price paid the farmers and that won by the gamblers may be all the greater.

Seriously, we do believe the Department of Agriculture should eliminate that part of its statistical work which so aids and encourages this gambling in farm product prices, and that the Congress should devise some means of preventing it altogether. It so unequalizes prices — forces the prices paid farmers to the very lowest and those paid by the consumers to the very highest. Between the two prices accumulate the gamblers' unmerited millions.

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THE first ready roofings, made some thirty years ago, lasted a very short time.

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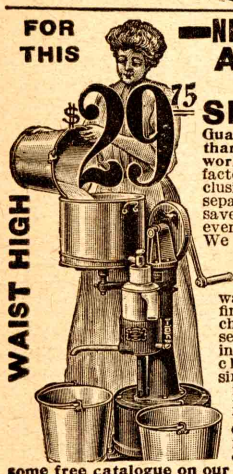

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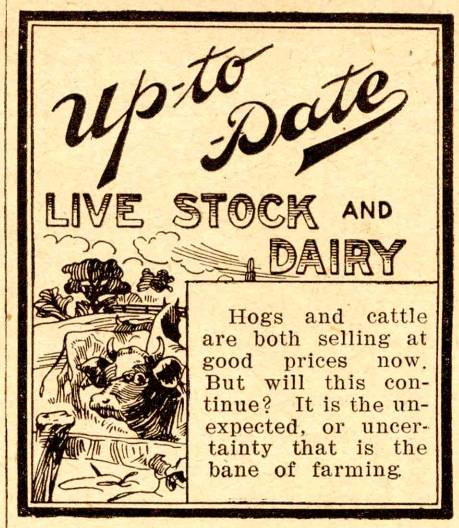

Hogs and cattle are both selling at good prices now. But will this continue? It is the unexpected, or uncertainty that is the bane of farming.

NATURE HELPS

As farmers turn the mellow soil,
And plant the strangely sleeping seed,
Their partner, Nature, saves them toil,
While flocks and herds in pastures feed.

STOCKMEN TAKING ACTION

We are informed that, in April, four thousand sheep men, representing 27,000,000 sheep, worth $80,000,000, met at Salt Lake City and formed an association to protect themselves from the manipulations of the eastern wool buyers. The association includes sheep men from Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. The purpose of these men is to hold their wool until the schemes of the market "bears" are defeated, and the demand makes equitable prices.

Thus is the spirit of Equity taking hold upon the people everwhere, and none need it worse than the wool growers and stock men. The putting down of the prices of wool as has been done this season, is without reason and has no justification either in the condition of supply or demand. Of course, the bankers' panic of last year is made the pretext, but it is only a pretext. The mills need the wool the same as they did a year ago, but speculation saw its oportunity, and was not slow to avail itself of it. We trust the wool growers will be courageous enough to accomplish their purpose.

And when the price of meats can be arbitrarily raised, as was done recently in New York, without so much as a hint of increasing the price of livestock, it is time the stock men took action also. Meat costs no more now, and presumably not so much on account of the lower price for labor, than it did last year, and if an increase of the price to consumers is justified, there should be a corresponding increase in the price of the animals from which the meat is taken.

How easy would it be to regulate all these things, if the producers of all crops and products would act in concert, and co-operate to work out the interest of each, which is truly the interest of all. But so long as each persists in fighting his own battles, and is as ready to combine against his fellows as to restrain his enemies, the efforts will be spasmodic and ineffective. Let the cry be Equity for all, and then all work together to secure it.

GUARD WELL THE MILK

Few articles of food are in so general use as milk, and few substances are more easily contaminated or affected in a harmful way. Of course, the first thought is of bacteria, that universal refuge of those who would explain the otherwise unexplainable. But there are bacteria, and perhaps too much cannot be said of them. Milk sometimes has a bitter taste; this is caused by bacteria. In some milk may be noted a putrifactive taste—bacteria; and that ruinous condition known as ropy milk is also produced by bacteria.

But bacteria are not responsible for all milk troubles or taints. The first thing to consider is the health of the cow. Milk drawn from a cow showing the least symptoms of ill-health or sickness, should never be used, and, of course, should not be sold. The matter of next importance is the feed and water consumed by the cow. That the feed affects the milk is easily proven. In the earlier days when cows ran at large and fed on lands infested with wild onions which they ate greedily, the milk had such a taste of onions as to be unfit for use. Turnips fed to cows impart a taste to the milk, and the milk of cows pastured in a field overrun with rag weed (Artemisia) has a putrid taste that is unpleasant if not unhealthful. Musty clover or rotten hay or straw eaten by milch cows convey their unwholesomeness to the milk, as does also impure and stagnant water. We would not use milk having any of these tastes or odors, nor would we allow it to be given to children. And all these infections remain in the cream and butter, and are easily detected therein.

But these troubles do not end with the food and drink. Milk, cream and butter are great absorbents of impurities in the air. An ordor discernable where milk or butter is placed is sure to be absorbed, often to a degree that imparts a taste to the article, and makes it unfit for use; for if there is anything poisonous or harmful in the air—musty or unwholesome, of decayed animal or vegetable matter, the milk or butter gets it, and so does the person who uses them.

No article of human consumption requires greater care in production and handling than milk and butter. The cow must be healthy, the feed and pasture good, the vessels absolutely clean, and the air where the milking is done and the milk and butter is stored must be pure. These are close requirements, but they are not closer than health demands.

CORN AND MILK PRODUCTION

On farms corn is the staple feed for cows, and this season of high priced corn again brings up the question whether any feed may be substituted for corn without a loss in milk production. One of the best milk and butter records ever made, that of the famous Modena, a record of 13,474.83 pounds of milk and 686.47 pounds of butter during a year, it is claimed was made without a grain of corn during the entire test year. But these experimental rations are so complicated, and involve so many different articles, that they are of little benefit to farmers. It may confidently be said, however, that a cow running on a good pasture and given a reasonable feed of bran and shorts in equal parts by weight, will do her best without any corn. During the winter, clover or pea hay, or corn fodder may be substituted for the pasture, and equally good results continue without corn, the bran and shorts or other like feed substituted for it.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS

A reader wishes to know the origin of the present Duroc-Jersey hog. Without going back into the mythical, we may state that several years ago there was bred in New Jersey a large, course boned, red hog, that attained a weight of from 500 to 600 pounds, and was called Jersey Reds. At the same time there was bred in the adjoining State of New York a red or sandy hog of much the same type, but smalled of bone and finer of texture, called the Durocs. A combination of these hogs resulted in the Duroc-Jerseys, and during an extended visit in New Jersey a few years ago, the writer saw no other kind of hog in the State.

RAISING CALVES

Raising calves is one of the problems before the average American farmer. It is claimed even now that there is a scarcity of beef stock in the country, and the remunerative demand for veal is tempting the marketing of calves to such an extent that the supply of beef stock is not keeping pace with the demand. Farmers should quit vealing, and raise more calves. And they should raise better ones. The custom still prevails on the farms of allowing the calves to suck the cows at milking time, and as a rule they are not given milk enough, and they are stunted, dwarfed, in the beginning of their growth and development. Milk taken that the calf ought to have is very dear milk. Where calves are brought up with the cows, they should be taught to eat as soon as possoible, previous to which they should have all the milk they need to give them a good start to growing. They should have a rich pasture lot to run in, and by keeping shelled corn before them they will begin to eat in from three to six weeks. A pint of shelled corn twice a day makes a calf running in a grass lot a good feed during the first month after it has been learned to eat, and a bushel of corn furnishes the month's feed. The corn may then be doubled, requiring

DON'T THROW MONEY TO THE PIGS

The mine owner gets his gold mixed with rock and combined with other metals. He gets out all the gold and then makes in addition what he can from the lead and silver, the "by-products."

The dairyman's gold is cream; the skim-milk his principal "by-product." To get all the profit he must use an

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two bushels for the next month, and most of the milk may be taken from it. The calf is now three months old, and may be kept from the cow altogether. If the pasture is good, the corn feed need not be materially increased. The point is to keep the calf growing, and a calf raised in that way will, at six months old, about double the weight of one raised in the old farm way without being taught to eat; and it will be worth twice as much.

THE HOG AS A HELP AND A PEST

The writer always did like to feed hogs. The weather could not be too cold for him to stand and see them eat. And few animals kept on the farm are surer sale and better profits. But no animal requires greater care and safer quarters. If the farmer does not know exactly where his hogs are, he does not know that they are not in mischief. If there is a place in the fence where they can get out they are sure to find it, and then they are just as sure to get into the place of all others where they should not be. A sow and her brood can do more damage in the pasture in the spring of the year in less time than can be done by all the other stock on the farm. Of course nose rings are a restraint, a kind of safety appliance, but the hog raisers should have fences that he knows are hog proof. Without such fences, he would better allow some one else to raise the hogs.

Good pasture lots enclosed by such fences, however, with shade in summer and shelter in winter, and clean water all the time, with arrangements for feeding that prevent wastefulness—then the hog is a true income booster. Resourcefulness will suggest many turns both in feed and management that will add to the thrift and growth of the hog and to the profits of his owner. Get out of the old notion that a hog is only a hog, and that any treatment is good enough for a hog. The money comes over the other road.

THE PIGS

Pigs should be taught to eat as soon as possible. If the sows be fed slop in a convenient trough, the pigs will very soon learn to eat with them. Then if shelled corn be given the pigs will soon learn to eat that. This accomplished, dependence on the sow is about at an end. At this stage, we like to have a pen provided with feed troughs, that the pigs can enter but that the sow cannot. In these pens we like to keep shelled corn or chops all the time, and to feed slops two or three times a day. During this time the sows may be fed ear corn outside the pen.

Under this treatment the pigs may be weaned early, and the task is not a difficult one. It is only necessary to remove the sows to another lot, preferably one that does not adjoin the lot where the pigs are. The old plan of allowing the sows to wean the pigs by refusing to let them suck, though nature's way no doubt, is not the best way for the production of modern market hogs, such as nature never knew how to grow.

An Illinois breeder of some note, likes to wean the pigs in sections. He takes from the sow two or three of the best and strongest ones. Then in a few days he takes two or three more of the best that were left, and so on until all are taken. This gives the inferior ones the longest hold upon nature, and by the time the last are taken the sow is well dried up. This plan seems to controvert the theory that each pig has its own teat and will not suck any other. We prefer to teach the pigs to eat, as above, and then remove the sow instead of the pigs.

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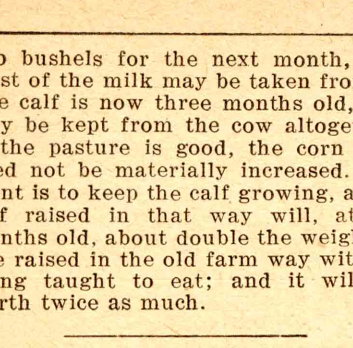
Has a Marvelous Advantage Over Others.

The manager of a prominent agricultural publication recently wrote us about this picture:—



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will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 8-C free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays Pain. Mfd. only by
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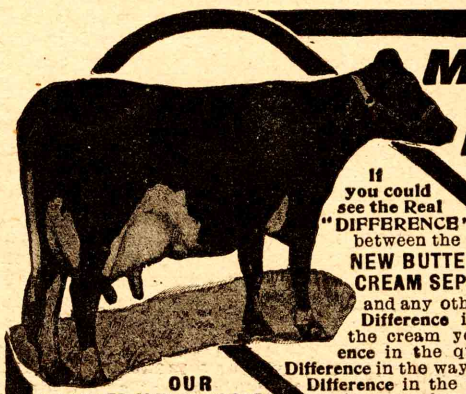
Mr. Own Mohler, Thornville, Ohio, writes under date of May 11th, 1908, "I used your ABSORBINE on a horse that had a sore shoulder that had left a bunch and it entirely removed the bunch. It is all you claim for it. I would not do without it." ABSORBINE stops lameness, kills pain, removes Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Splints, Wind Puffs, Shoe Boils, Enlarged Glands, and similar bunches without blister or removing the hair and horse can be used. $2.00 per bottle express prepaid. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 102 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

Bigness alone does not make the finest separators; but large factories speak volumes. Size comes with a successful machine after a demand has been created by merit. The Sharples Tubular Separator is made in three immense factories. One is at West Chester, Pa., another at Harburg, Germany, for European demand and a third at Toronto, Canada. If you want to know about the Tubular send for latest catalog No. 136 and booklets in color.

Every reader knows how it helps the looks of a place *and adds to its value* if it has a nice fence between lawn and highway. When an ornamental fence made of iron costs no more than wood it is certainly short sightedness not to have a good fence. Devote a little money from harvest returns to a new and up-to-date fence. It will add more than its cost to the value of the farm. Send for big catalog of all styles to Up-to-Date Mfg. Co., 973 Tenth St., Terre Haute, Ind.

The Epitomist, 44 Main St., Spencer, Ind., is giving a fine set of 12 post cards with a six months subscription to the Epitomist for only 10c. These cards in your store would be two for five cents, so you are getting 30c worth of cards alone. We have seen the cards—take our word for it—you will be delighted. Send 10c today.

For Spavin Curb or Splint
Sloan's Liniment
is unsurpassed
It penetrates and relieves pain very quickly - needs very little rubbing - and does not leave a scar or blemish.
An antiseptic remedy for thrush, fistula and any abscess.
PRICE 25¢. 50¢ & $1.00
Sloan's "Treatise on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry" Sent Free
Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.



MORE MONEY
From Your Cows and
Much Less Work
In Getting It.

If you could see the Real "DIFFERENCE" between the NEW BUTTERFLY CREAM SEPARATOR and any other made—Difference in amount of the cream you get; Difference in the quality of cream; Difference in the way the machine runs. Difference in the number of times a minute you have to turn the crank; Difference in the way the milk is aerated and purified while being separated; Difference in the time and trouble it takes to clean the skimming device—you would say, as hundreds of others are saying today—"I'll get the NEW BUTTERFLY CREAM SEPARATOR."

If you could see how to make easily $10 to $15 more a year on each and every cow you keep, and still do it with less work for your wife and yourself, you'd say: "I'll get a Cream Separator."

OUR PATENTED ALUMINUM CORRUGATED SKIMMING DEVICE makes the New Butterfly Cream Separator different and 8 times as efficient as any other machine. Every drop of milk that enters the bowl of the New Butterfly Cream Separator is actually put through the skimming process 8 times. This guarantees complete separation, and you can't fail to get ALL THE CREAM. New Butterfly Cream Separators are sold as they ought to be. Not by agents, but direct from our factory to your farm. Freight paid and on 365 days' trial. Send today for illust'd catalog.

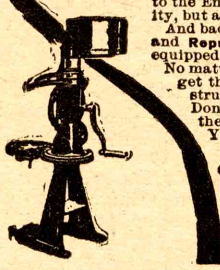
For average use, we recommend No. 4½, capacity 450 to 500 lbs. of milk per hour. PRICE delivered at your town— $39.80

Right Name, Is "The Difference"

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. Capital $1,000,000
925-937 Marshall Boulevard, CHICAGO, ILL.

Choose Your Cream Separator
From The EMPIRE Line

Different Types—Different Prices, with a Full Range of Sizes and Capacities in Each Style.



You don't have to take one man's idea or "hobby" when you come to headquarters. Different styles of separators, different separating methods, have been added to the Empire Line so that you may take your choice, not only of size and capacity, but also of type, design and price.

And back of every separator in the Empire Line is the EMPIRE Guaranty and Reputation—because all are made in the Empire factory, the best equipped separator factory in the world.

No matter which Empire you choose you can't miss it on quality. You'll get the benefit of Empire inventions, Empire designs, Empire construction, materials and "know-how."

Don't buy th separator that some one wants to push on you—Get the type that suits your requirements and fits your pocketbook. You will find that it is some one of the Empire Line that will

Make The Most Dollars For You

Get the Empire Book and Prices. The fairest and most impartial separator book ever published. It will help you select the separator you want. Write for it today.

Empire Cream Separator Company
Western Branch: Chicago, Ill. Bloomfield, N. J.

KILL THE BUGS AND SAVE THE PLANTS

Farmers and Gardeners! It's easy to kill the bugs and worms that eat your plants. An inexpensive and easily applied powder will do the work. It is harmless to man and beast.

Ferto-Insectono Positively Kills

Potato Bugs, Squash Bugs, Pumpkin Bugs, Melon Bugs, Currant Worms, Cabbage Worms, Etc. It will kill all creeping things that eat the leaves. Besides being a perfect insecticide,

It Will Fertilize Your Ground

That which falls off the leaves will make an excellent fertilizer by combining with the ammonia of the air. Especially valuable in dry seasons as it attracts moisture

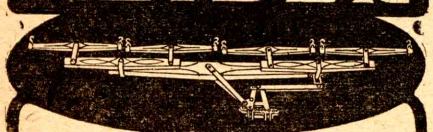
PRICE—10 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs $1.25; 100 lbs. $2.00. $35.00 per ton; 500 lbs. at ton rate.

Ferto-Insectono is easily applied but we recommend especially our None-Such Sifter. Use it for applying all powders and plaster. Price 50 cents.

Ferto-Insectono is certainly great. It saved me a fine crop of cucumbers from the ravages of the insects, and cabbages from the green worms.
ISAAC A. MOORE,
Haddenville, Pa.

Manufactured By **O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.**

HEIDER



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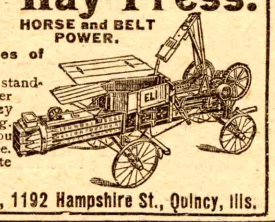

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SOW WEIGHED 932 LBS. AT 23 MONTHS OLD
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I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U. S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan. "How to Make Money from Hogs."
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EASY TO USE.
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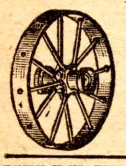

Carry sixty per cent more load than narrow tires under same conditions. Save money because never need repairs. We furnish steel wheels any size to fit any axle—get a set for your wagon. Our free Catalogue tells the farmer how to save money—write for it.
EMPIRE MANUFACTURING CO.,
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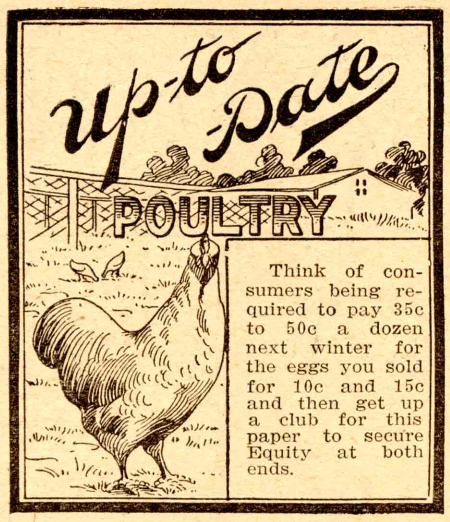
MERRY WIDOW POST CARDS and 10 others (sure to please) and magazine 1 year 10c. BURGES PUB. CO., 222 A. K. GRAND RAPIDS. MICH.

Tell them you saw the ad in Up-to-Date Farming

FLOWER-LANGUAGE POST CARDS, A SET OF 12 FREE

Do you know the "Language of the Flowers?" If you will send 10c for a six months' trial subscription to our large paper, The Epitomist, we will send to you, free, a set of twelve beautiful flower post cards. Each is different and represents the natural colors of the flowers and every card has the language of the flowers, portrayed in verse. These cards are strictly HIGH-CLASS and are not like any you have seen, for they are entirely new.

Write today and we will lose no time in sending them to you. Ask about the surprise which we are sure will interest you. We have only a limited supply of these beautiful cards, so send today if you want them. Address The Epitomist, 44 Main St., Spencer, Ind.



Think of consumers being required to pay 35c to 50c a dozen next winter for the eggs you sold for 10c and 15c and then get up a club for this paper to secure Equity at both ends.

NO FRILLS

There's no music in her singing;
No great beauty at her best;
She's plain, old fashioned Biddy,
But there's money in her nest.

CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT

People do not take things hit-or-miss so much as they used to do; they cannot afford it; life is too full of modern ways and things. Some innovations in the interior of the poultry house are just now receiving well merited attention. The first we may mention is movable perches, and a double set of them, so that one set may be all the time out in the weather. This reduces the lice and mite trouble to the minimum. The perches exposed to the weather soon become free from thes pests, and a change of the perches every few days, leaves only the walls and the beams upon which the perches rest as homes and breeding places for the insects, and these are much more easily treated when the perches are moved.

Second, we may mention the dropping board. This is not a new device, but few farm poultry houses have it. It is a comfort to the fowls and a great convenience to the keeper. It is easier to clean the house than if the droppings went to the ground. Besides it gives a space between the board and the ground where the poultry may resort in the day time, and find shade and comfort, and a dry place to scratch and wallow. The movable perches make it easier to clean the dropping board as removing the perches enables the keeper to get to it better with shovel and broom. If the dropping board be fastened to the back wall with hinges, and suspended in front by a chain or other device at each corner so it may be let down in front during the process of cleaning, the work is still more simplified. A still greater improvement is to make the dropping board in sections and have it rest on supports instead of being fastened at all. The dropping board itself may then be removed from the house to be cleaned, and may be even washed and given a day's sunning, a great gain to the cleanliness of the house.

Then comes the front curtain. This is more valuable in winter than in summer. It hangs immediately in front of the roosts, and is to be raised and lowered like a window shade. It need not be an expensive affair. An old quilt, an old wagon cover, an old binder apron, an old carpet, or anything of that kind, will serve a good purpose. The object is to reduce the roosting space, to economize the heat given off by the fowls, and to add to their feeling of security.

These are all simple arrangements, add very little to cost, and yet they may be made of great advantage both to poultry and keeper.

DOES POULTRY PAY?

"Of course it does," almost every farmer in this broad land is ready to answer. But do you know it does? Have you ever kept an account that enabled you to strike a balance between expenditures and receipts? Not many have, and not many know the actual status of the account.

Poultry keeping is a valuable asset to the farmer, a steady and sure source of income, and almost any other side line of the farm could be better dispensed with than raising poultry. But this does not prove that the difference is on the income side if the figures were strictly made and applied. A great advantage in poultry raising is that much of the keep is waste saved. No matter how careful the farmer or the housewife, there will be waste about the corn crib and barn, and about the kitchen. These wastes, otherwise entirely lost, are gathered up by the poultry and converted into something valuable. But what if the fowls eat with the horses and the hogs, especially when the latter are being fattened? In this way chickens may "eat their heads off," and no account is made of the cost. But this is not the fault of the chickens; it is the fault of the farm management.

But while it is true that fowls save waste, they also make waste. That is very likely to result if they get where they ought not to be. A brood in the garden, or among the flowers, or in the berry patch or among the grape vines, may in a very short time destroy more than they are worth. Again the fault of the management.

No small percent of the feed of the poultry, however, especially in the summer time, is an actual benefit to the farmer that it is taken—the millions of insects that the fowls devour—and in the final make up of profit and loss the fowls are entitled to credit for this service. Another consideration is that the income derived from the poultry seems to be an income secured by those not expected to have an income, and for that reason it is viewed as clear gain. Be all this as it may, there is room for accounts to be kept with the poultry even on the farms, and we advise that it be done, as a matter of education as well as of information, and the thing of first importance will be found to be to have the enclosures such that the fowls cannot get where they will be injurious instead of beneficial. The profit in poultry depends much upon the facilities for controlling and caring for it.

CLEAN RUNS

It is of the utmost importance that the poultry runs be not allowed to grow up in grass and weeds. The young poultry will range early, and the cold dews of August on high grass and weeds is destructive of young chicks and turkeys even this late in the season. On the contrary, if they have a short sod, a mere carpet of green for their early morning ramble, they enjoy it, get much that is good for them to eat, and begin the day with vigor and confidence. For this reason it is good that the main poultry run be a pasture lot kept nipped close. But it should be a night rather than a day pasture, for in the day time when the chicks are out many are liable to be trod on and killed.

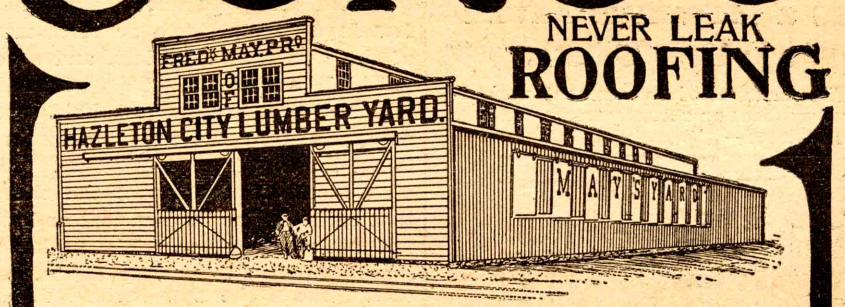
YOUNG ROOSTERS

Sell the young roosters as broilers. While it is good business to save the early pullets for winter layers, it is equally good business to push the young roosters, and bring them into the earliest possible market. Many farmers burden their flocks with roosters. It is a wasteful and annoying practice.

PULLETS AND LAYERS

Keep an eye on the most thrifty, earliest hatched pullets. They are to be the winter layers, no matter what the variety.

CONGO
NEVER LEAK
ROOFING



CONGO Ready Roofing is like a government bond—the best and safest investment you can make.

It may not be the cheapest roofing you can buy at the start, but in durability, satisfaction and economy in the long run, there is nothing better.

Congo is proof against every kind of climate and weather and is almost as soft and pliable as rubber.

It is easy to lay and clean to handle.

Send for a free Sample and you'll see what a real "never leak" roof is like.

UNITED ROOFING AND M'F'G. CO.
Successor to Buchanan Foster Co.
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CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

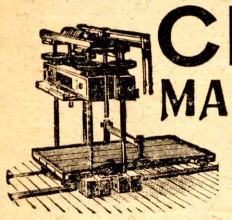
Harrow While You Plow

Make one job out of the two, and get your ground in finest condition by harrowing when the soil is first turned up.
KRAMER'S Rotary Harrow Plow Attachment
enables you to do this. Regular rotary harrow which attaches to any gang or sulky plow. It levels, pulverizes and makes a mulch of the "moist soil" that is not possible after the ground dries and "sets." Draft only slightly heavier—you'll be surprised to see how little. Everybody needs this great time and labor saver. Write for circular No. 40
THE E. M. KRAMER CO., Paxton, Illinois

I WANT MY SCALE ON EVERY FARM

And I want to tell you why you should own a scale and do no more guessing, I want you to feed your stock by weight. I want you to buy and sell and loan everything by weight. I also want you to have my offer before buying. For 43 years I have been fighting the scale trust. I was the first man to **sell to the farmer on trial,** and to ask no pay until my scale was tested. I was the first man to sell on easy payments. I was the first to **pay the freight.** I am today the only man who makes a **reliable,** high grade, warranted Pitless Wagon Scale, sold at a low price, **on free trial** and **easy terms.** Write me for my **"Reasons Why I Should Buy a 'JONES' Scale."** I will send it free.

"JONES, He Pays the Freight"
Box 1531 Binghamton, N. Y.



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We have had 35 years' experience in furnishing outfits for both Custom and Merchant Cider Mills.

OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD.

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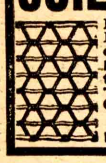
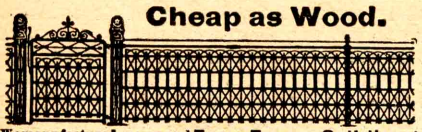


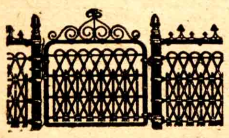
Made of high carbon Steel Wire Horse-high, Bull-strong, Chicken-tight. **Sold direct to the Farmer at lowest manufacturers prices on 30 Days Free Trial,** freight prepaid. 100 page Catalogue and price-list free.

KITSELMAN BROS.,
Box 289 MUNCIE, IND.

Cheap as Wood.



We manufacture **Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct** shipping to users only, at **manufacturers' prices.** No agents. **Our catalog is Free. Write for it today.**
UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO. 973 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.



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Coiled Spring Fence Co.
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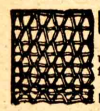

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Sold direct to farmers at manufacturers' prices. Catalogue free. Freight prepaid.
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Box 871 Decatur, Ind.

Want to Sell Your Farm or City Property? Send today for my free book which fully explains how you can easily and economically find a buyer for it.
L. G. BYERLEY, 457 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

CANADA FARM LANDS

50 bushels of wheat to the acre has been grown in the famous Vermillion Valley, (Central Alberta), as shown by authentic statistics. Vermillion Valley is swept by the warm Chinook winds, is on the main line of the C. N. R. and the soil is a rich black loam with clay subsoil. Prices range $10.00 per acre up. Easy terms. Write for **Free Information, Reports, Maps, Etc., to**
W. A. CAMPBELL, 401 Nanton Bldg., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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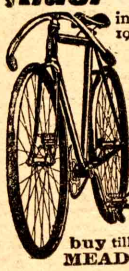
PAY NO COMMISSIONS! This month we have 3,500 buyers for farms and business chances, Here is your opportunity to sell. Our system is the only one of its kind in the world. Quick Sales. Highest Cash Prices. No other selling plan half so successful. Write at once.
U. S. REALTY AND TRUST CO., DESK 29, OMAHA, NEB.

COWS IN CLOVER. an illustrated Book on the great Dairy Country in Northern Minnesota, sent FREE. Write Land Com'r. D. & I. R. R. Co. 549 Volvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

I WANT A FARM OR OTHER COUNTRY **PROPERTY or BUSINESS.** Not particular about location. Describe fully and state price wanted.
HOME SEEKER No. 91, Box 3693, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rider Agents Wanted



in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1908 model. *Write for Special Offer.*
Finest Guaranteed 1908 Models **$10 to $27**
with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires.
1906 & 1907 Models all of best makes **$7 to $12**
500 Second-Hand Wheels *All makes and models, good as new.....* **$3 to $8**
Great **Factory Clearing Sale.**
We **Ship On Approval** *without a cent deposit, pay the freight* and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.**
Tires, coaster-brakes, parts, repairs and sundries, half usual prices. **Do not buy** till you get our catalogs and offer. *Write now.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept P80 Chicago

$60,000 Value Given Away

THE RACYCLE has 27% less pressure on its crank hanger, ¼ less strain on chain, it runs and climbs hills easier than other bicycles. Is the largest selling high-grade wheel in the world. Will last a lifetime. We make no cheap RACYCLES but you can get yours **AT FACTORY PRICES** by securing us an agent. Catalog and pamphlet sent FREE. It tells about the RACYCLE and how to get the **$60,000.**
THE RACYCLE MANUFACTORY, MIDDLETOWN, O.

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper they saw. Therefore We Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **TO THEIR ADVERTISEMENT WAS READERS.**

With a good system of distribution no crop of fruit this country ever raised would equal the natural demand.

ONLY ITS KIND

"Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs
of thistles?
The holy Son of Good inquired;
The question means as much today
As when 'twas asked by The Inspired.
To get the best from tree or vine,
Takes best of soil, and care, and kind.

NOT BETTER THAN IS SOWN

That every tree and plant should bear after its kind was the feat of creation, and later it was declared "as a man sows so also shall he reap." Many expect the best when they do not plant the best. That is contrary to nature and it is unreasonable Somebody will plant the best in the very best place, and give it the very best treatment; and that person will have the best and deserves it. The man who does not do so need not expect as good stuff as the man who does, and when the man who does the best wins the premium or gets the best price, the man who does not has no cause for envy or complaint.

The point we wish to make is, that success is always bought with price, and whoever is not willing to pay the price cannot honestly expect or claim the prize. It is the wish of UP-TO-DATE FARMING that all Our Up-to-Date People shall be on the top seat in the front row, but we know it takes climbing to get there, and then it takes some clinging too, to stay there. In plain words, what we mean is this: Don't be satisfied with anything but the best. The difference in the cost of seed or plant or tree is of little account. A tenth added to the original cost may double the value of the product. But the road to success does not end where it begins. Many make their greatest mistake at this point. The best always deserves the best place, and then it deserves the best treatment. That is the price. The best seed or plant may be put in an unsuitable or unadapted place and then neglected. The result is likely to be a greater failure than if the hardier "scrub" had been used in the beginning.

We may here remark that, particularly in country places, buyers are not sufficiently discriminating. They fix a price upon a commodity, and then everything in the line of that commodity goes. The man who carelessly plants, carelessly cultivates and carelessly markets gets the same reward as does the man who is up-to-date in all these particulars and brings the better stuff such treatment secures. Such a system discounts progress and pays a premium on carelessness and indifference. When farmers become the business people the greatness of their calling demands, they will see to it that rewards are proportioned to skill, industry and ability, and to the success achieved thereby.

BEANS IN ROTATION

Garden beans may yet be planted, now taking the place of some vegetable that has run its course. If beans have been planted at regular intervals since the danger from frost was over, the garden is getting ready to furnish the table with its most useful product throughout the remainder of the season. Late planting should be of the earliest varieties, usually found in the bunch sorts, though, of course, the vining or stick beans are the greatest yielders. Late planting need not be more than a few hills, as one or two messes is all that can be expected from a planting. The successive plantings, therefore, should be only a few days apart. Plant three or four inches deep in anticipation of dry weather, and keep well hoed from the time the plants are up until they begin to bloom.

THE STRAWBERRY BED

The time is again here when hundreds of farmers and their families are wishing they had set a strawberry bed last year. That fit of wishing attacks people once a year until they make themselves immune by setting a bed.

Strawberry plants may be set successfully almost any time except in winter. We prefer September for fall setting, and no fruit plants will make a quicker return. Plants set in September and carefully cultivated during the growing season, and then mulched for the winter may be depended upon for a full crop next year.

Strawberries like a mellow loam well supplied with humus, and slightly mixed with sand it is all the better. The plant needs moisture, but it will not flourish in soggy, undrained land. Give it a well drained, mellow, warm soil then keep free from weeds, and the plants protected with mulch in winter, and failure need not be expected.

CUTTINGS AND LAYERINGS

An authority in floriculture gives this method of propagating roses from cuttings, and much the same method may be employed with cuttings from most other plants. Select the twig you wish, one with three or four buds, and partly break it off, leaving it, however, so that it will still receive nourishment from the parent tree and remain green. In a few days the break will have begun to heal. Now take the cutting, strip off all the leaves but one, and stick it into a box of moist sand, leaving but one or two buds above the surface. Place the box, which should be one that will readily drain itself, on the north side of the house, or where it will be sheltered from the direct rays of the sun. The sand must be kept moist, but not wet. In dry, hot weather it may be necessary sometimes to sprinkle it every day, or even several times a day. Grass clippings put in the box as a mulch keeps the sand cool and moist. The cuttings should not be removed until they begin to grow and put out new buds, and when they are removed, it should be done with great care, and the ground to which they are transferred should be rich and moist.

Layering is a much simpler process. Bend down a branch till it touches the ground, cut a little way into the wood on the under side where it touches the ground, and fasten down with a forked stick; cover with soil, leaving only the tip of the twig out. Of course the dry surface should be removed where the twig touches so that it may be and remain in moist soil. In a few weeks it will be rooted and ready for removal as an independent plant.

STILL WAITING

We are told that the fruit growers of Tennessee, who had been aroused to the necessity of union and co-operation, after holding a meeting or two, could not agree, and decided to wait another year before taking definite action. The effort was to bring several local organizations together, and each wished its own way.

So there is another year of waiting, and the profits of another crop lost. It will continue to be so. The solution of the farmers' marketing problem is in a national organization that covers all crops and directs all marketing, so that markets already supplied may be avoided, and shipments directed to where the commodities will be taken at remunerative prices. Such a system will bless the users by taking to them the goods they need, and it will bless the producers by assuring them a sale at a reasonable profit. Why do farmers wait?

A Good Four-Horse Gang, Sulky, and Disc Plow Evener

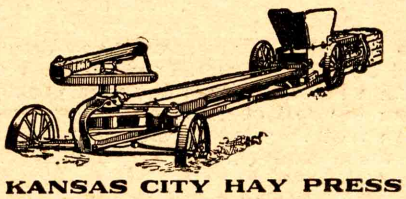
One of the most difficult things to get in the way of eveners is a good 4-horse Evener for Gang, Sulky, or Disc Plow. There are many kinds made—some home-made—others made to sell, but the majority of them fail to work satisfactorily.

The reason is usually because the principle upon which they are made is not correct. It is not so easy a thing as many imagine, to make eveners for more than two horses that will work nicely—give even draft to each horse and cause no trouble. Every farmer who has tried them has learned that.

There is a firm who has made a specialty of making 2- 3- 4- and 5-horse eveners for fifteen years and over and the big success they have made is the best proof that their eveners are the best on the market. We refer to the Heider Manufacturing Company, Dept. 23., Carroll, Iowa.

Their eveners for Sulky, Gang and Disc Plows are simply fine. Their 3-horse Evener is particularly good for use on hay wagons where loader is used, manure spreaders, etc., in fact, anything where they want to use three horses on an implement with a pole.

If you'll write a postal they will be pleased to send you their Evener Catalog which shows a large line of their goods. They also manufacture some excellen ladders. Mention this paper when you write.



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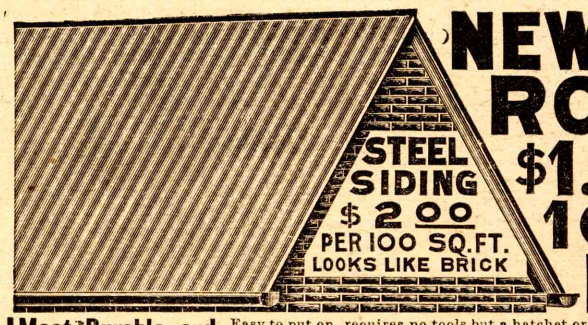

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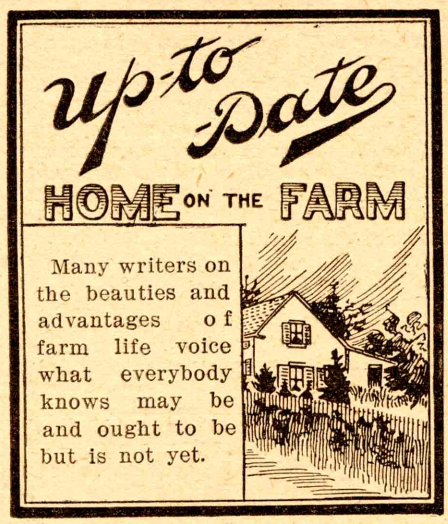

GIVE AND RECEIVE

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,
There are souls that are pure and true;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.
—*M. S. Bridges.*

OUR UP-TO DATE PEOPLE

It is natural, we supose, for an editor to feel drawn toward his readers, to feel nearer to them than to the mass of humanity, and to think they are a little cmarter than most people. Bnt we do sincerely believe the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Our Up-to-Date People, are the most progressive people on earth. And we have good reason for thinking so. We are constantly urging the solution of great questions that other papers and other people ignore or ridicule, but that we have time and again proven to be the key to the independence and steady prosperity of the people, especially of the people who till the soil. Besides, while we earnestly endeavor to treat all people and all questions with the utmost fairness and consideration, we do not hesitate to condemn what does not seem to us for the general good, and to advocate, no matter who may condemn it, whatever we consider for the betterment of the country and its people. In all these things our readers stand by us. They may not approve all we say or do, but their minds are so broad and their hearts are so true, that they see the good, consider the doubtful, take no fright at what seems to them new, and fearlessly reach onward and upward to what for the movement may appear beyond their grasp. Hundreds of them write to tell us how they appreciate our course toward all these people and things, how their hope centers in the accomplishment of our purposes, of the educational work we have done, and of the good already achieved. We have a right to single out such people from the rest of mankind, and to believe that they are in the front ranks of those who shape the progress of the world.

And never do we feel closer to these people than when we write to them in the Home on the Farm, where the parents are in line with the best and most progressive, and the boys and girls are growing up in the midst of Nature's loveliness, with souls that see a brighter future for the farm. To them

Hope's cheerful voice comes sweeping o'er
The acres where the farmer toils.
They see the day, not far away,
When honest toil in fertile soil,
Shall be their own, not gamblers' spoils.

There may be discouragements; there certainly will be toil and disappointments, but

"When the hens refuse to lay
And there's nothing seems to pay
And you're sad and mad and blue,
Don't forget the old refrain
Just to try and try again,
For you'll get there if you do."

Then—

"What's the use of fussing, fussing?
Fussing doesn't help a mite—
Fussing never brought you sunshine
Or dispelled the clouds of night!
Fussing never won you friendships,
Never helped you win a heart!
It has only helped to mark you
As a failure from the start.

"Keep you face all wreathed in sunshine,
Let your eyes be filled with song,
Teach the world that life is gladness,
Joy is goodness, frowns are wrong!
Like the perfume of the roses
Let your presence blend with aid
To the many who are tramping
On all the human promenade!"

It is the brave spirit in the house or on the farm that conquers. Worry wears faster than toil, and when we think of the shadows that did not appear, of the sighs without a cause, and of the tears that need not have bee shed, we see—

"How foolishly we often fret,
When little troubles come to taunt us;
How often we decide to let
Poor little difficulties daunt us;
How often cowardly we swerve
And weakly shamble down the hill,
When but a little rest would serve
To keep us bravely mounting still."

Take the rest. The farm life justifies it more than any other. Every hour has its duty, but Nature works while man is sleeping, and, so far as the farmer is concerned, and let us say the farmer's wife also—

"The day is yours; your work is yours;
The odds are not who pays your hire;
The thing accomplished—that endures.
If it be what the days require."

That provides for needed rest, for study and improvement, for laying plans for future gains, for helping agriculture out of the ruts in which it has trailed so long. It is to that hour we pin our faith, on that hour we build our hope. When the farm work has justice, and the farm business is controlled as other business is, the farm home will be the envy of the occupants of all other homes, because God and Nature work together for its accomplishment, and people must have what the farms produce.

CLEAN UP THE GROUNDS

Next in keeping the soul, the inner self, clean and pure, the house inside should be kept clean and neat. This takes constant care and watchfulness, and it too often falls as a burden upon a single person, the housewife, the mother of the family, but almost every member of the household can help by keeping his or her things in their proper places, and being neat and tidy in their own persons.

The thing of next importance is the grounds. A well kept lawn is the canvas on which the home picture is painted, and it adds as much to the beauty of the home as anything else conected with it. On the other hand, weedy, plundered, unkept and unsightly surroundings make the prettiest home look untidy, and all the painstaking care of the people inside fails to make the home pretty. The lawn mower used is as much a beautifier as is the paint brush, and we urge the one as much as the other.

BUTTERMILK FOR BABIES

Science is getting in its work, and practical, independent thought is helping it along. Old notions, old theories, and old ways of doing away with the good old people that entertained and did them. But sometimes scientific discoveries prove to be unscientific fakes. Hence it is not best, perhaps, to acept without question everything that is labeled a new discovery.

Among the latest is the buttermilk food for babies. This has the endorsement of some high medical authorities, and the reasonableness of it prompts us to give it to our readers. The buttermilk is prepared as follows: Take one quart of fresh buttermilk, and add one even teaspoonful of flour, (rice, wheat or other kind), heat the mixture over a gentle fire, constantly stirring until it has boiled up three times, which ought to require about twenty minutes. Then add two or three tablespoonfuls of pure sugar. Cool, and it is ready for use. It will sometimes coagulate and become lumpy in the feeding bottle, and may require an occasional shaking up.

The scientific facts on which the value of this food is based, are given as follows: Buttermilk is poor in fat and rich in albumen. The proteid is present in finely divided particles. This, it is claimed, renders it valuable as temporary nutrition for dyspeptic infants, particularly since most babies are unable to digest fatty substances. It is specially adapted for infants that have been troubled with gastric-intestinal disorders, evidenced by much crying, colic, poor nutrition, and unnatural bowel action. It is claimed to be an actual remedy for indigestion. European doctors are recommending it, and it has been adopted by the Children's Hospital Society, and also by the health department of Chicago.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

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You don't take any risk because you don't send us any money in advance—nor do you send us any money after the month's FREE trial, unless you decide to keep the washer. If you wish to keep the washer—if you see how it will save enough to pay for itself in a short time—then send us each week or month part of what the washer saves for you.

We make this offer because we know our 1900 Gravity Washers are far and away better than those made by any other concern. We are willing to prove this, so we offer to send you a 1900 Gravity Washer and let you see for yourself all it saves. Thus our 1900 Gravity Washers sell themselves.

Then—if you send us part of what the washer saves until it is paid for, the washer really pays for itself.

In just a short time it is all paid for and, after that, the washer is yours and all it saves is yours.

Our washers are the only washers that sell, and pay for, themselves.

Don't waste your time and money with cheap washers that wear out clothes faster than they wash them.

Give the 1900 Gravity Washer a chance to prove to you what a comfort a washer can be.

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BEES ON THE FARM

We generally talk of bees in connection with poultry. But the home on the farm is the ideal home for bees. Conditions are almost always favorable there, caring for them is no very great task if there be not too many, and watching them during the swarming hours of the swarming season, is both rest and recreation for the women and children. Then the wild flowers bloom around the farm everywhere, storing the most delicious sweets that go to waste if there be no bees to gather it. At every farm home there should be a few colonies for the honey they produce is that much clear gain.

TREES AROUND THE HOME

There are few more beautiful sights than a nice country home nestling in a grove of stately and shapely trees. But trees should not be too close to the house. There should be a free circulation of air and a liberal distribution of sunshine all about the home. Too much shade prolongs the dampness, generates mildew, and encourages fungus growth, all of which are antagonistic to health and happiness.

PRIDE IN ONE'S POSSESSIONS

Are you proud of everything about the home on the farm? Some do not like to hear people brag on their own things, but we acknowledge that we do. Of course we do not admire a braggart in any line, but we like for everybody to be proud of what he has and to speak well of it, if he can truthfully; and if he cannot, to get rid of it and obtain something that he can speak well of.

We have seen men who would scorn to wear patched clothes, driving horses that looked like they had been trying the starvation cure for half a year. Were they proud of their teams? The barn may be a rattletrap, the fences away and the gates broken. Are they proud of their outbuildings and surroundings? A woman who would almost faint if seen with a dirty face or soiled clothing, contentedly sits in broken chairs or looks out upon a littered, unkept yard.

We are aware that this advice might lead to extravagance, to the purchase of things beyond one's means; but we do not mean it so. Whatever one has let it be so kept that it may be shown without a blush. Be proud of what you have, and welcome friends in the midst of your things without an apology, for in such case there is nothing to apologize for.

THE EATING HATBIT

The human family, especially civilized humanity, has the eating habit. We are talking seriously. Of course people must eat. Food must be taken to maintain health and vigor and sustain life; but people eat too much, and then the nautral purpose of food is defeated and eating becomes a curse. We presume that over-eating is more prevalent in the country than in the city, because on the farm almost every step brings one in contact with something that may be eaten—a temptingly crisp and tender vegetable here, a berry there, a bunch of grapes yonder, an apple, a peach or a pear, a plum or a nut—always something to tempt the taste or the appetite. Thus children acquire the eating habit, the taste and the appetite becomes abnormal, and the habit becomes fixed as does any other habit. Begun in childhood, it is not much resisted in maturity, and it clings to us in old age. It soon learns to stay with us at the table, and instead of natural eaters of necessary food, we become pulpers, gorgers and gluttons, devouring things the system does not need, and quantities irrational if not outrageous.

This constant or excessive pouring into the stomach of things not needed to build up or to repair the body, or to maintain the normal temperature, the only legitimate objects of eating, keeps the divestive and alimentary system in an unnatural strain, clogs every channel of the most wonderful complex drainage system, piles up obstructions where everything should be clear and free, gathers poisons that the overworked powers were unable to throw off, and invites sickness and death—impairment of body and mind—instead of maintaining health and perpetuating life.

While this habit may be earlier cultivated and stronger in the country than in the city, it is more disastrous in the city than in the country. The vigorous country life, enables the system to stand more, and the excessive eating in the city is apt to be of more harmful things. At all events, in country or city, dyspepsia and constipation, headache and weakened nerves, impaired powers and shortened universal heritage of civilization, bequeathed by an abnormal or inordinate eating habit.

The boy becomes a tough tramp because he has not backbone enough to say NO when the boys urge him to smoke, drink and play fool for the crowd. No girl ever went wrong who had a good firm NO on her lips ready for immediate use. Use your backbone and jawbone and say NO to every foolish scheme. — Connersville (Indiana) Courier.

"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world"—is a saying old but true. Then how important it is to give that hand and its owner in every home in the country every care and convenience. Ladies on the farm can cut down their work if they but use the inexpensive conveniences made for them. The "One Minute Washer" is a machine made by the Hawkeye Incubator Co., Newton, Iowa, that will save many hours of weary drudgery on wash day. Send to the manufacturers for information about it.

AN OCCASIONAL SMILE

WANTED BOY PROPERLY SPANKED

A school teacher boxed the ears of a pupil a few days ago. The boy told his mother, and the next day the teacher received the following note: "Nature has provided a proper place for the punishment of a boy, and it is not his ear. I will thank you to use it hereafter."

NOT ON HER LIFE

An old Irish woman walked into a large department store. The floor walker, who was very bow-legged, asked her what he could do for her. She told him that she would like to look at the handkerchiefs that they advertised.

"Just walk this way, madam," said the floor-walker.

She looked at his legs.

"No sir," indignantly replied the old lady, "I'll die first."—Ladies' Home Journal.

IN DOUBT

Patrick Murphy, while passing down Tremont Street, was hit on the head by a brick which fell from a building in process of construction. One of the first things he said, after being taken home and put to bed, was to send for a lawyer.

A few days later he received word to call, as his lawyer had settled the case. He called and received five crisp, new $100 bills.

"How much did you get?" he asked.

"Two thousand dollars," answered the lawyer.

"Two thousand, and you give me $500? Say, who got hit with that brick, you or me?"—Boston Herald.

STILL AT HIS OLD TRADE

Senator Dolliver was making a speech during the campaign in West Virginia near the place where he was born and reared. He waxed sentimental. "Dear old country," he said: "I love every foot of it. I know it as well as I do my adopted State. Why, right over there is a farm where I have spent many hapy hours. I gathered and carried away more than fifty bushels of chestnuts that grew on that farm."

"Yes," came from a seat in the rear, "and you have been peddling them out ever since."

"There used to be a Dutch barber who kept a place in the city here," says a short story teller in the New York Times. "He had an assistant who was just as Dutch as the boss, but the assistant thought the boss about the meanest man on earth. Every time he would get a customer in the chair he would tell him all about the boss. One day he had a man all fixed, face lathered, and head laid back. Then he began his tale of woe as he stropped the razor.

"'My poss iss der meanest man. He charches me 10 cents if I cud a man und a quarter if I gash him.'

"The assistant went on stropping and the man in the chair was beginning to get uneasy, for it seemed to be a settled thing that every customer would have something happen to him. He waited in silence. Presently the assistant resumed.

"'Pud I don't care today.'

"'Why?' inquired the customer.

"'Pecause I vun five dollars on der races yesterday, und I mide as vell spend id dat vay as any odder.'

"The customer suddenly remembered that he had to catch a train."

CORNS

are only troublesome without A-Corn Salve. Takes the corns out by the roots, and does away with all danger of blood-poison. Swift, sure, painless. 15 cents at druggists or by mail. GIANT CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia

BEE-KEEPING

Its pleasures and profits, is the theme of that excellent and handsome illustrated magazine, Gleanings in Bee Culture. We send a free sample copy, a Book on Bee Culture, and a Book on Bee Supplies, to all who name this paper.

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio.

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Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.

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THE DIXIE HOME

Birmingham Alabama

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In order to introduce our large illustrated monthly, The Epitomist, which is of interest to every member of the family, we make this big offer to you.

Send 10c for a six months' trial subscription and we will send you, prepaid, twelve beautiful flower post cards absolutely FREE. These cards are strictly high-class and are something entirely new. Each card represents a scenic view and has THE LANGUAGE OF THE FLOWERS worked out most beautifully in mottoes in flower designs. For instance, in this series the violets spell out the words "Faithfulness;" the sweet peas, "Wish You Joy;" Chrysanthemums, "I Love You;" roses, "Love," etc. You won't be disappointed, for these cards are not like any you ever saw, and REMEMBER, we have a surprise for everyone that sends for these cards. There are only a limited number, so send today if you want them. THE EPITOMIST, 55 Main St., Spencer, Indiana.

Roosevelt Family POST CARDS

Every patriotic citizen should have a set. They are not the cheap picture post cards so often sold through the mails but are the very best ever offered at a low price. Send 10 cents for a year's subscription to American Stories, the popular short story magazine, and we will send you a set of these cards by return mail, postpaid. AMERICAN STORIES, 214 A. K., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers

Grand Baseball Outfit Free to Boys

This grand outfit contains 7 full size pieces. The ash bat is 32 in. long. The mask is made of heavy wire, full size. The catcher's mitt is thick and heavy and finely made. The ball is strongly stitched and finely finished. The cap is well made. A tanned leather fielder's glove and adjustable fancy baseball belt complete this dandy outfit. I will give you this splendid seven-piece outfit for a little easy work. Just write me to-day and I will tell you how you can get this great outfit.

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The Welcome Guest, Dept. 169 Portland, Maine

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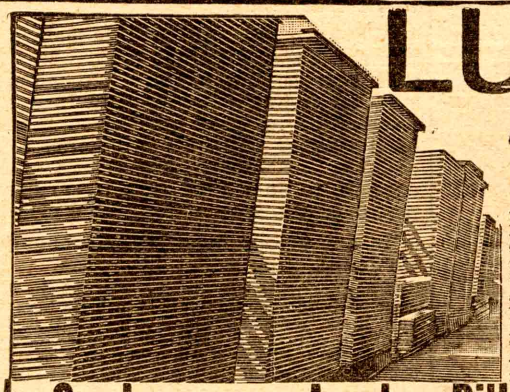

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We cheerfully invite inspection of our Lumber stock and will be glad to have you come to our warehouse and yards at Chicago, see the lumber we are offering, and you will recognize that it is all what we say of it; make your own selection and see it loaded. It is not necessary to come to Chicago; we can easily sell you by mail. We can quickly convince you of the wisdom of placing an order with us. Just send us your lumber bill, and we will easily *"Show You."* On application we will send copies of letters from customers who have bought. They saved money why can't you? Write us to-day. *WE PURCHASED EVERY EXPOSITION, INCLUDING THE $50,000,000 ST. LOUIS WORLDS' FAIR. Send for our Free 500 page Catalog No. C.M.* 204 It quotes low prices on Furniture, Household Goods, Building Material, Machinery and Supplies.

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F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

As its name would indicate, this is a farmers' society. Its organized forms are a National Union, State Unions, County Unions and Local Unions. Also Department, Section and District Unions are provided for controlling and marketing the various crops. Particulars for organizing the various unions will be sent on request.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall consist of farmers. By farmers we mean people who are engaged in the vocation of farming or who own land on which crops are produced. (To be *also* engaged in merchantile business, manufacturing or the professions does not disqualify a farmer, or one who owns land on which crops are produced, from joining the F. S. of E.)

SPECIAL MEMBERS. First, an exception to the rule regarding eligibility for membership may be made by any local union by a majority vote of its members at any regular meeting. It can in this way elect any one of good character, not a farmer, to *special* membership in the local union on payment of the regular fee, but such special members must never be elected or appointed as delegates to conventions of higher unions. The object of this is to always keep the management of the Society in the control of farmers themselves.

Second, wives of members and daughters of the same may be admitted to *special* membership without the payment of any fee, also male children between 14 and 21 years may become *special* members in the same way. These *special* members may retain membership without the payment of any dues, but on reaching his majority the male members can only retain membership by paying the regular fee.

MEMBERSHIP FEE. The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00. This is divided as follows: The local union retains 25 cents. The balance is sent to headquarters and 50 cents is paid for the official paper one year to the member; $1.00 goes into the organization fund and 25 cents, or as much of it as is necessary, will go to pay the general expenses.

ANNUAL DUES. Each member must pay Annual Dues of $1.20. This is payable when a year has elapsed after first joining, and annually thereafter. It is apportioned as follows: The local union may retain 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. This will be used, 50 cents for the official paper and 35 cents, or as much as necessary of it, to meeting general expenses and extending the Society.

AFFILIATION. Local, county and State unions, now organized, of societies under any other name will be chartered by the Farmers Society of Equity on resolutions passed by a majority of members or delegates. Unions thus affiliating will be chartered free on remittance of the dues as above. Provisions will be made for the support of State and county unions so affiliating and their activities defined. Supplies and a seal of the F. S. of E. will be furnished free on report of annual dues.

REMARKS. Ten (10) or more eligible people may organize a local union by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and reporting it to headquarters. Blanks will be furnished on request. Members will receive the official paper (UP-TO-DATE FARMING) one year from the time the report of their membership is received, or one year from the time their annual dues were payable. They are advised to watch the date on their subscription label and if there is any delay in receiving paper, or changing date in the case of paying dues, please report to headquarters. Promptness in reporting will be required from all secretaries and organizers. ¶ *Write Plainly.* If you cannot, then print names and addresses or get some person to write who can write plainly. We must *guard against errors* if every person is to be satisfactorily served and our Society is to quickly accomplish its great and good objects.

OBJECTS. The FIRST and chief object of the Farmers Society of Equity is *to obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.*

The SECOND great object is *to have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principle market cities and in all localities where surplus crops are raised, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for profitable prices, instead of being dumped to pass into the hands of middlemen and trusts.*

OTHER OBJECTS. The F. S. of E. also has many other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first. Also all farmers may as well understand that the *first* object depends largely upon the accomplishment of the *second*, because crops must be controlled before equitable, and always profitable prices can be secured. To control the crops, the facilities to control—store—must be provided. Therefore it is important that *a granary be provided on every farm that produces a surplus of grain and an elevator or warehouse be built at every shipping point.*

OFFICERS

President—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.
Vice President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Secretary—I. C. Rous, Indianapolis.

Send all reports, and address all communications to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

33

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also send for report blanks, etc.

ADDRESSING. Always address communications and make all remittances payable to the *Farmers' Society of Equity* and not to individuals.

If your business is with the Society, always make money orders or drafts *"to the order of Farmers' Society of Equity,"* and not to any individual. If with the publisher of this paper, make them *"to the order of Up-to-Date Farming"* and not to any individual.

Members' buttons for F. S. of E. cost secretaries and organizers 1 cent each. A supply should always be kept on hand for delivery to new members. The same way with members' cards and fee and dues stamps, which will be sent on request without advance payment.

Apr. '08 **If this date is on you wrapper you will not receive another copy of Up-to-Date Farming unless you renew NOW. Renewal rate 50 cents to any subscriber. Send in to-day.**

Have you sent for some Dumper cards?

The terms to procure them are published in this paper. Through them the present subscribers should soon double the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

We know this is a busy time on the farms. But we believe farmers oftentime imagine they are too busy to do something that will have a commanding influence on their business.

To illustrate: What would you expect of that manufacturing business that the owner would say: "Oh, I am so busy manufacturing that I cannot give any thought or time to selling?"

This is just the way farmers have always done and we suppose this is the reason that manufacturers and merchants are called business men and farmers are called ———.

Is it not time that farmers enter the class of business men? They will when they consider marketing of their crops as important as producing. The better the prospects are for a crop and the larger the crop is the more thought, time and preparation they must give to its marketing.

We have said all of this before—perhaps in a different way. But it will bear saying again. We wonder whether it ought not be said in every issue of UP-TO-DATE until every reader of the paper will quit producing long enough, or defer harvesting long enough, to do a good turn toward disposing of the crop at profitable prices?

In one of our farm paper exchanges we found this:

When considering an investment in the way of implements, additional buildings or like lines, ask the questions "Will it increase production? Will it reduce cost of production? Upon the answer to these depends the wisdom of the outlay.

Granaries, elevators, or storehouses of any kind will not add a bushel to the crops nor reduce cost of production; but they will enable the farmer to control his crops, resulting in small visible supplies and profitable prices. We will leave it with OUR readers if the editor who wrote the above editorial knows the first principle of PROFITABLE farming?

We admit that we have said all of this to impress on each reader the value of extending the circulation of this paper, consequently a greater control of the 1908 crops resulting in more equitable prices. We don't know how this can be done more effectively than through the medium of the Dumper Cards and a little of your personal co-operation—just a little. See the offer.

The early bird gets the worm and the dumper gets the knocked down price. The speculators are waiting for him.

A movement founded on truth, and to secure justice and equity will not long be deterred by opposition or difficulties no difference how formidable they may be. Such a movement, when it finds its way to the people, will be perpetuated because the masses desire justice and cry out for redress only when it is denied them.

The masses, farmers, laborers in stores and factories and trades people, complain only when equity is not given them. It is the classes who oftentimes complain when they get justice and all get equity. The farmer being the most powerful, numerically and industriously, can control and the only reason they do not is from lack of co-operation which the smaller classes understand so well.

It used to be that farmers worked so hard in summer they had no time to read. But it is not this way with our Up-to-Date people. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is helping to make conditions better so that farmers now have time to look over their favorite papers in summer. When doing this don't forget the advertisements. Read them carefully as it is your duty to yourself to know what is newest and best in the way of tools, implements and conveniences.

"A farmer is known by the crops he reaps"—Farm Journal. Some of them are also known by the crops they dump, or control.

Question. Is it more often for necessity to raise money that the crops are dumped or for lack of facilities to store and hold them?

Some farmers will attend all the political rallies of the campaign and not be guilty of attempting to increase the power of the Farmers Pools for profitable prices on this year's crop.

Farmers must not look to the political parties for a solution to their problems, but to themselves.

When farmers get in a position that they can help themselves, God and the government will help them, but not before.

THE FARMERS' POOLS

(Concluded from page 2)

with farmers now, we hope they will give some thought to marketing the crops and include their neighbors and more distant friends in their thoughts. This paper gives the only practical plan for quick action, which is necessary. See the Farmers' Pools and the offer of Dumper Post Cards, free.

COURTING DIVISION

Whenever it was proposed to organize a society to handle and control the tobacco crop independent of the Society of Equity, difference of opinion and division in our ranks were invited, and, as to be expected, the invitation is being promptly accepted. Ohio County, Ky., held a special meeting which was well attended by its best farmers and leading members of the Society, and after mature deliberation resolved to have no affiliation with the new special tobacco organization, wisely determining to adhere to the Society that takes care of all the crops. Other counties will no doubt follow the example of Ohio, and it will be seen that nothing has been achieved by the single tobacco society but a tendency to division.

DO YOU WANT A BOY?

The Children's Aid Association of Indianapolis has on its register a large number of boys between the ages of 12 and 16 years for whom it is desirous of securing employment and homes temporarily, or in some cases permanently.

Any of our readers needing a boy should correspond with the Association, 236 Lemcke Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, addressing Miss Kiler, and state about what is wanted. The Association recommends that a little compensation be given in each case, besides a home, to encourage the boys.

FREE BOOK TELLS OF THIS GUN

A SHOT WITH EVERY TICK OF THE WATCH

SIX SHOTS IN FOUR SECONDS

This hammerless repeater is the most rapid pump gun made; it has every known improvement—easy take-down feature, heavy breech block, covered mechanism and top rib if desired. Catalog shows our other shot guns, doubles, singles, etc. A postal brings our book—FREE.

$5 to $27

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We sell books. To introduce our book list to thousands of new homes we make the great offer below. Popular prices for everything.

THE BIG VALUE PREMIUM BUDGET is an unparalled combination of almost everything ever thought of to amuse, entertain, delight and instruct every member of the family circle. A partial list of the contents follows: 20 POPULAR SONGS, with words and music. 25 PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS ACTRESSES and stage beauties; Portraits of PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, from Washington. PECK'S BAD BOY, Skinner's Dairy, by Bill Nye and five other funny stories; A BUFFALO HUNT IN SOUTH AFRICA. An adventure with a lion and other stories of adventure. THE MAGIC TELESCOPE, The Magic Mirror, The Pneumatic dancer, and 60 other tricks in magic; MIND READING, MAGIC PICTURES, The Magic Whirlpool, and 51 other Amusing Experiments; THE JAPAN SQUARE PUZZLE. Love's Puzzle and 50 other Great Puzzles; 20 AMUSING ILLUSTRALED REBUSES; 101 FUNNY CONUNDRUMS; GAME OF FORTUNE; The Book of Love, and 50 other Splendid Games; MARVELS OF SECOND SIGHT; MAGIC WRITING; 324 JOLLY JOKES; How to Make SYMPATHETIC INKS for secret correspondence; Royal Washing Powder, Luminous Paint, Patent Starch Polish, and 92 other MONEY MAKING SECRETS; 100 PRACTICAL COOKING RECIPES; SECRETS OF THE TOILET—how to become beautiful; 10 MODEL LOVE LETTERS; HOW TO TELL FORTUNES by the lines of the hand; THE DICTIONARY OF DREAMS; The Card Charm; THE LANGUAGE OF GEMS; Magic Age Table; THE LOVER'S TELEGRAPH, 15 Versions of Love, The Morse Telegraph Alphabet.

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send the BIG VALUE PREMIUM BUDGET, containing EVERYTHING NAMED ABOVE, by mail, postpaid, on receipt of TEN CENTS. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Don't fail to take advantage of this greatest of great offers. SEND 10c FOR THREE POSTPAID. Our big list of books sent free with every order.

COONER & FORTUNE CO., - - - INDIANAPOLIS, IND

MICHIGAN LADIES SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Officers—President, Mrs. James Howey, E. Jordon; vice-president, Mrs. C. A. Masten, Sherwood; secretary, Miss Julia Ball, Hamburg; treasurer, Mrs. Matthew Hamilton, Williamsburg.

The Michigan Ladies Society of Equity is a new and growing organization with headquarters at East Jordan, Mich., and organized for the advancement of the farmers' wives and daughters. It has been said of this society that it is one of the healthiest youngsters old Michigan ever inherited. So while the old folks—the A. S. of E.—are resting, we are hustling, and hoping they may soon spring into activity.

This society would like to hear from women interested in Equity, and hope they will write letters to UP-TO-DATE and improve the space so kindly offered to the ladies by Mr. Everitt.

SPRINGTIME AND HARVEST

All over the country the busy spring season has come. Farmers will now be busy putting in their crops, and there will hardly be a cessation from work until they are harvested and—we almost said—sold.

But we do hope that when the time comes to sell the next crops, farmers will have the good sense to not dump them into the hands of other people to hold until the demand comes, for the demand will surely come, and some one must hold for that demand. Why not the farmers? Farmers have first what all the other people must have, and can take their profit if they will. But will they? And when will they?

The human race is making wonderful progress in these later days, and we believe the farm homes are keeping well up with the procession. And much is due to the manly boys and womenly girls. Polite and courteous and helpful, they are the pride of any home, and especially of the home on the farm. For the help of these young people the Michigan Ladies Society of Equity is organized. We ask the young people of the farms to make it their society. Interest themselves in the society.

NOTES

The ladies of the Goldenrod Local, M. L. S. of E., met with Mrs. James Thompson, at her pleasant country home. Meeting opened in usual form with all officers present. Music and singing.

We missed the cheerful face of our sister, Mrs. Hackett, she being detained at home by sickness.

Business meeting over, we took up our program. Some good readings were given. Question box opened and questions read by our president were good, and were discussed with interest.

Some good selections were given on the phonograph. Equity song by Miss Lottie Henning, "Why Are You Waiting?" Meeting closed in form, and adjourned to meet with Mrs. Shepard on May 27.

We were invited to the dining room where a very dainty supper was waiting. This was much enjoyed by all present. We each returned to our homes to long remember this meeting.

Under the direction of the Goldenrod Local arrangements have been made to hold Bible Study meetings on Sunday afternoons at 3:00 o'clock. The Bible is always present in our local meetings.

The Ladies' Locals M. L. S. of E. are buying eggs from their members in good standing (and we are glad to say that nearly all are) paying for the eggs out of our local treasury, 15c per dozen. That the plan is a success shows by the way eggs come in and the interest taken. Over 200 dozen were bought in less than three weeks from members only. We ask the farmers' wives to investigate our plan—it will help you in many ways, both socially and financially.—Charlevoix Co. Herald.

The ladies of Forget-me-not Local met with Mrs. John Schroeder on Wednesday at her pleasant country home. Meeting opened in usual form. All officers, ten members and four visitors present. Messrs. Schroeder and Howey gave very interesting talks on various topics which were discussed with much interest by the members. The aprons made by the ladies were all sold and another goodly number are being made for the benefit of the society. Any donations of cloth will be cheerfully accepted. Our meetings are getting better and stronger. The afternoon drew too quickly to a close. Mrs. Schroeder and daughter sang a beautiful song. Prayer was read and repeated in concert. Meeting closed to meet with sister Mary Bartholomew on Wednesday, June 3d; Let all members be present. A fine supper was served in the pleasant dining room, over which our sister did the honors as hostess. A short half hour was spent in pleasant conversation and then we went our respective ways to remember this as another of our best meetings.—Charlevorix Co. Herald.

OBITUARY NOTICE

Clarence Richard Kidder was instantly killed Wednesday while working near Hitchcock, Antrim Co., Michigan, for the East Jordan Lumber Co. He was driving a team hauling logs on big wheels when a jolt threw him under the wheel which run over his head and shoulders crushing him to death.

Clarence was born Sept. 23rd, 1884, in Echo Township Antrim Co., Michigan, and died June 10th, 1908. He was 23 years, 9 months and 7 days old. He leaves besides his parents, one brother, Frank Tower, of Echo, Mich., and one sister, Mrs. Mae Kelley, of Wiggins, Mississippi, and a large circle of relatives and friends.

Clarence was born Sept. 23rd, 1884, in and always made friends wherever he might go. Mr. and Mrs. Kidder are very prominent workers in the A. S. of E. Society and consequently Clarence was always ready to do his part at the socials and parties gotten up for the benefit of the society and will be missed by the young people of the society. The funeral was held Friday forenoon at the home, Rev. Griggsby conducting the services. The floral offerings from sympathizing friends were very numerous and beautiful.

—Rose Local No. 3, Michigan Ladies Society of Equity.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Whereas, through the inscrutable and mysterious will of Devine Providence, to which we bow with love and reverence. Our good brother and fellow citizen, W. G. Scott, has been suddenly called from among us to render an account of his stewardship to our heavenly Father and whereas: We have recognized in Walter Gilbert Scott, our deceased brother, a good and faithful advocate of the rights of man more particularly the rights of the American farmer; and

Whereas, we always found Brother Scott honorable, honest, unselfish, liberal and unprejudiced in all his relations with his fellow men,

Therefore be it resolved: That we feel and express the deepest sorrow and regret for his unexpected taking away, and extend to his family our most heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved. That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Rochester Local Union of the Farmers Society of Equity and forwarded to the local press and the official paper.

S. W. MORRIS Sec.
Rochester L. U. No. 1.

PRIZE WINNERS FOR MAY 15

The hidden picture puzzle brought hundreds of replies from our subscribers, and it was difficult to choose the best articles from those contesting, altho we believe our decision as given below is just, and decided wholly on the merits of the case. Many still send answers, but neglect to send the article required. Of course these have to be cast aside.

The following the the prize winners:

First Prize, $1.50—Mrs. Nels Ihle, Stater, Iowa.

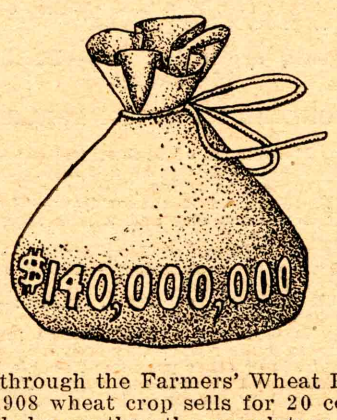
Second Prize, $1.00—Louis Glasser, R. R 3, Mt. Lake, Minn.

Third Prize, 50 cents—Harold F. Wright, Belgrade, Mont.

Fourth Prize, 50 cents—Clarence E. Laizure, R. R. 7, Columbus, Kans.

We hope the winners and losers, too, will all come back again. Do your best and you will win a prize. We only regret we can't give a prize to everyone who answers.

THERE'S MONEY IN IT



If through the Farmers' Wheat Pool the 1908 wheat crop sells for 20 cents a bushel more than the speculators will pay, if in control, it will mean $140,000,000 more in farmers' purses.

Do farmers want this extra money?

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 5 Cents a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues will not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say; "I saw it advertised in Up-to-Date Farming."

Agents Wanted

Agents Automatic Curry Comb, postpaid 40c. Over $5.00 daily or sample returnable. Particulars free. Clean Comb Co. [B] Racine, Wis.

Agents make money selling Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners. Every farmer and teamster needs from one to a dozen pair. Sample 25c. Dozen $1.10. Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dogs and Pet Stock

For sale, Collie pups and a few dogs, broken on cattle; also trained ferrets. Write for prices. H. R. Miller, Lowell, Ohio.

For Sale Two female Collie Pups, 4 months, $3.50 apiece. One female, 9 months, $4.75. One male, 9 months, $6.50. H. Wood, Glen Haven, Wis.

Farm Lands

Farm Catalog free. Fidelity Reality Syndicate, Baltimore, Md.

Farms for sale to Catholics on easy terms; half-mile from church, two miles from railroad. Write T. A. McKittrick, owner, McCracken, Kansas.

Farms fairly improved, well laying, ten to twenty dollars per acre; timbered lands, choice for range, corn, clover, fruit, from four dollars up per acre. Our productive soils, excellent markets, good water, mild climate, healthy location, no negro population. attract wide-awake buyers. Investigate now. For price lists and booklet, write A. M. Knobel, Doniphan, Missouri.

If you want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Now Is the time to make a fortune in the new coal mining town. You can own your own home at a cost of $5.00 per month. Send 10c for paper 10 weeks. Address Blocker News, Blocker, Oklahoma.

Sacramento Valley, California, is the greatest agricultural valley in America. It is the "Land of Opportunity" for the farmer. A family may be independent on twenty acres. Write Sacramento Valley Development Association, Sacramento, California. We have nothing to sell.

Snaps in land in Central Minnesota. Send for list. A. MURRAY, Wadena, Minnesota.

$300 to $500 per month in the Real Estate Business, $10 will start you. Experience unnecessary. I prepare you by mail and appoint you my special representative. Write for my free book. C. H. Gray, Pres., 873 Century Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Ferrets

For Sale trained Ferrets. Guaranteed workers. H. R. Miller, Lowell, Ohio

Gates and Fencing

Plans for building the best movable fence. Can set one rod in one minute. Cheap. Easily made. Write Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Free Price List. Shorthorns, Southdowns, fox hounds, setters, pointers. I buy and sell foxes. J. D. Stodghill, Shelbyville, Ky.

Registered Poland Chinas, choice breeding, fine individuals, large variety to select from. Satisfaction or no sale. Write me your wants. S. H. Taylor, Mottville, Mich.

Wanted Dairy cattle for choice corn farms. L. G. VINCENT. Odell, Illinois.

Machinery

Why not buy a gasoline engine to do your hard work? It is the cheapest help you can hire. An air-cooled engine is the best and cheapest. Built in four sizes, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10 H. P. Write for prices The Air-Cooled Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 Bal. tic Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents M. A. Schmidt, registered patent attorney, 715 11th St., N. W. Washington. D. C. Send for Inventor's Manual. Free.

Poultry and Supplies

Baby Chicks 25,000 World's best Rhode Island Red baby chicks 15c each, $15 per 100. We own Chicago King, the most valuable male in the world. Eggs, breeders, exhibition birds. 10,000 Barred Rock, Brown Leghorn and Black Minorca chicks 10c each, $10 per 100. Buff Orpingtons 25c. Chicks safely delivered 1500 miles. Some great big bargains now in higher priced eggs, chicks, breeders. EDWIN R. CORNISH, Edwardsburg, Michigan.

Burket's White Rocks will please you. Bred white, bred right, bred to lay. Eggs $1.00 per 15. White Rock Poultry Yards, Box X, Findlay, Ohio.

Chicks: We ship thousands of day-olds each season. Send for booklet and testimonials. Freeport Hatchery, Box 40, Freeport Michigan.

Eggs 75c per 13, $1.50 per 30, Rhode Island Reds. Buff Orpingtons, Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Catalog free. Link Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

Eggs Partridge and White Wyandottes. Partridge and White Cochins, White Rocks, Light Brahmas, 75c per 13. J. J. Myers, Dakota, Ill.

For Sale cheap—Rhode Island Reds; stock and eggs from our 248 egg strain; bred from prize stock and trap nest layers. We have some of the finest stock in New York State. Send stamp for circular. Boss Bros., Sherburne, N. Y.

Introductory prices on eggs and breeding stock, either comb Rhode Island Reds. Sure method of selecting the laying and best layers, 50 cents. Money back if not convinced. Virginia Poultry Farm, McGaheysville, Va.

Morning Glory Farm. The home of pure bred Rhode Island Reds. Stock and eggs for sale. Morning Glory Farm, R. 3, Sellersburg, Ind.

Zenoleum Lice Powder.—Especially for poultry, but kills lice on all livestock; a full pound package at all dealers, 25 cents; postpaid. 35 cents. Zenner Disinfectant Company, 17 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.

64 Varieties Poultry, pigeons, hares. 20 eggs $1.00. Catalog and show record free. H. D. Roth, Box 14, Franconia, Pa.

The Highest standard of perfection in Golden Laced Wyandottes; eggs, guaranteed, $1.50 per sitting of 15. Warren K. Clouser, New Bloomfield, Pa.

12,000 eggs for sale—daily—52 varieties, "the best in the world." Get our prices on your egg orders. White Rock Yards, Box 3, Findlay, Ohio.

White Guineas. — Eggs, 15 for 75c. MRS. J. M. SITLER, Leetonia, Ohio.

Schools and Colleges

Wanted Two out of town ladies to attend business college. Have two excellent propositions open where all expenses can be defrayed. Address Lain Business College, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Cutnomore No more worrying over the grub worm if you use CUTNOMORE. Sample package, 10c, silver. Testimonials. J. B. Stocker Co., Mahwah, N. J.

Dahlias 25 for $1.00, postpaid. Gladiolus, $1.00 for 100. Send for catalog. J. L. Moore, Northboro, Mass.

Tobacco For Sale

For Sale 20,000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin. R. R. 5 Franklin, Ky.

Miscellaneous

Alfalfa Men! Are you annoyed with those destructive gophers? For $1.00 we will help you clear them out. An old reliable company. Address Bottomly Bros., Box 34, Cedar, Kans.

Cure Your Eyes at home with slight expense on matter what the trouble, with our matchless mild EYERINE treatment, which has cured thousands of failing sight and weak watery eyes. Cures inflamation and granulation quickly, without pain or inconvenience. We will send you one full size bottle of EYERINE with dropper for 50c, or three bottles prepaid for $1.00. Send for testimonials and free puzzle cards. The Stover Remedy Co., 1251-1253 Oakdale Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Post Cards 35 art and bathing girl colored views. 10c. H. Card Co. Box 47, Olneyville, R. I.

32 good post cards and an extra money making proposition 10c. A. B. Morgan, Dept. 13, 3824 Vernon Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FRESH EGGS 12¢ A DOZEN

Buy fresh eggs now at 12 cents a dozen, put them up in Wright Egg Preservative, and sell them next winter at 40 cents a dozen. They will be just as fresh then as when put up. Write for full particulars to-day. We will prove just what we say. Agents wanted.

White-Thomas Co., Dept. C Rochester, N.Y.

Agents $103.50 per month selling these wonderful Scissors. V. C. Giebner, Columbus, O. sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it, we show how. FREE OUTFIT. Thomas Mfg. Co., 200 N St., Dayton, O.

$1.00 Special 60-day Offer

To Introduce Our New Excelsior Solar Telescope

Pat. Applied for.

THIS is a large powerful Achromatic Telescope for Terrestrial and Celestial use. This telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye-piece. With this wonderful eye-piece you look the Sun square in the face, on the brightest and hottest day, and study its face as you do the moon by night. Every student needs one. This eye-piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope. Remove the Solar Eye-piece lense and you have a perfect telescope for land observations. Read what this customer says:

Never before sold on any telescope for less than $8.00 or $10 00.

Stevensville, Ont., Dec. 18, 1906.
R. C. Irving & Co., Indianapolis.
Dear Sirs.—I received your telescope last Saturday. It is a dandy and I am well pleased with it.
Yours very truly, Enos. Winger.

Positively such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. These telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe. Measure closed 12 inches and open 3½ feet in five sections. They are BRASS BOUND, BRASS SAFETY CAP on each end to exclude dust, etc., with POWERFUL LENSES, scientifically ground and adjusted. GUARANTEED BY THE MAKER. Heretofore telescopes of this size have been sold for from $8 to $10. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Sent by mail

Postpaid for $1.10.

This is a grand opportunity and you should not miss it. We WARRANT each telescope just as represented or MONEY REFUNDED. Remit by Registered letter, Postoffice Money Order or Bank Draft, payable to our order.

PEOPLES WHOLESALE STORE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

NEW INVENTION!

NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT.

Ohioan's New Method of Cleaning Clothes

Causing Great Excitement Where Exhibited.

UNLIKE ANYTHING YOU'VE SEEN OR HEARD OF

Cleans Family Wash In 30 to 50 Minutes.

No Rubbing—No Chemicals—No Motors No Washboard—No Wash Machine.

Over 35,000 Already Sold—Ladies Delighted

SEE HOW SIMPLE, different, easy. Put on stove—add water, then soap, then clothes—that's all. In 5 to 8 minutes clothes clean. Laundries clean clothes without rubbing—the EASY WAY does the same at your home. Dirt removed automatically except to move knob occasionally.

The EASY WAY, in one operation does the combined work of wash boiler, wash board and washing machine—less time, almost no labor—no injury to clothes.

The EASY WAY developes energy by mechanical manipulation, associated with hot water, soapsuds, superheated steam, and scalding vapor, utilized as a compound force, all confined in a closed metal compartment. Special operating arrangements.

Cleans woolens, flannels, blankets, or colored clothes, as well as white goods, finest laces, curtains, bedclothes. Saves time, fuel, labor, clothes, buttons, strength, looks, health and money.

EASY WAY IN 30 TO 50 MINUTES CLEANS WASHING WHICH BEFORE TOOK THE ENTIRE DAY.

NO RUBBING, wear, tear or injury. No soggy, bad smelling, heavy wood—but all metal, strong, durable, sanitary, light in weight. Easily used, cleaned, handled—always ready. Child can use it—no experiment. NO MOTORS. Saves 52 days' drudgery yearly.

THOUSANDS PRAISE IT.

J. McGee, Tenn., writes:—"One young lady cleaned DAY'S WASHING by old method in ONE HOUR with Easy Way—another in 45 MINUTES." Mrs. T. Bullen, Canada, writes:—"I washed BEDDING, HEAVY QUILTS, CURTAINS, Etc., WITHOUT RUBBING, and in a very SHORT TIME." Lauretta Mitchell, O., writes:—"Done a BIG WASHING IN 45 MINUTES—SOLD THREE ALREADY." A. D. Poppleton, N. Y.:—"Gives perfect satisfaction. Washed bed quilts, GREASY OVERALLS and fine clothes. Greatest thing on earth." Walter M. Glenn, O:—"Easy Way far superior to any other method—cleans clothes perfectly." J. H. Barrett, Ark., after ordering 38 Easy Ways, says:—"You have the grandest invention I ever heard of." J. W. Meyers, Ga., says:—"Find check for 12 Easy Ways. Greatest invention to womanhood, forever abolishing miserable washday. SELLS ITSELF."

PRICE ONLY $6.00 COMPLETE—sent to any address. NOT SOLD IN STORES. SEND NO MONEY, only send your name and address. We're old firm; capital $100,000.00. Eeverything proven. Guaranteed. WRITE TODAY for 30 DAY TRIAL OFFER, thousands testimonials, etc. CIRCULARS FREE.

FREE SAMPLE To Agents

WANTED AGENTS, SALESMEN, MANAGERS—MEN OR WOMEN—at home or traveling, all or part time—showing—taking orders—appointing agents. "EASY WAY" new. NOTHING LIKE IT. World unsupplied—agents making big money. When operated, people stop—get excited—watch it as thing of life. 12 see—10 buy.

C. O. Garrett, O., writes:—showed 7 families, sold 6. A. B. Verett, of La., sold 8 one day. J. T. Peay, of N. C., been out 2 days, sold 12. W. R. Stephenson, Tex., ordered 244 in 60 days. N. Boucher, of Mass., ordered 75 more—says everybody wants one BEST BUSINESS I EVER HAD.

Write today for special agents plan, free sample, 1908 offer—act quick

HARRISON MANUFACTURING CO., 701 Harrison Building, Cincinnati, O.

BARRELS of AIR BURNED as FUEL

New, Remarkable Stove---Ohioan's Great Invention---Consumes 395 Barrels of Air to One Gallon of Common Kerosene oil, making oil-gas--- the New Fuel that looks and burns like gas!

Wood, coal and oil all cost money. **ONLY FREE FUEL IS AIR!** Unlimited supply—no trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike. We cannot burn air alone but see here! **Our wonderful gas stove burns air and gas—very little gas—principally air. Takes its fuel almost entirely from the atmosphere.**

A miniature gas works—**penny fuel for every family**—save ⅓ to ½ on cost—save dirt and drudgery—no more coal or wood to carry—ashes unknown—absolute safety.

SEE HOW SIMPLE! TURN A KNOB--TOUCH A MATCH--FIRE IS ON. TURN AGAIN--FIRE IS OFF! THAT'S ALL.

Astonishing but true—time tested—proven facts—circulars give startling details—overwhelming evidence.

NO SUCH STOVES SOLD IN STORES—UNLIKE ANYTHING YOU'VE SEEN OR HEARD OF.

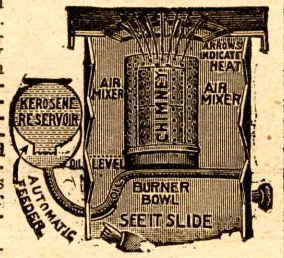
A genius of Cincinnati has invented a new, scientific oil-gas generator that is proving a blessing to women folks, enabling them to cook with gas—relieving them of drudgery. Makes cooking and housework a delight and at the same time often saves one-third to one-half in cost of fuel.

How often have many of our lady readers remarked that they would give anything to get rid of the drudgery of using the dirty coal and wood stoves—also the smoky oil wick stoves and their gasoline stoves which are so dangerous and liable to cause explosions or fire at any time?

Well, that day has arrived and a fine substitute has been discovered and every family can now have gas fuel for cooking, baking and heating and not have their kitchens a hot, fiery furnace in summer, and be carrying out coal and ashes—ruining their looks and health.

Thousands a Week.

Upon calling at the factory we found that this invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the U. S.—that the factory is already rushed with thousands of orders and evidently the Company's representatives and agents are making big profits as they offer splendid inducements.



Sectional Cut of Generator

As will be noticed from the engraving, this OIL-GAS GENERATOR is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple and is built on the latest scientific principles, having no valves, which is a marked improvement, as all valves are liable to leak, carbonize, clog up or overflow.

By simply moving a knob the oil is automatically fed to a small steel burner bowl or retort where it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red-hot perforated steel chimneys, thoroughly mixed with air and consumed, giving a bright blue flame—hottest gas fire, similar in color and heating power to natural gas.

This invention has been fully protected in the U. S. Patent Office and is known as the HARRISON VALVELESS, WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS GENERATOR—the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of Kerosene Oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas make it one of the most economical fuels on earth, and the reason for the great success of this Generator is based on the well-known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with oxygen or common air.

Oil-gas is proving so cheap that 15c to 30c a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for a small family.

Kerosene oil, from which oil-gas is made, may be purchased in every grocery—is cheap, and a gallon of it will furnish a hot blue flame gas fire in the burner for about 18 hours; and as a stove is only used 3 or 4 hours a day in most families for cooking, the expense of operating would be but little.

In addition to its cheapness is added the comfort, cleanliness—absence of soot, coal, dirt, ashes, etc.

What pleasure to just turn on the oil—light the gas—a hot fire ready to cook. When through, turn it off. Just thnik; a little kerosene oil—one match—light—a beautiful blue gas flame—hottest fire—always ready—quick meals—a gas stove in your home.

It generates the gas only as needed—is not complicated, but simple—easily operated and another feature is its PERFECT SAFETY.

NOT DANGEROUS LIKE GASOLINE.

and liable to explode and cause fire at any moment. This stove is so safe that you could *drop a match in the oil tank and it would go out.*

This Oil-Gas Stove does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—invaluable for the kitchen, laundry—summer cottage— washing— ironing— camping, etc. Splendid for canning fruit—with a portable oven ploced over the burner splendid baking can be done.

Another Important Feature.

is the invention of a small Radiator Attachment which if placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove during the fall and winter so that the old cook stove may be done away with entirely.

While at the factory in Cincinnati the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction and as a few extracts may be interesting to our readers we produce them:

L. S. Norris, of Vt., writes:—"The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50 per cent to 75 per cent. over wood and coal."

Mr. H. Howe, of N. Y., writes:—"I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple anyone can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly a blessing to human kind."

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Nebr., writes:—"*That he saved* $4.25 *a month for fuel* by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. That his gas range cost him $5.50 per month and the Harrison only cost $1.25 per month."

J. A. Shafer, of Pa., writes:—"The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke and smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes:—"I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is beautiful dark blue, and so hot seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton writes:—"Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stove's so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wis., writes:—"Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."

Chas. L. Bendeke, of N. Y., writes:—"it is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove—no coal yard, plumbing—ashes or dust. One match lights the stove

HEATER AND COOKER, OR HEATING EXCLUSIVELY. ALL SIZES.

and in ten minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion—no smoke—no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."

Agents are doing fine—Making big money.

WONDERFUL QUICK SELLER.

Geo. Robertson, of Maine, writes:—"Am delighted with Oil-Gas, so are my friends—took 12 orders in 3 days."

A. B. Slimp, of Texas, writes:—"I want the agency—in a day and a half took over a dozen orders."

Edward Wilson, of Mo., writes:—"The Harrison very satisfactory—sold 5 stoves first day I had mine.,,

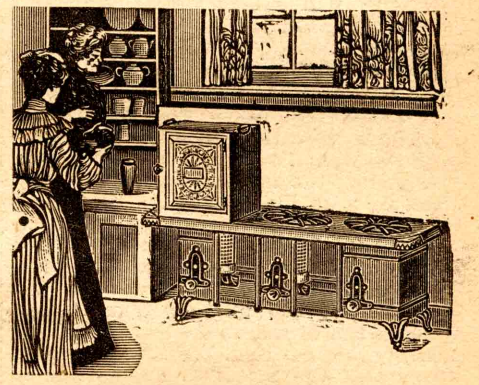
J. H. Halman, of Tenn., writes:—"Already have 70 orders."

This is certainly a good chance for our readers to make money this summer.

Hundreds of other prominent people highly endorse and recommend oil-gas fuel and there certainly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves.

The writer personally saw these Oil-Gas Stoves in operation—in fact, uses one in his own home—is delighted with its working and after a thorough investigation can say to our readers that this Harrison Oil-Gas Stove made by the Cincinnati firm is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes, 1, 2 or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout—thoroughly tested before shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished with nickel trimmings, and as there seems to be nothing about it to wear out, they should last for years. They seem to satisfy and delight every user and the makers fully guarantee them."



HOW TO GET ONE.

All our lady readers who want to enjoy the pleasures of a gas stove—the cheapest, cleanest and safest fuel—save one-third to one-half on fuel bills and do their cooking, baking, ironing and canning fruit at smal expense should have one of thes remarkable stoves.

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-gas stoves will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and satisfactory properties.

If you will write to the only makers,

THE WORLD MFG. CO., 6950 World Bldg. Cincinnati, Ohio, and ask for their illustrated pamphlet describing this invention and also letters from hundreds of delighted users you will receive much valuable information.

The price of thes Stoves is remarkably low, only $3.25 up. And it is indeed difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE TODAY

for full information regarding this splendid invention.

The World Mfg. Co. is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, are perfectly responsible and reliable capital $100,000.00 and will do just as they agree. The stoves are just as represented and fully warranted.

Don't fail to write for Catalogue.

$40.00 Weekly and Expenses.

The firm offers splendid inducements to agents, and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position, paying big wages by writing at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitement has swept over the country, for where shown these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these Stoves last month were enormous and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

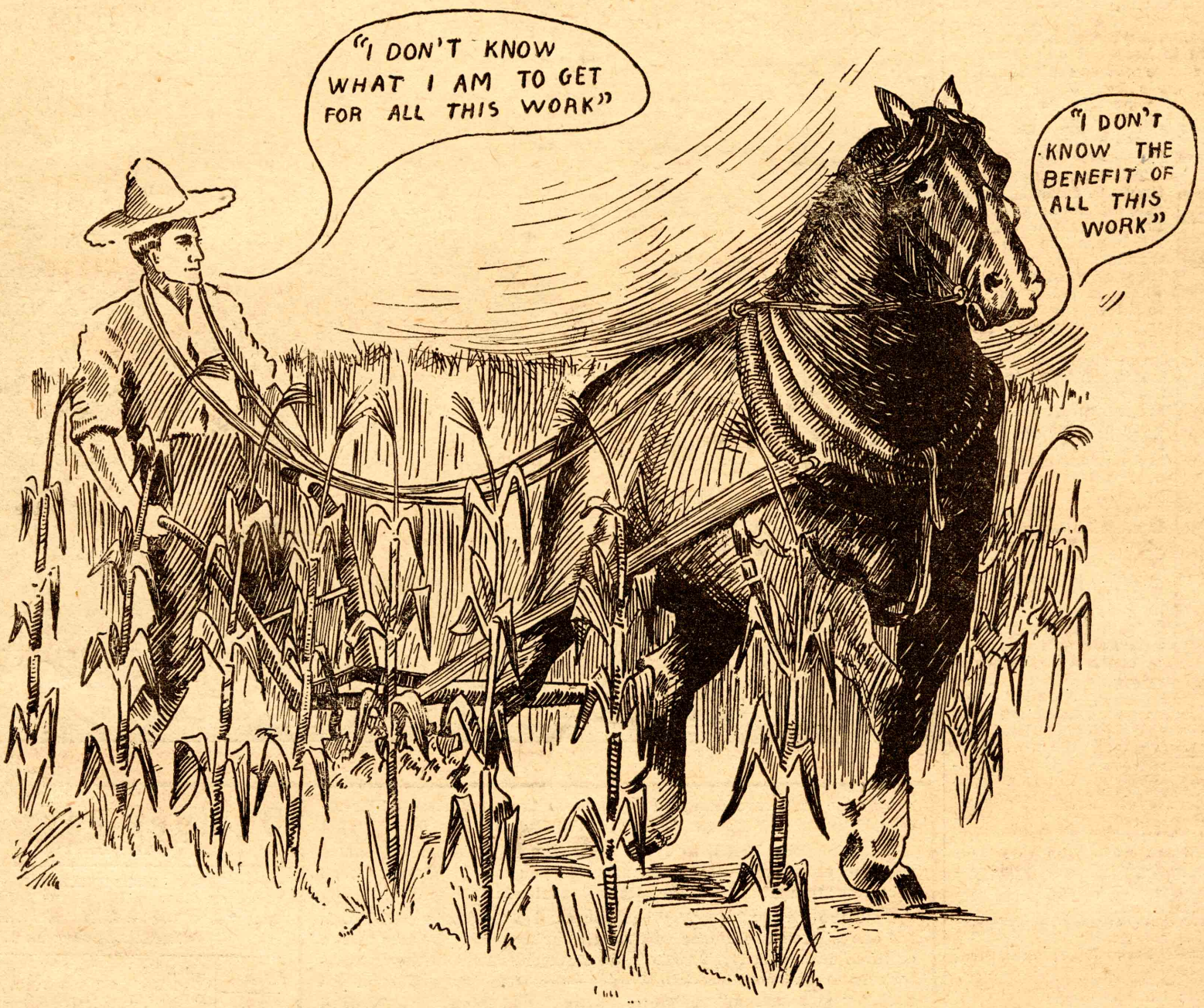
Many of our readers have spare time, or are out of employment and others are not making a great deal of money, and we advise them to write to the firm and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this stove before 8 or 10 people and you excite their curiosity and should be able to sell 5 or 8 and make $10.00 to $15.00 a day. Why should people live in penury or suffer hardships for the want of plenty of money when an opportunity of this sort is open?

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JULY 15, 1908 | Number 14

MAN AND HORSE



Which Knows the Most as to What Returns he Shall get for his Work?

There is something more for intelligent beings than hard work. The horse or mule submits to his harness and works and sweats between the rows of the growing crops without an inquiry as to whence the product comes or whither it goes. What these apparently patient animals may think we do not know. It seems to be enough for us to know and require that they faithfully do our bidding—that they prepare the ground for the seed, that they assist in the planting, that they cultivate the growing crops, and then help with the harvesting, perhaps draw the loads to the market. They are not presumed to know what becomes of it then, nor to take any thought of the return that may be made for it.

How much different from that are most farmers—men

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR)

THE FARMERS' POOLS

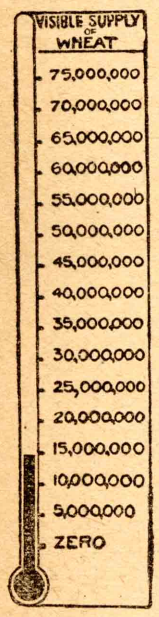
All the grain that has been raised in the past has been consumed and we may safely assume that, with the great increase of population and enormous increase in consumption, all the farmers raise this year will be consumed.

Since above is a fact, then can there be any good reason why many farmers who are not compelled to sell to raise money for urgent needs should dump their crops nearly as soon as ready for market at prices 10 to 20 per cent under what it is worth?

We are glad to note that such farmers are becoming less numerous as each season arrives and we believe the movement to control the crops will develope until enough of each crop is held off of the market (pooled) to compel the agreed price from the beginning to the end of the crop year.

The world raises about the same average crop of wheat each year. When the crop is large in some countries it is small in others, and the average is maintained. People who have examined statistics know this is true. Since the winter wheat crop in this country is a good large one, but will not be as large as generally reported before harvest, the following dispatch from Russia appears to bear out our assertion that the average will be maintained.

ODESSA, July 6.—The wheat crop this year is so bad, being from 25 to 50 per cent below the average, that representatives here of American agricultural machinery manufacturers are countermanding orders. Grain dealers predict a famine.



The visible supply continues to decrease at the rate of about two million bushels weekly. It is impossible to tell whether this will continue or whether enough wheat is being dumped to fill up the local mills and elevators and force the overflow into the large elevators at Central markets to increase the visible. Our advices are, however, that "farmers are not marketing freely", and "farmers are not inclined to accept prices offered at present."

This is encouraging. It must be expected that buyers will not put the price up as long as the dumpers are marketing. But if the visible can be kept down until they unload, those farmers who held will easily be in control of the situation and America will make the price on wheat for the world.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

June 27,	15,501,000 bu.
June 20,	17,533,000 bu.
June 13,	19,232,000 bu.
June 6,	21,718,000 bu.
May 30,	22,820,000 bu.
May 16,	25,444,000 bu.
May 9,	26,979,000 bu.
May 2,	28,344,000 bu.
April 25,	30,968,000 bu
April 18,	30,528,000 bu.
June 29,'07,	46,758,000 bu.

Cash quotations in leading markets on July 6th were as follows:

Chicago—Wheat, 90@91½c; corn 74@74½c; oats, 52@55c. Futures. September wheat, 89¼c; December wheat, 90⅝c.

Kansas City—Wheat, 95@96c; corn 74@80c; oats, 48½@50c.

St. Louis—Wheat, 90@91c; corn, 74½@75c; oats, 52½@55½c.

New York—Wheat, 99⅝c; corn, 82c; oats, 56@60c.

Indianapolis—Wheat, 87c (wagon 83c); corn, 72@74c; oats, 52@54c.

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.15; No. 1 Northern, $1.13; No. 2 Northern, $1.11.

The visible supply of corn on June 27 was 5,838,000 bu.; of oats, 6,051,000 bu.; of barley, 1,412,000 bu.; of rye, 281,000 bu.

The visible supply of wheat on June 27th, or nearest date thereto, for which we have the record for five years, was as follows:

1904, 14,652,000 bu.; 1905, 15,288,000 bu.; 1906, 25,892,000 bu.; 1907, 46,758,000 bu.; 1908, 15,501,000 bu.

The government crop report published July 8th, estimated the condition of winter wheat at 80.6 compared with 85 a month ago and spring wheat at

(Concluded on page 13)

Dumper Post Cards

THEY ARE FREE!

These cards are designed to increase the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the membership of the Farmers Pools.

THEY ARE FREE to every subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING who will use them. How many sets will you mail? We want each subscriber to mail at least five sets to five friends.

Send the coupon below. When you receive the cards mail No. 1, the one where the Dumper hatches all our troubles. Follow in two or three days with No. 2, where the Dumper is held in the speculator's hand and continue two a week—the Dumper "gets it in the neck," " gets snared," is "plucked clean," and finally is a "cooked goose." By or before your friend reads the six cards he will be converted and will be a subscriber.

For each card we receive back with your name on we will send you 25 cents. If five cards are returned you will get $1.25 while your expense will have been 30 cents for postage—profit 95 cents. All your friends may not subscribe, again you may get more than one subscriber from a set. If the cards are sent to names judiciously selected, it is sure to be very profitable in cash returns besides this is the way to make the Farmers' Pools successful.

We will send cards to the new subscribers secured from your cards and more cards to the subscribers received from your friends' cards and so on. You can now figure the possibilities of increasing the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING by this plan, consequently its power and influence in securing profitable prices for the 1908 crops.

How many shall we send you?

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana

Dumper Post Cards

They are Free

PUBLISHER OF

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Indianapolis, Ind.

5	
10	
15	
20	
25	
50	
100	

DEAR SIR:

Please send me ..... sets of Dumper Post Cards and I will try, by personal solicitation and by mail, to get the number of subscribers indicated by X to the left.

Name .....

R. R..... P. O.....

Co..... State.....

Indicate number of members you will try to get by X opposite one of the numbers to the left.

All subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming are members of the Farmers' Pools to secure profitable prices for the 1908 crops. Every farmer is needed in the pools to oppose the speculators' pools and take price-making away from them.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

July 15, '08. **Indianapolis, Ind.**

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
At 227 W. Washington Street

Entered as a Semi-Monthly publication as second-class matter, January 20, 1908, at the Post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Volume XI | **INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, JULY 15, 1908** | **Number 14**

EDITORIAL

MORE ABOUT THE IRRIGATION PROJECT

Up-to-Date Farming Strongly Endorsed

Our recent article on the irrigation projects in the West has attracted attention all over the country, especially in the region supposed to be most benefited by the irrigation. Concerning it, we have the following letter from Kansas City, Mo.:

EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

The writer has read with great interest your article in the June first edition regarding the reclamation service and agrees with the editor in every particular. If the government can afford to spend forty million dollars in five years, as it has done in the irrigation of arid lands, it can certainly afford to spend a few millions improving the roads of the older States and assisting the farmers in marketing their crops, once grown.

However, I insist that the government is doing the wise thing in reclaiming the arid west. Mainly for this reason if for no other: The young men growing up on our farms of the middle States are ambitious to own land of their own. There cannot be another eighty or quarter section added to the old home place and the boys must each have a farm of his own. What is more natural than he should strike out for himself.

But in the reclamation there are defects which the able editor of UP-TO-DATE has not characterized. These defects I am now trying to have remedied by getting the farmers to help me in passing a bill amending the Arid Land Laws. The serious fault with these laws is that they provide for settlement on the arid lands within six months after a farmer has made a filing (which means to have the land properly and legally set aside for him by the land office).

The history of the reclamation projects in the past shows that water is never delivered to the lands when the government intended it should be. This is not the result of the government engineers, but because the building of reservoirs, canals, and then filling them is a matter that cannot be determined to an exact time.

Farmers anxious to acquire these government lands file on them when the openings are announced through the press, and six months later they have to go there and reside. The water is not delivered say for a year. The farmer can do nothing in the way of growing a crop or improving his land. He is on a dead expense.

Well, the very class of men who need this land and for whom it was intended by Uncle Sam, are just the ones who cannot afford to lose a whole year, of often two years' time.

The results are that the farmer spends a year or two waiting and a good share of his savings and then has to go away to some place where he can earn a living, while the land grabber comes along and files a contest against him because he has left the farm.

Under the United States land law this is not a square deal to the farmer. It plays into the hands of the land grabber every time. I want the laws amended so that the farmer who wants a government farm can get it and not have to live on it until six months after the water is delivered by the government on to this land. This affords a protection to the farmer.

I am getting hundreds and thousands of farmers interested in this but it is difficult to get all of them interested because so few of them have a direct knowledge of what the land laws are—not at least until they begin to want a government farm. I wish every farmer who reads this article would help me out in this and give me their support as I know the voice of the farmer if united will create a powerful sentiment down at Washington in changing the present obnoxious land laws as pertains to the entry of irrigable government land.

WM. R. DRAPER.

The following letter from Parma, Idaho, comes directly from the scenes of reclamation, and it quite sustains the position taken by Mr. Draper in the preceding letter:

EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

I read an article in your paper concerning irrigation, which I endorse because it is true; but by the time the farmer gets the benefit it is no poor man's proposition. The land owners are charged $40 per acre for the water; $3 must be paid down and the balance in ten years. About the time he gets his water paid for and title to his land, the State jumps on him for heavy taxes. Eastern farmers can't compete with us, because we can raise so much more to the acre and are sure of a crop if we have the water; but I believe they may make as much as the western farmers, because our taxes are high and freight rates almost prohibitive. Lumber and everything else is in the combine but us farmers.

Speaking of watering stock, some of us here would be glad to get water to water our stock with. I have been here over three years, waiting for Uncle Sam to pour a little water on my parched tongue. Others have been here more than five years, leaning up against a sage bush waiting for the President and Congress to have pity on them. I think the authorities have about as much pity on the fellows out here as they have on flies that buzz hopelessly against their door and window screens. They can send a fleet around the world to terrorize other nations, and burn up five million dollars worth of coal; but what do they care for starving farmers away out on the irrigated (?) lands?

I would like to get married in this country, but how can I hope to support a family under these conditions. I have 80 acres homesteaded, with the following improvements: Good house 12x16 feet with shed, engine house 12x16; 45 acres fenced and 12 acres in rye, 30 acres cleared of sage brush. I have a folding bed, a cupboard, No. 8 cooking stove and outfit, tables, dishes, tools, etc. I also have a 12 horse power gasoline engine. Will sell the whole outfit, except my clothes, books and phonograph for $810 cash. I will then leave the United States. M. O'BRIEN.

A clipping from an Idaho paper confirms the above letter that water costs $40 per acre, and says water is promised by April 1, 1910. Then if the water be delayed as said by Mr. Draper, the irrigated homesteader cannot be the happiest man in the world.

Oh, that farmers would act in concert regarding matters pertaining to their own interests.

STAY WHERE YOU ARE AND DO YOUR BEST

It is risking something, we must agree, to advise people to stay where they are, for, in spite of the fact that "the rolling stone gathers no moss," we have to acknowledge that we have known people who would never have been worth a nickel had they remained where they were born and brought up, but who became useful, prominent and perhaps, wealthy citizens of places remote from their old homes.

But the spirit of restlessness, the constant longing for something new, the eager and too inconsiderate Eldorado, is not to be encouraged. Almost all regions have their advantages and their disadvantages, and when these are all summed up and a fair dividend struck, there is not so much difference in localities, and where one is content and feels that he can reach out and do his best is a very good place to stay.

As an argument along this line, we are authorized by the Department of Agriculture to say that the sudden ruin that hot winds sometimes bring to growing crops in parts of the West are well known, but it is not often referred to in the boom literature. Blowing strongly across the unobstructed plains, these winds may in a few days blast all hope of even a partial harvest. This is particularly true in the lower portion of the central plains region, where the winds most to be feared blow from the southwest or south. In the northern prairie region the farmer is exposed to the hot "Chinook" wind which sweeps down from the Canadian mountains. This either dries out growing crops, or, if it prevails before the danger of killing frosts is past, it causes loss through urging vegetation forward prematurely. Cold winter winds also do great injury to crops, make the climate more severe for stock and men, and interfere with an even covering of snow upon the ground.

In Southern California, dry winds from the north and northeast sweep down from the Mohave Desert with destructive results. Coming in June, these winds may reduce the wheat yield to almost nothing.

The purpose of the Department in giving out these facts is to show the importance of windbreaks, and to announce its intention to experiment therewith; but it is very good reading to lay beside the glowing stories of the irrigation projects, and the boom circulars of railroads and land syndicates. The first idea was that irrigation would make the arid lands a blooming paradise. The government irrigated. Now some disastrous winds are to be shut off. The government proposes winbreaks. It is only an experiment. Wind has a vexatious habit of getting around and over windbreaks, and pouncing down upon the unsuspecting crops in the fields.

But we say all the same: Go ahead with your irrigation; go ahead with your windbreaks. Reclaim the arid lands, even if you have to bottle up the hot winds. But remember us fellows back here in the States and throw us the crumbs that fall from the reclamation tables, that we may spread them on our public roads, that our teams and wagons may be kept on the face of the earth.

WOMEN MOB MEATSHOPS

Dispatches from New York tell us that six hundred women held a meeting in Brooklyn not long since to protest against the high prices charged for beef and other articles of food. They declared they would fight against such prices, paraded the streets, and stoned several meat stores. The next day about 150 women marched through the streets, stopping at butcher shops, calling the proprietors to the doors, and telling them they must lower the prices at once. The retail dealers protested that they were not responsible for the prices, that it was the wholesalers that had forced the prices up.

If these women and other meat eaters of Brooklyn and New York could know that there was no scarcity, or comparatively none, in the supply of beef cattle, and that the prices of livestock rule much the same, their protest would be much more earnest if not more violent.

The excessive price charged by the packers for meats, and its constant growth from the packers to the retailers, is of more interest to the farmers who grow the stock than it is to the consumers. The latter can live without the meat, the former are impoverished when they cannot sell their cattle. The high prices cut down the consumption, diminish the demand, restrict the markets, cause a surplus of stock to appear, and give the packers an excuse to still further reduce the price of the raw material, the livestock.

These arbitrary fluctuations in price benefit no one but the speculators, and there should be some way to hold them in check. This check must come from the first owners, the stock raisers. They must co-operate with each other, act in unison, control the marketing and through that the price. The millions of stockmen should control the packers instead of the packers controlling the millions of stockmen as it is now. And to protect their markets and maintain the consumption of their product, they should see to it that consumers be supplied at equitable prices. This may look like a big proposition, but it is no bigger than the interests that are involved in it.

MAN AND HORSE

Which Knows the Most as to What Return He Shall Get for His Work?

(Concluded from page 1)

who walk upright, have eyes to see, brains to conceive and intelligence to reason, to plan and to execute? They toil the same as the beasts, except that there is no lash behind them but their own necessities and the crying needs of their families. That they produce, harvest, and market they know, but what reward they shall receive they do not know, nor do they often inquire. They have been taught to believe some one else must determine that, though they realize it is the thing to which all their labor points and on which all their success depends. If they do not get enough they may "nicker," complain, as does the horse when his feed is shortened, but they are as helpless in present ways of marketing to add to what they receive as the horse is to add another ear of corn to his feed.

We do not say these things with the least thought of ridicule, nor with any purpose to minimize the intelligence of the average farmer. We affirm that the mass of farmers are as intelligent as the mass of any other class of labor; and we know what we say, for we have been intimately associated with all these classes. But farmers have gone into marketing ruts, and have been given by their teachers and press such a one-sided idea of farming as a business, that they have become about as helpless in regard to the reward for their labor, or in determining the value of their products, as are the beasts that draw their plows and machinery, and that they direct by bit and line. If this seems like a hard saying, we only appeal to farmers' own intelligence if it is not true.

We can only say as did the Apostle, "Brethren, these things ought not so to be." Farmers must get out of those old marketing ruts. They must control their labor and its products as other people control theirs. And they must organize and co-operate to do it. UP-TO-DATE FARMING will show them how and help them, and it will ask no reward other than the mere subscription price which all papers and the post-office department itself, require to be paid, and the further favor of those who read it now, to speak of these things to their neighbors, and help us to get the paper into the hands of the millions of farmers to whom its teachings and the accomplishment of its purposes mean so much.

LONG ISLAND FARMERS ORGANIZING

The press informs us that the farmers of Long Island, New York, are organizing to more intelligently market the vast quantities of produce grown there. About two-thirds of the farmers now belong to the organization and the membership is reported to be growing rapidly. At each shipping station there is a local board and a buyer, who must make daily reports to headquarters. The buyer pays the individuals as purchase is made, and each package is marked with the initial of the producer. This initial is followed through to the final market, so that each producer gets the benefit of his own production—the painstaking one who markets nothing, but the best is rewarded, and the careless or indifferent one suffers accordingly. No member is allowed to sell his own produce unless he can get 5 per cent more than the association price. Outside or speculative buyers, as is always the case, are striving to disrupt the association by attacking the leaders and trying to create dissatisfaction.

The association expects to market 2,000,000 bushels of potatoes this year, and still more each succeeding year. This year will be devoted almost exclusively to potatoes. Association buyers and shippers are required to keep posted as to the supply in the market and direct their shipments accordingly. With this intelligent distribution the shipments can be regulated so that there never need be a glut or forcing down of prices. After this season, which is now well advanced, other products will be cared for by the association.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING watches with great interest all these efforts at organization to control crops and marketing. They all point in one direction — to the final completion of a national system of marketing that shall place all surplus products in such markets as need them at prices that will multiply consumption and yet will always be remunerative to the producers. The Equity plan still meets every requirement, and guarantees universal success, not because it is a plan merely, but because it is right.

COTTON "FUTURES"

Cotton planters have suffered from gambling transactions or dealers in "options," buying "wind" under pretense of future delivery of cotton, almost as much as have the growers of wheat, corn and other grains. The cotton States are aroused to these wrongs done their best citizens, and their legislatures are taking action to prevent it. More than two years ago the Georgia legislature adopted a law against "future option" deals in cotton, and since then all the other cotton growing States have adopted similar measures, unless we may except Louisiana, and a bill to that effect is pending in the legislature of that State unless indeed it may have been adopted already.

This is the way to treat that subject. There is little use to curtail crops to prevent market gluts so long as speculators may buy nothing at fictitious prices and say they have bought definite products, bringing a world full of nothingness in direct competition with the actual products of honest and most useful labor. Congress should take this matter up for the whole country and make it apply to all crops. It is a good question to agitate during this campaign year, and congressmen who are afraid to do things pending an election lest it might effect their chances for re-election, should be given a free pass to stay at home. What say you, farmers? You can do whatever you all agree upon.

NOTE—Since the above was written the New Orleans Cotton Exchange proved itself bigger than the Louisiana State Legislature, and secured the defeat of the anti-option bill above referred to. Farmers, this whole proposition is up to you. The exchanges may be bigger than some of the State legislatures, or bigger even than Congress; but are they bigger than you who make Congress and the legislature?

CONTROLLING THE COTTON CROP

As late as June 4 the following appeared editorially in the Cotton Journal:

It is a well known fact that many of the mills are running on short time, due, they claim to their inability to find a market for their goods. We know that a general trade depression exists in this country, and that foreign trade is none too good. This is a presidential year, and business will not get down to a normal until after the election, next November. One thing is certain, farmers cannot make much, if any profit, on cotton at ten cents per pound. If the acreage cannot be reduced in any other way except the plowing up of a few acres now, provided a large acreage has been already planted, the sensible thing to do is to treat the patient severely at the start, rather than have to submit to severer consequences later on. This is a matter which the farmers themselves must settle. All that we can do is to give information relative to present conditions, and from those forecast the future. The cotton acreage should have been reduced at the start of the planting season.

Of course that means little so far as the crop of 1908 is concerned, but it is valuable as showing the trend of public thought. A very few years ago any one who would have suggested a reduction of crops to meet conditions and maintain prices, would have been regarded as a fit person for an asylum or a penitentiary. Now it it talked everywhere and effectively practiced with many products that have a restricted area. The sentiment will grow and become a business rule in farming. We do not believe it will ever result in making farm products more costly to those who consume them, or in any material decrease in production. But it will result in intelligent marketing at steady prices and in increased consumption. Even in the case of cotton the mills will learn to know whence their supplies must come and at what price. They will, therefore, be regular purchasers instead of spasmodic buyers, constantly hoping for a fall in price.

TIMELY WARNING

Sears, Roebuck & Co., the catalogue house people, seem to have got along hard lines so far as the courts are concerned. Not long ago it is said they were up against a charge of misrepresenting goods they were selling; and then, it is claimed, the pure food law knocked out their grocery business because the goods they were furnishing at their alleged low prices were so adulterated and impure that they would not stand the test of the law.

Now, at the instance of the Vermont Farm Machine Company, the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, has found them guilty of infringing a patent in the sale of a cream separator with certain improved attachments, and ordered them to pay to the Vermont Farm Machine Company "all the gains, profits and advantages which the said defendant and its confederates have derived, received or made" from the sale of said separator, and also to pay the costs of the suit.

The worst feature of this case is, that all who have been induced through the catalogues of S., R. & Co., to purchase cream separators with these improvements attached, are just as liable to prosecution as were Sears, Roebuck & Co. themselves. And such purchasers must not put the blame for such prosecution upon any one except those who induced them to make the purchase. If Sears, Roebuck & Co. propose to carry out their pledge to protect their customers, it is now up to them to not only pay the sums adjudged against them by the court, but to furnish their unfortunate customers with separators that do not infringe a patent, or to return the money paid for the ones they bought.

This is but another incident going to prove that it is better to trade with the home folks.

A Wanderer's Litany

When my life has enough of love, and my spirit enough of mirth,
When the ocean no longer beckons me, when the roadway calls no more,
Oh, on the anvil of Thy wrath, remake me, God, that day!

When the lash of the wave bewilders, and I shrink from the sting of the rain,
When I hate the gloom of Thy steel-gray wastes, and slink to the lamp-lit shore,
Oh, purge me in Thy primal fires, and fling me on my way!

When I house me close in a twilit inn, when I brood by a dying fire,
When I kennel and cringe with fat content, where a pillow and a loaf are sure,
Oh, on the anvil of Thy wrath, remake me, God, that day!

When I quail at the snow on the uplands, when I crawl from the glare of the sun,
When the trials that are lone invite me not, and the half-way lamps allure,
Oh, purge me in Thy primal fires, and fling me on my way!

When the wine has all ebbed from an April, when the Autumn of life forgets
The call and the lure of the widening West, the wind in the straining rope,
Oh, on the anvil of Thy wrath, remake me, God, that day!

When I wake to my adventures strange throng valiantly forth by night,
To the sting of the salt-spume dust of the plain, and width of the western slope,
Oh, purge me in Thy primal fires and fling me on my way!—

When swarthy and careless and grim they throng out under my rose-grown sash,
And I—I bide me there by the coals, and I know not heat nor hope,
Then, on the anvil of Thy wrath, remake me, God, that day!

—*Arthur Stringer.*

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A. EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c PER YEAR A CLUB OF FIVE FOR $2.00
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NEW INVENTION!

NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT.

Ohioan's New Method of Cleaning Clothes

Causing Great Excitement Where Exhibited.

UNLIKE ANYTHING YOU'VE SEEN OR HEARD OF

Cleans Family Wash In 30 to 50 Minutes.

No Rubbing—No Chemicals—No Motors No Washboard—No Wash Machine.

Over 35,000 Already Sold—Ladies Delighted

SEE HOW SIMPLE, different, easy. Put on stove—add water, then soap, then clothes—that's all. In 5 to 8 minutes clothes clean. Laundries clean clothes without rubbing—the EASY WAY does the same at your home. Dirt removed automatically except to move knob occasionally.

The EASY WAY, in one operation does the combined work of wash boiler, wash board and washing machine—less time, almost no labor—no injury to clothes.

The EASY WAY developes energy by mechanical manipulation, associated with hot water, soapsuds, superheated steam, and scalding vapor, utilized as a compound force, all confined in a closed metal compartment. Special operating arrangements.

Cleans woolens, flannels, blankets, or colored clothes, as well as white goods, finest laces, curtains, bedclothes. Saves time, fuel, labor, clothes, buttons, strength, looks, health and money.

EASY WAY IN 30 TO 50 MINUTES CLEANS WASHING WHICH BEFORE TOOK THE ENTIRE DAY.

NO RUBBING, wear, tear or injury. No soggy, bad smelling, heavy wood—but all metal, strong, durable, sanitary, light in weight. Easily used, cleaned, handled—always ready. Child can use it—no experiment. NO MOTORS. Saves 52 days' drudgery yearly.

THOUSANDS PRAISE IT.

J. McGee, Tenn., writes:—"One young lady cleaned DAY'S WASHING by old method in ONE HOUR with Easy Way—another in 45 MINUTES." Mrs. T. Bullen, Canada, writes:—"I washed BEDDING, HEAVY QUILTS, CURTAINS, Etc., WITHOUT RUBBING, and in a very SHORT TIME." Lauretta Mitchell, O., writes:—"Done a BIG WASHING IN 45 MINUTES—SOLD THREE ALREADY." A. D. Poppleton, N. Y.:—"Gives perfect satisfaction. Washed bed quilts, GREASY OVERALLS and fine clothes. Greatest thing on earth." Walter M. Glenn, O:—"Easy Way far superior to any other method—cleans clothes perfectly." J. H. Barrett, Ark., after ordering 38 Easy Ways, says:—"You have the grandest invention I ever heard of." J. W. Meyers, Ga., says:—"Find check for 12 Easy Ways. Greatest invention to womanhood, forever abolishing miserable washday. SELLS ITSELF."

PRICE ONLY $6.00 COMPLETE—sent to any address. NOT SOLD IN STORES. SEND NO MONEY, only send your name and address. We're old firm; capital $100,000.00. Everything proven. Guaranteed. WRITE TODAY for 30 DAY TRIAL OFFER, thousands testimonials, etc. CIRCULARS FREE.

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WANTED AGENTS, SALESMEN, MANAGERS—MEN OR WOMEN—at home or traveling, all or part time—showing—taking orders—appointing agents. "EASY WAY" new. NOTHING LIKE IT. World unsupplied—agents making big money. When operated, people stop—get excited—watch it as thing of life. 12 see—10 buy.

C. O. Garrett, O., writes:—showed 7 families, sold 6. A. B. Verett, of La., sold 8 one day. J. T. Peay, of N. C., been out 2 days, sold 12. W. R. Stephenson, Tex., ordered 244 in 60 days. N. Boucher, of Mass., ordered 75 more—says everybody wants one BEST BUSINESS I EVER HAD.

Write today for special agents plan, free sample, 1908 offer—act quick

HARRISON MANUFACTURING CO., 701 Harrison Building, Cincinnati, O.

BARRELS of AIR BURNED as FUEL

New, Remarkable Stove---Ohioan's Great Invention---Consumes 395 Barrels of Air to One Gallon of Common Kerosene oil, making oil-gas---the New Fuel that looks and burns like gas!

Wood, coal and oil all cost money. **ONLY FREE FUEL IS AIR!** Unlimited supply—no trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike. We cannot burn air alone but see here! **Our wonderful gas stove burns air and gas—very little gas—principally air. Takes its fuel almost entirely from the atmosphere.**

A miniature gas works—**penny fuel for every family**—save ⅓ to ½ on cost—save dirt and drudgery—no more coal or wood to carry—ashes unknown—absolute safety.

SEE HOW SIMPLE! TURN A KNOB--TOUCH A MATCH--FIRE IS ON. TURN AGAIN--FIRE IS OFF! THAT'S ALL.

Astonishing but true—time tested—proven facts—circulars give startling details—overwhelming evidence.

NO SUCH STOVES SOLD IN STORES—UNLIKE ANYTHING YOU'VE SEEN OR HEARD OF.

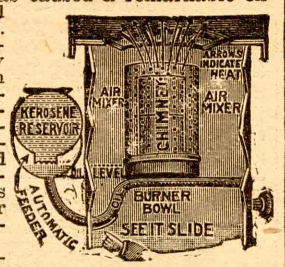
A genius of Cincinnati has invented a new, scientific oil-gas generator that is proving a blessing to women folks, enabling them to cook with gas—relieving them of drudgery. Makes cooking and housework a delight and at the same time often saves one-third to one-half in cost of fuel.

How often have many of our lady readers remarked that they would give anything to get rid of the drudgery of using the dirty coal and wood stoves—also the smoky oil wick stoves and their gasoline stoves which are so dangerous and liable to cause explosions or fire at any time?

Well, that day has arrived and a fine substitute has been discovered and every family can now have gas fuel for cooking, baking and heating and not have their kitchens a hot, fiery furnace in summer, and be carrying out coal and ashes—ruining their looks and health.

Thousands a Week.

Upon calling at the factory we found that this invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the U. S.—that the factory is already rushed with thousands of orders and evidently the Company's representatives and agents are making big profits as they offer splendid inducements.



Sectional Cut of Generator

As will be noticed from the engraving, this OIL-GAS GENERATOR is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple and is built on the latest scientific principles, having no valves, which is a marked improvement, as all valves are liable to leak, carbonize, clog up or overflow.

By simply moving a knob the oil is automatically fed to a small steel burner bowl or retort where it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red-hot perforated steel chimneys, thoroughly mixed with air and consumed, giving a bright blue flame—hottest gas fire, similar in color and heating power to natural gas.

This invention has been fully protected in the U. S. Patent Office and is known as the HARRISON VALVELESS, WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS GENERATOR—the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of Kerosene Oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas make it one of the most economical fuels on earth, and the reason for the great success of this Generator is based on the well-known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with oxygen or common air.

Oil-gas is proving so cheap that 15c to 30c a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for a small family.

Kerosene oil, from which oil-gas is made, may be purchased in every grocery—is cheap, and a gallon of it will furnish a hot blue flame gas fire in the burner for about 18 hours; and as a stove is only used 3 or 4 hours a day in most families for cooking, the expense of operating would be but little.

In addition to its cheapness is added the comfort, cleanliness—absence of soot, coal, dirt, ashes, etc.

What pleasure to just turn on the oil—light the gas—a hot fire ready to cook. When through, turn it off. Just think; a little kerosene oil—one match—light—a beautiful blue gas flame—hottest fire—always ready—quick meals—a gas stove in your home.

It generates the gas only as needed—is not complicated, but simple—easily operated and another feature is its PERFECT SAFETY.

NOT DANGEROUS LIKE GASOLINE.

and liable to explode and cause fire at any moment. This stove is so safe that you could *drop a match in the oil tank and it would go out.*

This Oil-Gas Stove does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—invaluable for the kitchen, laundry—summer cottage—washing—ironing—camping, etc. Splendid for canning fruit—with a portable oven ploced over the burner splendid baking can be done.

Another Important Feature.

is the invention of a small Radiator Attachment which if placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove during the fall and winter so that the old cook stove may be done away with entirely.

While at the factory in Cincinnati the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction and as a few extracts may be interesting to our readers we produce them:

L. S. Norris, of Vt., writes:—"The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50 per cent to 75 per cent. over wood and coal."

Mr. H. Howe, of N. Y., writes:—"I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple anyone can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly a blessing to human kind."

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Nebr., writes:—"*That he saved* $4.25 *a month for fuel* by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. That his gas range cost him $5.50 per month and the Harrison only cost $1.25 per month."

J. A. Shafer, of Pa., writes:—"The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke and smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes:—"I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is beautiful dark blue, and so hot seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton writes:—"Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stove's so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wis., writes:—"Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."

HEATER AND COOKER, OR HEATING EXCLUSIVELY. ALL SIZES.

Chas. L. Bendeke, of N. Y., writes:—"it is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove—no coal yard, plumbing—ashes or dust. One match lights the stove and in ten minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion—no smoke—no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."

Agents are doing fine—Making big money.

WONDERFUL QUICK SELLER.

Geo. Robertson, of Maine, writes:—"Am delighted with Oil-Gas, so are my friends—took 12 orders in 3 days."

A. B. Slimp, of Texas, writes:—"I want the agency—in a day and a half took over a dozen orders."

Edward Wilson, of Mo., writes:—"The Harrison very satisfactory—sold 5 stoves first day I had mine.,,

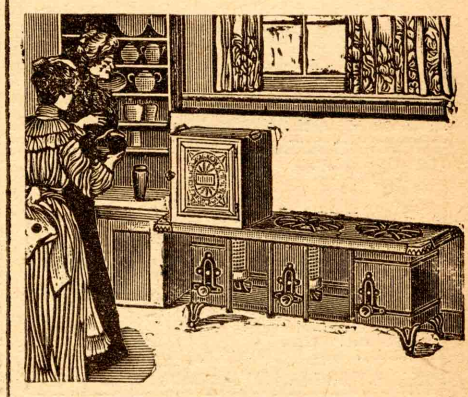
J. H. Halman, of Tenn., writes:—"Already have 70 orders."

This is certainly a good chance for our readers to make money this summer.

Hundreds of other prominent people highly endorse and recommend oil-gas fuel and there certainly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves.

The writer personally saw these Oil-Gas Stoves in operation—in fact, uses one in his own home—is delighted with its working and after a thorough investigation can say to our readers that this Harrison Oil-Gas Stove made by the Cincinnati firm is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes, 1, 2 or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout—thoroughly tested before shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished with nickel trimmings, and as there seems to be nothing about it to wear out, they should last for years. They seem to satisfy and delight every user and the makers fully guarantee them."



HOW TO GET ONE.

All our lady readers who want to enjoy the pleasures of a gas stove—the cheapest, cleanest and safest fuel—save one-third to one-half on fuel bills and do their cooking, baking, ironing and canning fruit at small expense should have one of thes remarkable stoves.

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-gas stoves will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and satisfactory properties.

If you will write to the only makers,

THE WORLD MFG. CO., 6950 World Bldg. Cincinnati, Ohio, and ask for their illustrated pamphlet describing this invention and also letters from hundreds of delighted users you will receive much valuable information.

The price of thes Stoves is remarkably low, only $3.25 up. And it is indeed difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE TODAY

for full information regarding this splendid invention.

The World Mfg. Co. is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, are perfectly responsible and reliable capital $100,000.00 and will do just as they agree. The stoves are just as represented and fully warranted.

Don't fail to write for Catalogue.

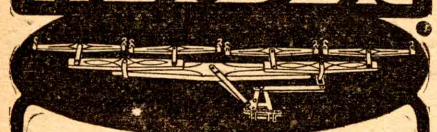
$40.00 Weekly and Expenses.

The firm offers splendid inducements to agents, and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position, paying big wages by writing at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitement has swept over the country, for where shown these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these Stoves last month were enormous and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

Many of our readers have spare time, or are out of employment and others are not making a great deal of money, and we advise them to write to the firm and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this stove before 8 or 10 people and you excite their curiosity and should be able to sell 5 or 8 and make $10.00 to $15.00 a day. Why should people live in penury or suffer hardships for the want of plenty of money when an opportunity of this sort is open?

HEIDER



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Our "Cyclone" three stroke self feed hay press is the latest, most powerful and most efficient press on the market. Each circle of the team presses in three charges. The self feed automatically puts the hay down to the bottom of the bale chamber. These two improvements wonderfully increase capacity of our presses. Write today for circular and prices. Five days' free trial.

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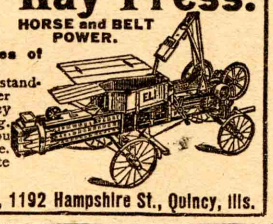

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For a short time only we will sell a 2½-2 H. P. engine for $60. Other sizes at reasonable prices.
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Black Hawk Corn Sheller
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It is the standard. Every body has heard of the famous BLACK HAWK SHELLER, hence we need not say much about them. This is absolutely the highest grade sheller on the market. Made of best material. Separates cobs from corn. Runs easy. Practically indestructable. Our *Special Price* only
$1.75

A good first-class sheller will save its cost in a week's use.
O. K SEED STORE, Indianapolis

up-to-Date FARMING

Wheat is selling at points of first delivery in Indiana at 78 to 83 cents. This is about 20 cents below what it should be—$20.00 on a hundred bushels. There's nobody to blame but farmers and their false friends and blind leaders.

HE DON'T KNOW

The timothy and clover are resting in the stack;
The corn begins to tassel, and the wheat is in the sack;
The summer is upon us, with all nature in repose,
But what the season's work is worth the farmer never knows!

A FEW NOTES

The quail, commonly known as Bob White, is one of the best friends the farmer has. Its natural food is weed seeds and insects, and the quantity of these each bird consumes is almost beyond comprehension. The laws for the protection of the quail should be rigidly enforced in the common interest of agriculture.

* * *

The entire cultivated field should be productive. We seldom enter a field in which there are not spots, larger or smaller, which fail to produce. These impoverished places sometimes aggregate quite a percentage of the entire field, and it is an absolute waste of acres, of labor and of seed to plow, plant and cultivate them. Special effort should be directed to the fertilization of these spots. They may need time to correct acidity, but most likely their greatest need is humus, phosphorus and nitrogen, of which stable manure plowed under is the best source of supply.

* * *

A contemporary recites the fact that 25 cents a bushel added to the sweet potato crop of Tidewater County, Va., for four years, raised the growers from poverty to respectable wealth, and that the Southern cotton planters have for the last year or two, added $6,000,000 a year to their income by co-operating together. "Organization," says the paper from which we quote, "is the 'big stick' of commerce, and it is time for farmers to learn how to use it." True words are those. The farmer's income depends upon the price, and until he can have a definite price, he can have no definite income; and he can get a definite price only by controlling it himself, and that he can do only by co-operation.

* * *

Much of the value of home-made manure is lost in the application. Green manure just as it comes from the stable, considerably mixed with hay straw, as it is likely to be, spread on land with a manure spreader and immediately plowed under, gives the land its full value. In that condition thus trapped in the soil, it gives off the three elements of fertility—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—while the organic matter in it supplies the soil with humus. The next best way to apply manure is to spread it evenly on land that has already been plowed and then thoroughly work it in.

* * *

The pure food law is liable to lead to a pure seed law. Mr. Mann of Illinois, introduced into Congress during the recent session of that body, a bill providing a $200 fine for selling adulterated or misbranded seeds and bulbs.

The farmer* must* combat many sources of loss, and one of the most serious, especially in regions where heavy rains are frequent, is the washing away of the soil. This may be prevented, but often it is no easy task. Farmers must remember that water will flow down hill, and the steeper the incline the more rapid the current and the greater the liability to wash. In ditching, that fact must be kept constantly in mind. All ditches must lead to lower ground, and wherever there is so near a level as to impair the current, sediment will gather and fill up the ditch. Then if there is a low embankment, the water will overflow and find a lower level, and possibly cut another channel. Fields inclined to wash should be kept in grass and pasture.

* * *

Dry weather in the early stages of the crop is not so disastrous as when the crop is approaching maturity. In the early stages, if the soil be dry, nature forces the plant to make root so as to enlarge its feeding ground, and the feeders go down in search for moisture. When the rains come and make the plant food abundant, the enlarged root system is ready for it and rapid growth is the result. As the plant approaches maturity is when it needs most food, and a drought at that time is most disastrous.

REPLANTING

In modern ways of doing everything in a hurry and planting with machinery, replanting is about abandoned as an unprofitable job. Unless the stand is exceptionally good we believe it pays to replant corn at least, though it is too late now to do it profitably. Every place for a stalk of corn that has no stalk is a blank in the field, and when the yield is computed there is a corresponding deficit. But for the replant to do much good, the late planted seed must have a good chance. The old plan, therefore, of replanting with a hoe, first digging up a place for the hill, making a good, clean seed bed, then carefully dropping and properly covering the seed, is the most profitable way. It is old fashioned, slow and tedious, and not many modern farmers will do it, but if done in time and done right, it may add bushels to the yield per acre with no extra work or cost but the replanting.

OAT HAY AS FEED

No one doubts the value of oat hay as feed, and in these days of high priced timothy and corn, oat hay may find a profitable place in farm economy. Oats that does not promise a profitable yield of grain, may be converted into very valuable feed for horses that will take the place of both corn and hay. It should be cut with a mower when the grain is just passing from the milk to the dough state, and cured the same as timothy. Indeed, it should be handled throughout as timothy. It may be stacked in the field, if desired, but in that case the stack should be topped off with grass hay, as the oat straw is more liable to take water. It is better to put in the barn when you wish to feed it. If properly cured without rain, it makes ideal feed for horses, or for growing cattle. It is likely, however, to attract mice and rats—more so than corn in the crib.

BLUE GRASS SEED POOLED

The Mason County, (Ky.) Independent tells us that the blue grass seed is in the Farmers' Pool. The large growers of Clark, Montgomery, Bourbon, Madison and Fayette Counties, met at Winchester and pooled their crops. This means virtually the entire output of blue grass seed, for the counties named produce the bulk of the crop of the whole country. These same growers pooled their crops last year, and the entire pool was sold at once. The result was so satisfactory, that they did not hesitate to pool again this year, the pool being much larger than last year. It is very gratifying to note that farmers are actually learning to do business in a business way.

MANSON CAMPBELL, President, The Manson Campbell Company, Ltd.

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—And Will Pay for Itself in a Year.
You can prove this by simply taking my proposition and **cleaning your grain**—before you **sell** it—or before you **sow** it. **$1,000,000** lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling and sowing **dirty grain** is a low estimate. You **won't** haul it to **be cleaned** before you sell your grain, so you are "docked" on the price because of **dirt** in every bushel. Just take me up on my offer—get a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill** and save its price easily by using on your place. Take 30 Days' Free Trial first.

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Cleans—wheat for market, oats out of wheat, cockle out of wheat; garlic, chess, mustard and all other foul seeds out of wheat; buckhorn plantain out of clover, separates rye from wheat. Cleans beans—oats—barley—timothy seed. Grades seed corn. **A general purpose seed grader and fanning mill all in one.** Has screens and riddles for all purposes.

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This valuable book tells many other ways than those above that a Chatham Fanning Mill will make and save for you. As a practical man you know that all I've said above is true and you also know that in selling direct from our factory—prepaying freight to you—giving you **30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**—and our wholesale price—we have simply got to give you a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill** that does all we claim for it. Our business life depends on our mills making good.

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I'll send you a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill** on 30 Days' Trial without any advance payment, just to prove it will do all we say it will. 250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations indorse them, and Agricultural Papers recommend them to subscribers. So why take **low prices** for dirty, mixed grain, or sow seed that **grows weeds** and **mixed crops? Write nearest office** for full particulars, prices and New Catalog.

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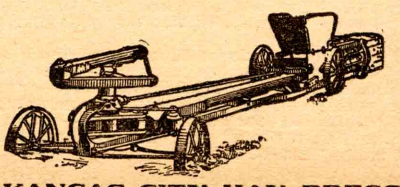

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Our Various Styles Meet All Demands
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Quality gives best results. Send for Catalog
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A LESSON IN QUANTITY

Onion production is a feature of Texas farming. This season the onion producers "spread themselves." They had been told so much that success in farming depended upon raising big crops, they concluded they would meet the conditions and for once be hailed as successful farmers. They worked hard, planted big crops, and made unusually large yields—produced by all odds, more onions than ever before.

And they were rewarded with prices that hardly paid for the harvesting, and had less money than they had formerly received for much less yields! Were they successful? That depends. If lots of onions is success, they had it. If a cash income means success, they were failures.

INBREEDING OF PLANTS

Man is all the time trying to improve upon nature, and, it must be confessed, in many things he has succeeded. It is very rare now that inbreeding of stock is permitted. But with crops it is quite different. We frequently secure crosses by mixing seed, but since in most plants both male and female elements is in the same plant, we practice the very closest of inbreeding, the two elements coming from the same stalk, often from the same flower. The corn plant is one of the finest examples in farm crops. In the corn plant the female element is the so-called silk that protrudes from the tip of the ear, the male element is the exceedingly fine pollen dust thrown off from the tassel. If the silk be fertilized from a dust of pollen from the tassel of the same stalk, it is clear that the resulting grain must be the product of close inbreeding.

Would the corn be better, stronger, more vigorous, hardier, as is claimed in the case of animals, if this inbreeding were not permitted? We do not know, but it is a matter not difficult to test; it is an experiment easily tried. As soon as the tassels appear and before they have had time to shed any pollen, cut them out from a row or two in different parts of the field, or from stalks scattered over the field. It is very clear that the ears grown upon such stalks must have been fertilized with pollen from other stalks—their parents may be cousins, but they are not brother and sister, as they would be if the pollen came from the tassel grown upon the same stalk. Using such corn for seed next year, and treating some hills in the same way, might in a few years develop a much better type of corn.

However, since the silks are fertilized by pollen grains floating in the air, it is perhaps not very often that the silks on a stalk are all fertilized by its own pollen. This acts as a natural bar to inbreeding, and may be an important factor in maintaining the constitutional vigor and hardiness of corn. But the seeds of plants that produce both elements in the same flower are certainly fertilized with their own pollen.

EXCESSIVE CROPS AND FREIGHTS

Even the railroads are beginning to understand the effect of excessive crops upon the markets, and the fruit and vegetable growers, the producers of perishable crops, are coming up against a proposition that has not heretofore confronted them. The railroads in many places are refusing to receive such products for shipment until the freights are paid or guaranteed. So many shippers rush these crops to market without any knowledge or thought of the supply or price, so much of it going to glutted markets and selling at prices that do not pay the freight, that the railroads are becoming unwilling to risk the entire cargo for the freight.

And the railroads cannot be blamed. They must have pay for their work. It is of no interest to them to haul fruits and vegetables a hundred or two miles and dump it at points already suplied, and where consumption has no use for it. If growers, therefore, are so unwise as to ship their stuff that way, they may expect to have to meet the losses resulting from their own folly, and to pay the freight besides.

But this advance charge for freight will pave the way to conditions even more serious than that. When the point is reached that only those can ship who can pay or guarantee the freight, the gap between the rich and the poor is widened immensely, and the privileges and powers of wealth are tremendously extended. The poor must then sell to those who are able to ship, and at whatever price the shippers may choose to pay. It does not take any great degree of wisdom to understand where this would lead to. And this is the natural outgrowth of unwise shipments, shipments of commodities whose sale at destination will not pay the freight.

What does it mean? That producers and shippers must inform themselves of the condition of the markets they seek; that they must know the supply and demand at all available points; that they must control both shipments and price, so that they may be sure not only of the freight, but of a profit on the goods. This means co-operative organization, and the very conditions must drive farmers to it. The quicker the better for all concerned.

Colonel Cody tells a story, about a well-known westerner who had suddenly become quite wealthy.

The first thing he did was to build a theatre and give it to his native town.

He watched over the building of this theatre as a mother hen watches over her brood.

There wasn't a detail of carving or carpentry that he didn't watch carefully.

One day the millionaire entered it as a decorator was beginning to paint a bust over the stage arch.

"Hold on there! what ye paintin'? he said.

"Portrait of Shakespeare," the decorator answered.

"Shakespeare, eh? Who the deuce is he?" said the millionaire.

"Shakespeare was the greatest poet and dramatist the world has ever seen."

"He was, was he? Did he ever do anything for this town?

"No; of course not."

"Then paint him out," said the millionaire, "and put me in."

Our western friend didn't want to be forgotten—neither do we.

The above is printed from a little booklet published by the Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill. If you want to be Up-to-date bale your hay and further more ask the Ertel Co. for their catalog and to tell you all about it.

Every Farmer Should Write for These Two Free Books

You see all kinds of free catalog offers in the papers and many interesting ones, but if you have not already written for the New 1908 American Manure Spreader Book and their New 1908 Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow Book it will pay you to do so at once.

Both the American Spreader and the Detroit Tongueless Disc are famous in every section in America for their exclusive features and high quality.

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Easy to Lay

THE first ready roofings, made some thirty years ago, lasted a very short time.

Then manufacturers improved the goods and smooth surfaced roofings of various kinds were developed that would endure fairly well *if the top surface was given a coat of heavy waterproof paint every two years.*

Now comes Amatite—with a mineral surface which requires no painting and which will last longer *without painting* than the other other kind did *with constant painting.*

The top surface, being mineral, is unaffected by weather or climate. It really protects.

The waterproofing material in Amatite is pitch—*the best resistent to water known.* Water will in time dissolve or disintegrate almost anything, but it is powerless against Pitch.

Roofings of twice the price often do not protect as well because they are not waterproofed with pitch.

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Investigate the cost of Amatite in your locality. You will be astonished at its low price.

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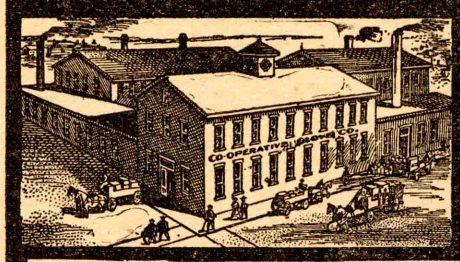

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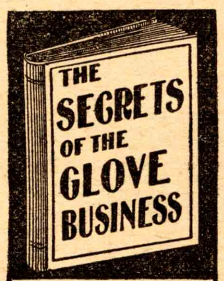
Never before in history of business has help like this been offered to ambitious men.

Here is brought to your home and placed in your very hands the accumulated wisdom, the priceless experience and proven plans of the glove business. Here is spread before you the vivid drawings and information, the actual working details needed in the glove business.

We are making you this offer, we want you to start a factory, to become prosperous. We want to show you how this can be done on little capital (from $30 to $145), with the possibility of making thousands of dollars.

We do all this for you, start your factory, simply with the understanding that you buy supplies and goods from us so long as our prices are as low or lower than you can get elsewhere.

This is not a speculation in any sense of the word. It is a sound, permanent and highly profitable business. The money to be invested is spent entirely for the necessities of the business; there is no waste material, no dead stock—every yard of cloth can be turned back into cash at a moment's notice.



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about the business and how we will assist you to successfully start a factory. If you would like this information it will cost you only one cent (a postal card) to get it.

There is no class of goods for which there has been such an unsatisfying demand as there has been for cloth gloves and mittens. Everybody uses them—the farmer, the mechanic, doctor, lawyer and the merchant in all sections of the country.

We want to prove to you that those in the Glove Business are successful and build up a large business. Those who have had the nerve to start and have thrown their brains and energy into the work get along well and have factories in two or three years.

Write us today, start now, do not let the golden opportunity slip by. We will help you to success, help you in every little detail; help you to succeed. Don't miss this opportunity even if you have to borrow the money to start with; in three months' time you should pay it back and have money of your own to do business on.

We Expect to Start Only a Few of These Factories

One can be started in any spare room at home or small store room and be enlarged as the business requires

This is simply an opportunity to go into the manufacturing business, which, with a reasonable amount of work and attention to business will make a man or woman a prosperous factory owner in a reasonable time.

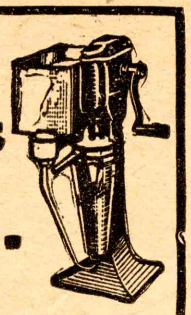
We Can Give You a Start where you can make thousands of dollars a year, and not blister your hands with a pickax either.

We expect to start a few of these factories, protect their interests, and give them our valuable assistance. We hope to make our profit from the cloth we sell, and if our prices are not as low or lower than others, we do not even ask you to buy from us. By this arrangement we'll get a small profit and a few people will get a start in a manufacturing business that in time should be a huge manufacturing plant employing many people.

The two brothers of The McCreery Manufacturing Company started only a few years ago absolutely broke, actually borrowed $100.00 to start with. At first only had two girls working and have risen to be worth thousands of dollars, do an enormous business, own their own large factory and have valuable interests in others, all in a remarkably short time. If a factory will do this for us, it will do the same for you. Don't miss this offer. First come, first served. Write today for free book and full information.

THE McCREERY MANUFACTURING CO., 630 Dorr St., Toledo, O.

Little Thefts from the Dairy-man



The difference between the Tubular and "bucket bowl" separators is measured in hundredths of one per cent of butter fat which the Tubular saves and the "bucket bowls" let go into the skimmed milk.

Hundredths of one per cent are hard to realize. Let's call it one ounce of butter fat lost each milking by a "bucket bowl," which

The Tubular Would Save

This would amount to 45 pounds of butter per year, worth at least $11.25.

"But will the Tubular make this saving over a 'bucket bowl' separator—every 'bucket bowl' separator? Will the Tubular prevent or stop this sort of little twice-a-day theft in my dairy?"

We're ready to stand the cost of a tryout and proof. Write for Catalogue No.136 then tell us how many cows you have, and how you now dispose of the milk. Then we'll tell you and prove to you what the Tubular can do for you.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY,

West Chester, Penna.

Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.
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Harness With "Life" in it

A *pliable* strap is a strong strap. You will hold the horse all right if you have softened and toughened the whole harness with

EUREKA Harness Oil

Unequalled as a leather preservative. Prevents cracking and rotting. Gives a fine finish. An application now and then saves the harness—pays the owner. Ask for Eureka Harness Oil. Made by

STANDARD OIL CO.
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HEAVES POSITIVELY PERMANENTLY **CURED**

Thousands of the worst cases have been permanently and quickly cured on our positive guarantee plan of

NO CURE——NO PAY

Write for "Curing Heaves"—It's FREE.

THE CANADIAN REMEDY CO.

Dept. C., Citizens Bldg. CLEVELAND, O.

PILLING CATTLE INSTRUMENTS

Pilling Milk Fever Outfit for air treatment recommended by U. S. Agricultural Dept., price $3.00. Silver Milk Tubes 50c; Teat Bistoury $1.50; Teat Opener 75c; Cattle Trocar for Bloat $1.50; Capon Tools, Poultry Instruments, Horse and Cattle Syringes. All Pilling instruments are of fine quality—none better. Full directions. Write today for free book, "Cow Troubles."

EASY TO USE.

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DEATH TO HEAVES! NEWTON'S HEAVE AND COUGH CURE

GUARANTEED

A Remedy for Wind and Throat troubles. 25 years in use proves its worth for heaves and chronic cough. $1.00 per can. We also make a 50c can for Colds, Acute Coughs, Distemper, Worm Expeller, Blood Purifier and **grand conditioner** for horses badly run down, but it does not contain enough to cure heaves. All dealers or sent direct, express prepaid. **Send for booklet.**

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

FARM WANTED

Hundreds of readers of Up-to-Date Farming want to buy a farm. Have you one for sale? Advertise it in the Business Exchange for quick purchaser. Rate 5c a word.

Up-to-Date LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY

Hogs at $7.00 and cattle at $8.00 should not stimulate stockmen to produce extremely, as that will result in low prices. Extremes of production should be guarded against and extremes of price will be avoided.

CO-OPERATE IN SELLING

The farmers wonder when meat's high,
Why livestock prices rule so low;
But packers smile when they complain,
And lower yet the prices go.
It will be so, 'tis safe to say,
Till farmers sell a different way.

TALKS WITH STOCKMEN

Last year there was marketed in Chicago 15,761,479 animals, for which was paid $326,540,600. And this, it is said, does not include the business done by the big packers. Chicago is a great stock market, but it is not the only one by any means. St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Indianapolis, and all the large cities take their share. All of which to prove that the livestock business of this country is a big thing. Those engaged in such a business ought to exercise greater control over the price of the raw material, their own product.

* * *

Wild horses are still abundant in the West. Government authority estimates the number now roaming the mountain ranges of Nevada at from 20,000 to 25,000.

* * *

A bath for the tired horse is recommended. When the harness is removed wash the horse down with cool water, using a stiff brush, drying with a cloth.

* * *

Early maturity is an important consideration in any market animal. The shorter the time required to make the animal ready for market the greater the profit. This is particularly true of beef cattle, hogs and sheep. Always select the early maturing types.

* * *

Bacteria causes milk to sour, and milk left at animal temperature will sour in about 12 hours. If cooled to 10 degrees bacteria will not begin to grow in the milk for about 6 hours, and they will then grow so slowly that the milk will remain sweet for about 36 hours. Cooled to 50 degrees milk may be kept sweet two or three days.

* * *

Pure water for the cow to drink is an essential element of pure milk. The cow that is compelled to drink from mudholes and stagnant pools cannot be expected to give wholesome milk.

* * *

Shall the cows come in fresh in the spring or in the fall, is a question that is now being earnestly considered on the farm. A few years ago the spring as the proper time was considered undebatable, and the fresh cow in the fall was an accident. But sentiment is changing. Winter milk is easier kept and it is better than summer milk, and better butter can be made in winter than in summer, and it always brings a better price. And the cow must be fed in winter whether she gives much milk or little. More pains must be taken with the fall calf, perhaps, but the calf should be well fed and well treated whether in winter or summer. Sentiment is getting favorable to fall calves and winter milkers on the farm.

* * *

The livestock interest in the United States is one of the greatest interests. According to the last report of the bureau of animal industry, the number of cattle in this country, exclusive of milch cows, is 51,556,000, valued at $881,551,000, an average of a little more than $17 per head.

* * *

There must after all be some Yankee blood on the other side of the sea. A grocer of Oldham, England, has invented a machine to feed his horse on exact time. As a basis he used an American alarm clock. Attached to this is a weight connected in such a way that when the alarm goes off the weight is released, and that in turn releases a hinged bottom to a box containing a feed for the horse and placed directly over the feed box. As the bottom of the box drops downward, the feed falls into the feed box and the horse is fed.

* * *

Among beef cattle, heavy weights are best in the market, and to produce heavy weights it is necessary to commence with the calves. A stunted calf will never make a heavy weight. The calf should be taught to eat as soon as possible, and then it should be fed regularly, besides having a rich pasture to run in. Until it begins to eat, it should have all the milk it can digest and assimilate. Ground feed or bran is a good thing to begin with, and it will soon learn to eat shelled corn. As it learns to eat, its milk ration may be reduced in proportion to the feed it takes, and it should have access to water in its pasture lot. Young stock, no matter how rich their pasture, will make heavier weights if given a grain feed also.

* * *

Our fathers thought to fatten hogs they should be confined to a small pen and fed on grain alone. That has been found to be a mistake. Hogs that are being fattened will do better in a pasture lot. The green stuff they get aids in the digestion and assimilation of the heavy grain feed given them. For this reason hogs may be fattened much more cheaply in summer, or during the growing season, than in winter, besides the saving of what is required to maintain the animal heat in cold weather. But fattening hogs must have plenty of shade or shelter from the sun in hot weather. They should never be allowed in hot weather to seek shelter in closed rooms.

* * *

No matter what kind of stock you raise, nor for what purpose, the best is none too good. And it is about as easy, and almost as cheap, to have the best as it is to have the inferior. Often the difference between prosperity and poverty is the difference in seeking the best to begin with. If you cannot keep the best sires you can patronize those who do keep them; then you have the same foundation to build upon that they have, and you have been at very little additional expense.

BEEF TYPES

Prof. Mumford gives the following as true markings of the ideal beef types of cattle:

A good feeder has a strong back and a straight top line. The under line should also be approximately straight, and especially should it be carried back by a low flank. In judging this point in a lean animal we should give due credit to a deep, expanded paunch, which is indicative of great capacity. Above all things, in connection with straight, uniform, and parallel lines, insist upon a deep and broad frame, giving the general appearance of a low-set and blocky form. Extreme bony-built animals as well as rangy ones should be avoided. A certain elasticity of movement and vigor of action, giving the animal style, are valuable characters. Coarseness and lack of smoothness indicate inferior feeding qualities.

An animal possessing a coat of fine, bright, silky hair, a loose pliable skin of medium thickness, and fine dense, smooth bone, is said to possess quality. These characters are invariably associated with early maturity and rapid fattening. The possession of these valuable characters does not necessarily imply greater gains on the same food, but it does imply that an animal of good quality can be finished earlier and consequently on less food than that required for animals that are covered with hard, papery skin, which clings tightly to the carcass, and that are distinguished by large, coarse heads, large bone, and a general lack of harmony in the development of parts.

The Maryland Experiment Station gives the following as the desirable points for feeders:

The best type of feeder has a conformation which will allow the production of a maximum amount of the high-priced cuts of beef. The good feeding steers are those which are comparatively wide, round and deeply ribbed. The animal which is upstanding, light in the flank and shallow in heart girth seldom makes a good feeder.

In form the feeder should be broad and deep in front, low set and blocky built; he should carry out strong and wide in the hind parts as well, and be deep and low in the flank and twist. The head is usually a condensed reflection of the rest of the form. A broad, short head is associated with a thick, wide, low set body, and the narrow head with slim face is generally accompanied with more narrowness and greater length of legs and body.

It will be found frequently that the narrow chested animal is a poor feeder, and makes but little progress in proportion to the feed it eats. The animal with the deep, wide chest on the bottom, and not shrinking away behind the forelegs, is one strong in vital force and constitution, and is not deficient in capacity to make feed into flesh and fat economically.

An important factor in the value of a beef animal is quality, and quality in the steer means fine bone, soft, mellow hide, and fine, silky hair, while a very rough, heavy frame, coarse joints, prominent ragged hips, and rough, open shoulders are such attributes as are the most striking evidences of deficiency in this feature.

DON'T THROW MONEY TO THE PIGS

The mine owner gets his gold mixed with rock and combined with other metals. He gets out all the gold and then makes in addition what he can from the lead and silver, the "by-products."

The dairyman's gold is cream; the skim-milk his principal "by-product." To get all the profit he must use an

IMPROVED 1908 U. S. CREAM Separator

With **this** Separator he gets out **all** the cream, and then uses to best advantage the skim-milk. He can't afford to feed cream to pigs.

Our Catalogue No. 187 tells why. Let us send you one.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Distributing warehouses at: Chicago, Ill., La Crosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Toledo, O., Salt Lake City, Utah, Denver, Colo., San Francisco, Cal., Spokane, Wash., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N.Y., Auburn, Me., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Quebec, Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont., Calgary, Alta. 497

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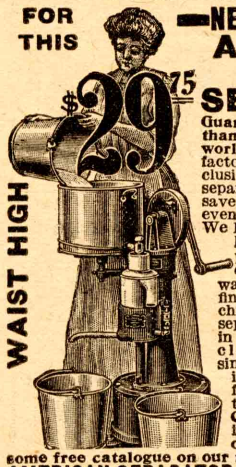

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—NEW LOW DOWN— AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

$29.75

Guaranteed to skim closer than any separator in the world. Sold direct from the factory. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America. You save all agents', dealers' and even mail order house profits. We have the most liberal **30 DAYS' TRIAL,** freight prepaid offer. Write for it today. Our new low down, waist high separator is the finest, highest quality machine on the market; no other separator compares with it in close skimming, ease of cleaning, easy running, simplicity, strength or quality. Our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN machine. We can ship immediately. Write for our great offer and handsome free catalogue on our new waist high model. Address,

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ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated Parts, and any Puff or Swelling, Cures Lameness, Allays Pain without laying the horse up. **Does not blister,** stain or remove the hair. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00 bottle. Cures Synovitis, Weeping Sinew, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, allays pain. Book free. Genuine mfd. only by

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BEST GRADE WORK AT REASONABLE PRICES

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MORE MONEY FROM COWS

Protect your cows from flies and they will give more and richer milk—stand quiet while milking. Returns 400 per cent profit. Use

FLY-FUMA

and all flies and insects leave. It is harmless to man and beast. Cures sores. Good for horses—lice on poultry, fleas on dogs, etc. Easily applied with sprayer or cloth.

Free With first order for a gallon we will send a 50c Electric Sprayer—best made. Quart 35c; gallon $1.00; 5-gallon can $4.00. Made by

O. K. SEED STORE, Box A, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dealers write for prices

"I used Fly-Fuma on 50 cows in dairy with perfect success. Man with sprayer will go over the herd in ten minutes. I use on horses with fine results. It is fine for sore shoulders and harness galls. I used Fly-Fuma on dogs for fleas and on chickens for lice with perfect results."

F. McGAVOCK, Nashville, Tenn.

TAMWORTH SWINE

At present the Tamworth as a bacon hog is attracting considerable attention and for the information of those unacquainted with the peculiar merits of this breed, a brief description might be of interest. The red Tamworths are probably the most popular of the bacon breeds because of their adaptability to all climes and conditions, are remarkable for their long, deep sides, well rounded hams and light shoulders with a light jowl and head. The conformation of the Tamworth being such as to insure a middling of even thickness throughout, well streaked with lean and convertible into the highest class of "breakfast bacon." But aside from their reputation as producers of a very superior quality of pork,—the ultimation of all hogs—the Tamworths possess other qualities that should appeal strongly to every hog grower.

They are the most prolific of all breeds and being very careful mothers hardly ever over lay a pig and being deep sucklers furnish plenty of milk for all.

I instance one sow that raised 42 pigs in 3 litters all born within a year and 7 months after this, brought a litter of 15 pigs.

The experiment stations have fully demonstrated that the Tamworth possesses as economical feeding qualities as any of the fat breeds in several instances surpassing them.

To the farmer of the great corn belt, the Tamworths value for crossing on the chunky, shortlegged, short-bodied lard breeds can hardly be over estimated. The progeny will inherit strength, vigor and prolificacy surpassingly.

The great demand for a leaner and more delicately flavored bacon and the ravages of cholera and swine plague in the United States justifies the belief that an active, hardy, muscular hog like the Tamworth is bound to seek supremacy in the hearts of the American swine breeders.

W. WARREN MORTON.

To Make Harness Last

Harness oil serves an important purpose in stable economy.

Everyone knows how a water-soaked shoe hardens and how much more liable it is to crack or wear through when in that condition.

It is just so with a harness. The leather and making may be the best, but continued use in all weathers—wind, rain, sun and cold—tend to harden and dry out the leather and leave it without "life" or lasticity. Just at this point the destruction of the harness begins, because the open pores in the leather readily absorb moisture and animal sweat and decay at once sets in.

If a harness is kept soft—the pores filled with Eureka Harness Oil—it will go through daily service under the most trying weather conditions and last very much longer than it otherwise would.

"Eureka" is a heavy bodied oil made especially for treating harness. There are no acids or anything whatever in it that can injure leather, but it does contain elements that are positively beneficial.

When a harness is cleaned, an application of Eureka Oil makes it pliable—soft as a glove, tough as new leather. In point of fact—barring wear on the stitching—just as good for looks and actual service as a new harness.

Sloan's Liniment has been standard for man and beast for years and years. Merit wins. No article can retain its popularity so long if it is not good. Sloan's Liniment is good. Send for booklets treating on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry. They are free. Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

Do you want to start in business? Are you ambitious to own a factory? Scores will answer yes to both questions. Then write The McCreery Mfg. Co., 630 Darr St., Toledo, O., and they will tell you how you can enter the glove business. A large free book explaining all—it is sent free.

Heaves can be positively and permanently cured by the method of The Canadian Remedy Co., Dept. C, Citizens Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. No cure, no pay is their policy. Have you a horse afflicted? Better try it.

Sore Shoulders on Horses

Are a source of much anxiety, trouble and financial loss, especially in hot weather. How to cure and prevent them is explained in a little booklet published by Johnson-Slocum Co., 426 State St., Caro, Mich., which is sent free for the asking.

Cards Latest style—correct size for ladies and gentlemen. Best quality cards and printing. 100 for 50c, 50 for 35c. postpaid. The Everitt Press, Indianapolis, Ind.

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For spavin, curb, splint, sweeny, capped hock, founder, strained tendons, wind puffs and all lameness in horses—
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Choose Your Cream Separator

From The EMPIRE Line

Different ***Types*** *—Different* ***Prices,*** *with a Full Range of* ***Sizes*** *and Capacities in Each Style.*

You don't have to take **one** man's idea or "hobby" when you come to headquarters. Different **styles** of separators, different **separating methods,** have been added to the Empire Line so that you may take **your** choice, not only of size and capacity, but also of type, design and **price.**

And back of **every** separator in the Empire Line is the **EMPIRE Guaranty** and **Reputation**—because all are made in the Empire factory, the best equipped separator factory in the world.

No matter which Empire you choose you can't miss it on quality. You'll get the benefit of Empire inventions, Empire designs, Empire construction, materials and "know-how."

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Get the Empire Book and Prices. The fairest and most impartial separator book ever published. It will help you select the separator **you** want. Write for it today.

Empire Cream Separator Company

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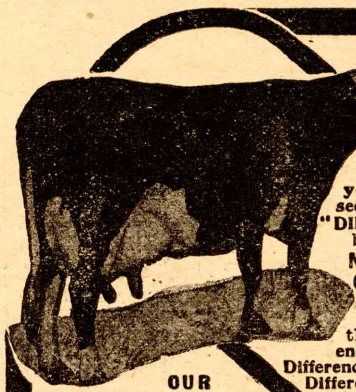
MORE MONEY

From Your Cows and Much Less Work In Getting It.



If you could see the Real "DIFFERENCE" between the NEW BUTTERFLY CREAM SEPARATOR and any other made—Difference in amount of the cream you get; Difference in the quality of cream; Difference in the way the machine runs. Difference in the number of times a minute you have to turn the crank; Difference in the way the milk is aerated and purified while being separated; Difference in the time and trouble it takes to clean the skimming device—you would say, as hundreds of others are saying today—"I'll get the NEW BUTTERFLY CREAM SEPARATOR."

If you could see how to make easily $10 to $15 more a year on each and every cow you keep, and still do it with less work for your wife and yourself, you'd say: "I'll get a Cream Separator."

OUR PATENTED ALUMINUM CORRUGATED SKIMMING DEVICE makes the New Butterfly Cream Separator **different** and **8 times as efficient** as any other machine. Every drop of milk that enters the bowl of the New Butterfly Cream Separator is actually put through the skimming process **8 times.** This guarantees complete separation, and you can't fail to get **ALL THE CREAM.** New Butterfly Cream Separators are sold as they ought to be. Not by agents, but direct from our factory to your farm. **Freight paid and on 365 days' trial.** Send today for illust'd catalog.

For average use, we recommend ***No. 4½****, capacity 450 to 500 lbs. of milk per hour.*

PRICE delivered at your town— **$39.80**

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. Capital $1,000,000

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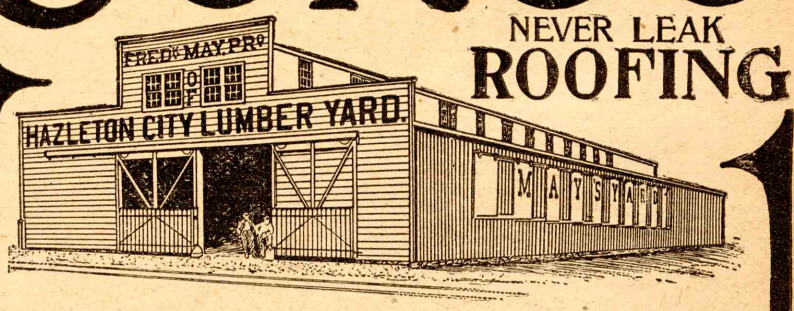
NEVER LEAK

ROOFING



CONGO Ready Roofing is like a government bond—the best and safest investment you can make.

It may not be the cheapest roofing you can buy at the start, but in durability, satisfaction and economy in the long run, there is nothing better.

Congo is proof against every kind of climate and weather and is almost as soft and pliable as rubber.

It is easy to lay and clean to handle.

Send for a free Sample and you'll see what a real "never leak" roof is like.

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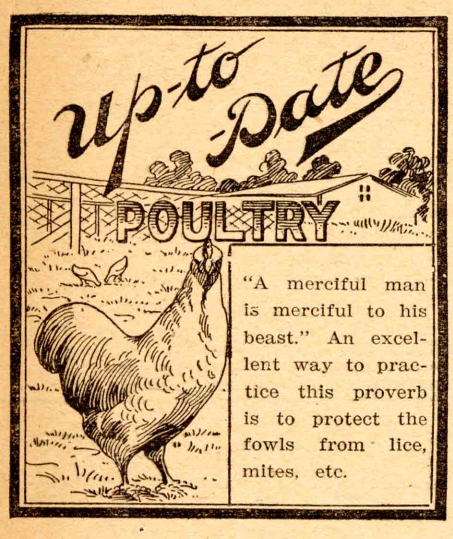

"A merciful man is merciful to his beast." An excellent way to practice this proverb is to protect the fowls from lice, mites, etc.

THE CHICKEN

Not much for me; not much for me,
When lonely in the coop I stand;
But on a thousand farms, you see,
The wealth of nations I command.

SCRATCH AND PICK

Hens may be too fat to lay most abundantly.

Your "luck" with the chickens will depart if you don't keep the hen-house well cleaned. Sprinkle lime over the floor, and on the walls and perches. Plenty of lime properly used is an almost sure guarantee of good luck with poultry.

It is not well to feed the same feed all the time. A change once in a while often increases egg production. Where fowls run out and can get grass and bugs, a little grain, corn or wheat, or both, may be relied on to complete the ration. An occasional light feed of meat stuff is useful and profitable. Cracklings are good for that purpose.

If the fowls have to be kept in close quarters, keep their quarters clean and well-littered. Scatter their dry feed in the litter and give them every inducement to scratch. In such cases the fowls must have access to gravel or grit.

If you are not using movable perches, introduce them at once. That is, knock the perches loose and arrange so they will lie in place without being fastened. Then have two sets of perches. When one set is in use have the other set out doors in the weather. Change about twice a week. Good way to keep clear of mites.

Do not be in too great a hurry to take off chickens after they are hatched. Twenty-four hours is not too long for them to remain in the nest. A little finely crumbled corn bread is good for a first feed. Stale bread soaked in milk, squeezed out dry and finely crumbled, is also good.

A damp poultry house must not be tolerated at all. This is a matter that must be specially looked after during the rainy season.

We have to admit that a hen is a hen, but some hens are better than others, and it is just as well to have the best in poultry as in cattle, hogs or horses. Thin out the flocks, always keeping the best; it is wonderful what improvements may be made. It is a good plan to change roosters every year, always getting thoroughbreds.

An important matter is to keep clean water where the fowls can get to it at any time. Laying hens must have plenty of water.

Some of the most successful poultry raisers are no longer feeding wet feed. The "mash" is certainly going out. Dry feed exclusively is being used with the best of success. After all, it is much nearer to nature than the wet up feed.

THE HOUDAN

This is a French fowl and it is one with which we have never had any personal experience, but those who have raised them extensively speak of them as a very desirable variety.

The Houdans are not pretty, a brownish black, mottled with white and with feathered heads, but they are great layers of large, white eggs. The chicks are active little fellows, hardy and rapid growers. It is said they will gain a pound a month from the egg, so that at six months old they should weigh six pounds. They are said to mature earlier and to begin laying two months younger than the common American breeds. On the table they are tender and juicy. It is claimed that they are as active and as good foragers as the Leghorns, and as heavy as the Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes and excel the best as layers.

Rhode Island Reds as rapidly becoming one of the most popular breeds in America—if indeed they have not already become *the* most popular. Virginia Poultry Farm, McGaheysville, Va., have eggs and stock to sell from prize winners. We have just had explained to us by W. A. Shook, proprietor, his method for selecting the laying hen and the best layer without using trap nests, etc. See ad. in Business Exchange.

BEST THREE VARIETIES OF WHEAT

Fultzo-Mediterranean Wheat

FULTZO-MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT

Showing SIDE and EDGE views of this grand variety.

This is a wheat that has taken the country by storm where introduced.

It is one of the earliest; unsurpassed for hardiness to stand hard winters and rarely equalled for yields. It easily surpasses such old standard sorts as Fultz, Mediterranean (these two are its parents) Gold Dust, Velvet Chaff, Fulcaster, Rudy, etc., by *10 to 20 Bushels per acre.* Understand, if you have been growing any of the aforesaid kinds and you will sow the Fultzo-Mediterranean this year side by side you will harvest 10 to 20 bushels more per acre of the new kind than the old ones next harvest. Thousands have done so this year. The straw grows only medium length, is very stiff, bears large square built heads like illustration. It does not lodge except under the most extraordinary and unusual circumstances. *We recommend it as without a peer for rich ground.* The chaff is white, heads smooth or beardless, grains large and firm, color red.

This wheat has established an enviable reputation from Kansas to Pennsylvania; Kentucky to Michigan. Its hardiness, earliness, productiveness and fine milling qualities adapt it to a very wide range of country and is a favorite with farmers and millers wherever grown. Originated in Illinois. Our seed is carefully grown, graded and cleaned and ready to drill when shipped.

PRICE: Small introductory lots by mail postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 4 lbs. 75c. By freight or express at purchaser's expense, ¼ bu. 65c; 1 bu. $2.00; 2½ bu. (1 bag for 2 acres) $4.50; 5 bu. (2 bags for 4 acres) $8.50; 10 bu. (4 bags for 8 acres) $16.50; 25 bu. (10 bags for 20 acres) at $1.50 per bu. All bags furnished free.

We print below a few testimonials. If space permitted we could give many more. We do not give complete name and address because we would be advertising for the grower:

Sowed Fultzo-Mediterranean 1 bushel per acre. It stood winter perfectly and stooled well. It is as full a crop as anyone could wish. Wet spring,, fly or rust did not affect it in the least. It is admired by all who see it. Crop not harvested yet.—J. R. B., Essex Co., Ont., Canada.

I sowed the half-bushel of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat in October, and it yielded 18 bushels. Our other wheat don't yield over 20 bushels per acre on the same field. Send me prices on your other wheat.—C. A. S., Stafford Co., Kan.

I sowed one bushel of Fultzo-Mediterranean wheat on one acre in a field with another kind sown two bushels to the acre. The stand of the F.-M. is good for 50 bushels. It is much earlier than other wheat and stands up better. The field is by the road and many people inquire as to what makes the difference.—Wm. T., Papeer Co., Mich.

Harvest King Wheat was far ahead of all other kinds in the neighborhood in every way. It yielded 50 bushels per acre while other wheat by the side of it yielded 10 to 12 bushels per acre. My wheat this spring is the finest in the neighborhood. Harvest King pleases me better than any other wheat I ever raised.—Wm. M., Clark Co., Ind.

I sowed 25 bushels of Farmer's Trust Wheat last fall. This wheat has proven to be a very superior variety. It came through the winter perfectly, and was not very seriously affected by the wet weather this spring. In spite of excess wet, drought, bugs, fly and rust, it has threshed out 27 bushels per acre, while other wheat makes from 5 to 15 bushels. I will try your wheat again.—B. W. R., Highland Co., O.

Harvest King Wheat

The way this noble variety of wheat holds in the esteem of wheat growers brings to mind the old Fultz wheat more than any other we can think of. Introduced nearly a dozen years ago, it retains its original vigor and continues to hold its place as the favorite on thousands of farms. The Harvest King Wheat is not a new variety and is now grown on a great many farms. There are, however, thousands of farms where it is not grown. These people should get it this year, also farmers who have been growing it for several years can profitably obtain new seed. This wheat is also a very hardy variety. Many times it has been known to make a good crop when less hardy sorts succumbed to the hard winters, droughts, rust, or other causes. It grows very vigorously, a great stooler, has good straw and well filled, long heads. Grain hard, color red, sought after by millers. The price is reasonable and farmers will not miss it if they sow liberally of Harvest King Wheat.

PRICE: By mail, 1 lb. 25c; 4 lbs. 75c. By freight or express ¼ bu. 65c; 1 bu. $2.00; 2½ bu. (1 bag for 2 acres) $4.50; 5 bu. (2 bags) $8.50; 10 bu. (4 bags) $16.50; 25 bu. (10 bags for 20 acres) or more at $1.50 per bu. All bags furnished free.

Harvest King.

Farmers Trust Wheat

If you want to grow bearded wheat and want the best, sow Farmer's Trust Wheat. You can trust it for a fine crop of the finest quality. It is the best variety of bearded wheat we know of. It is very hardy, a strong grower both in root and top, hangs to the ground in winter almost like rye, grows vigorously in the spring and stools out to make up for losses, if any, in winter. The straw is strong for a bearded wheat, heads large, grains large, long, hard; color, red. Ripens very early and is usually the first to be harvested, recommended highly.

PRICE: By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 4 lbs. 75c. By freight or express ¼ bu. 65c; 1 bu. $2.00; 2½ bu. (1 bag for 2 acres) $4.50; 5 bu. (2 bags for 4 acres) $8.50; 10 bu. (4 bags for 8 acres) $16.50; 25 bu. or more at $1.50 per bu. All bags free. Price subject to change of market.

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Send remittance with order or we will ship to responsible parties *payable on arrival* and subject to examination. Remit by money order or send cash in registered letter. Give full address including county and shipping station if different from postoffice. If you want to buy largely to sell again write for prices.

The O. K. Seed Store has been headquarters for best varieties of Winter Wheat for 25 years. We refer to our thousands of customers over the country; also by permission, to the Union National Bank of this city. Send us your order for wheat and harvest a big crop next year. Central location. Low freight rates. Prompt shipment. Circulars free.

O. K. SEED STORE

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Harvest King Wheat for hardiness in winter is a world beater, and withstands great drought better than any kind I ever saw. From 2½ acres last year (a bad one) I threshed 82 bushels of 62 pounds per bushel. My Harvest King now looks fine and much better than any other kind.—J. R. G., Fayette Co., Ill.

The Harvest King is the king of the harvest field. My yield was 48½ bushels per acre. Nothing like it ever was seen about here before. I will sow all I raised. It's worth $5.00 a bushel for seed. —C. M. L., Allegheny Co., Pa.

The Farmer's Trust Wheat is twice as good as any other wheat sown here. It is the best bearded wheat I ever saw, and it stood the past severe winter better than any other. I consider it the finest variety. —E. C. C., Montgomery Co., Va.

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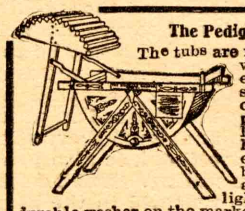
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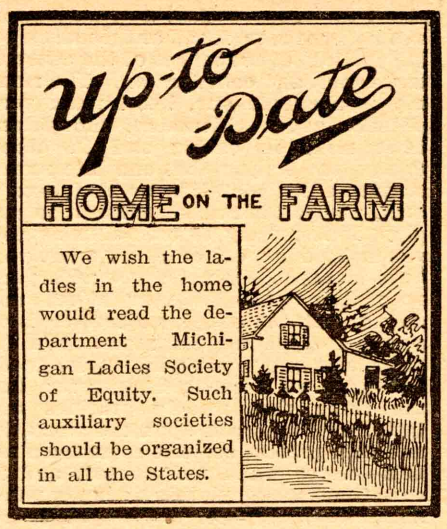

SHIFTING OF THE HOME

"God Bless our Home," the motto said,
And children lightly read the sign;
They passed the meaning by as vague,
With scarce a thought of The Divine.
But in the years not slow to come,
In turn, they prayed, "God Bless our Home."

THE HOME'S SUCCESSION

The children of today are the home makers of tomorrow. The rapidity of the change is almost bewildering. And yet it is no doubt wisely ordered. To the children the change comes slowly, and the way seems long. Only a brief space behind them the light, the things they know, fades into the dark eternity of the past. To them their parents and what those parents have seen and known, seem to reach back into the unknowable distance. The home itself is to them a fixture, and appears a part of the original creation because it reaches so far back that they cannot see its beginning any more than they can see the beginning of the hills; and so far as they can realize, it is to reach out into the future so far that its ending need not be considered. The home's realities and responsibilities, as the children see them, are matters of course, parts of the natural order of things, things that come and go as the winds and plants and flowers do, and merit for themselves scarce a passing thought.

But to the parents it is all different. They know when the home began, and however far advanced in life they may be, the beginning seems but a short step behind them. The longings that were theirs, the hopes that clustered around them, the sweet dreams from which they have yet scarcely awakened, all gather in the few brief years that a single step seems broad enough to cover. Since the beginning of their home, it is true, events have crowded into their lives so rapidly that they know the ending lies only another short step ahead, and they see if they do not mention the approaching inevitable. Consequently everything done by them has a purpose and every event a significance that means much to them, but that the children cannot see.

But beyond the little space on which the light of their own lives glimmers, the parents are still but children. The old home back there is an eternity that to them has no beginning. In the faint glare of memory's lamp they see the pictures, joyous, sweet, and sad, but those pictures finally stretch away beyond the light where darkness reigns; but the old home, the unseen days of it, remains there still. Thus since Adam opened his eyes on the beauties of Eden, homes have followed each other in rapid succession, the light of but a moment shining in each, quickly to dissolve in the eternity of the past and the eternity of the future.

How quickly the years chase each other away, and before life's dream is finished the children of one home have gone out to establish another—one by one to repeat the same experiences, to look back with eyes that shorten distances and forward with hopes in which roses bud and bloom, but that reveal the end, not where nor when, but lurking somewhere in the shadows not very far away.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in the similitude of a railway with its rushing trains, tells the same story in beautiful verse, which we know Our Up-to-Date People will enjoy reading:

As we speed out of youth's sunny station,
The track seems to shine in the light,
But it suddenly shoots over chasms
Or sinks into tunnels of night.
And the hearts that were brave in the morning
Are filled with repining and fears
As they pause at the City of Sorrow,
Or pass through the Valley of Tears.

But the road of this perilous journey
The hand of the Master has made;
With all its discomforts and dangers,
We need not be sad or afraid.
Paths lead from light into darkness,
Ways plunging from gloom to despair,
Wind out through the tunnels of midnight
To fields that are blooming and fair.

Though the rocks and the shadows surround us,
Though we catch not one gleam of the day,
Above us fair cities are laughing,
And dipping white feet in the bay.
And always eternal, forever,
Down over the hills in the west,
The last final end of our journey,
There lies the Great Station of Rest.

'Tis the Grand Central point of the railways,
All roads unite here when they end;
'Tis the final resort of all tourists,
All rival lines meet here and blend;
All tickets, all mile-books, all passes,
If stolen or begged for or bought
On whatever road or division,
Will bring you at last to this spot.

If you pause at the City of Trouble,
Or wait in the Valley of Tears,
Be patient, the train will move onward,
And rush down the track of the years.
Whatever the place is you seek for,
Whatever your game or your quest,
You shall come at the last with rejoicing
To the beautiful City of Rest.

You shall store all your baggage of worries,
You shall feel perfect ease in this realm,
You shall sail with old friends on fair waters,
With Joy and Delight at the helm.
You shall wander in cool, fragrant gardens
With those who have loved you the best,
And the hopes that were lost in life's journey
You shall find in the City of Rest.

But the narrow gleam of human li need not be a source of worry or disappointment. There is much tim in which to do good, and when the rec ord of human achievement is opene and all is seen in the glorious light o accomplishment, it will be seen that the big things in our history are not all that the angel scribes have written down., for—

Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean
And the miles of solid land.

He or she, man or woman, or boy or girl, that does even a little thing for the sake of doing good, is helping to fill the great ocean of usefulness and to build the broad earth of life's achievements. Besides we know that though our own lives seem short, and our opportunities perhaps limited, yet—

In the dim hereafter,
Reckoning with the years,
Time you spent in laughter,
Time you lost in tears,
Will be saved by others,
In the same old fields and streams,
Living the same life over,
And dreaming the same sweet dreams.

—Here, then, is as good a thing as we and Our Up-to-Date People can know and practice; it is that—

"The inner side of every cloud
Is bright and shining;
Therefore, turn your clouds about
And always wear them inside out
To show their silver lining."

HEADACHE

The most universal suffering perhaps is from headache. There are many kinds of headache, the result of many different causes, but all, or nearly all, may be classed as symptoms of some other physical disturbance. One hears more said of sick-headache, nervous-headache, and billious-headache tha of any other, and what will cure o prevent these will relieve much of th suffering people endure from head ache.

In fact all these forms of headache, as people suffer them, may be traced to disturbances of the stomach brought

"Children Teething"
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

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And—if you don't find that our washer saves your time, strength and health—that it saves wear and tear on your clothes, saves mending and saves money—don't keep it. Tell us you don't want the washer and that settles the matter.

You don't take any risk because you don't send us any money in advance—nor do you send us any money after the month's FREE trial, unless you decide to keep the washer. If you wish to keep the washer—if you see how it will save enough to pay for itself in a short time—then send us each week or month part of what the washer saves for you.

We make this offer because we know our 1900 Gravity Washers are far and away better than those made by any other concern. We are willing to prove this, so we offer to send you a 1900 Gravity Washer and let you see for yourself all it saves. Thus our 1900 Gravity Washers sell themselves.

Then—if you send us part of what the washer saves until it is paid for, the washer really pays for itself.

In just a short time it is all paid for and, after that, the washer is yours and all it saves is yours.

Our washers are the only washers that sell, and pay for, themselves.

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Give the 1900 Gravity Washer a chance to prove to you what a comfort a washer can be.

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One man with a team and this Digger will plow up **more potatoes** than a **dozen men with hoes,** and do it better, cleaner and more thoroughly. As this digger plows deep, it goes **right under the hill,** and turns up all the potatoes **without cutting, bruising or loss.**

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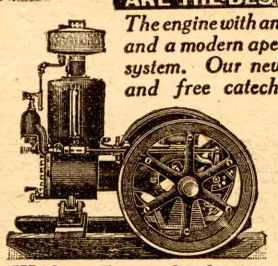

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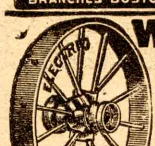

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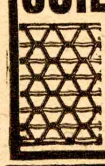

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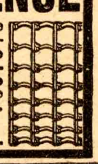

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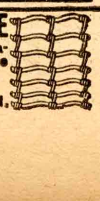

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Write today and we will lose no time in sending them to you. Ask about the surprise which we are sure will interest you. We have only a limited supply of these beautiful cards, so send today if you want them. Address The Epitomist, 44 Main St., Spencer, Ind.

about by wrong eating, aver-eating, or eating improper food, and leading to indigestion, disturbances of the alimentary canal, and constipation. The remedy is a simple one, but human persistence and recklessness, thoughless little risks in eating and in other things, the feeling that one bite more, or just a little of this or that, won't hurt, makes the remedy difficult to apply. It is merely to quit abusing the stomach; don't eat or drink what you have learned does not agree with you, no matter what the temptation, and do not eat too much no matter how strong the longing for more. We all enjoy and like to eat what tastes good, and what we seem to hunger for, but the thing that merely gratifies the taste, imposes work upon the stomach, and that patient servant sometimes rebels—never when not abused, and it sometimes uncomplainingly bears more abuse than any servant ought to be asked to bear.

These atacks are more likely to come on after some excitement—the excitement of travel, of being in company, or of some special wrong. The excitement is not the cause of the headache; some undigested substance taken into the stomach is the cause, and the excitement withdraws some of its helpers from that organ, and it was compelled to throw up its job, if not the thing that imposed upon it too great a task. Keep the bowels healthy and regularly performing their functions. Don't neglect this if you expect to be well. Whenever necessary, use a gentle laxative that will stimulate but not irritate these delicate organs, and not only the headaches, but other annoying, sometimes dangerous symptoms will disappear.

MID-SUMMER'S TRIALS

In the mid-summer season a good stock of patience and philosophy is necessary. In the heat and depression of summer the vitality becomes low, the system is depressed, its power of resistance impaired, and disease germs multiplied. It is harder to keep well in summer, especially during July and August, than any other time of the year. Much depends upon the diet. Less of meats should be eaten, and fruits and vegetables should be given the place of honor at all the meals. Milk and eggs, though not always a favorite, is almost always a good element of food for invalids. It may be taken cold, slightly warm, or even hot, as it best agrees with the patient. It is a good plan to rinse the mouth with water before and after taking milk, as the milk frequently leaves a taste in the mouth which sets the patient against the milk as food. Some cannot bear the milk and eggs beaten together. For such beat a little white of egg in the milk at the beginning, gradually incrasing the quantity, and soon a little, and then more, of the yolk may be added.

The utmost cleanliness should be observed in hot weather. Germs propagate slowly where the air is pure and everything clean. Take frequent baths, and do not allow the stomach to become loaded or foul. See to it that the bowels are regular. If there is any trouble or unpleasant feeling after eating, some sort of change is necessary. Either too much or improper food is being taken. Find out the cause and avoid it. The secret of health, especially in summer, is careful eating of proper food only, scrupulous cleanliness of person and surroundings, pure air and reasonable exercise. Of the latter there is little danger that there will not be enough in the home on the farm.

QUEER TREATMENT

The turkey is a funny bird
For everybody knows
That when we "dress" we undress him;—
That is take off his clothes.

And then he must be dressed again
And all sewed up, or tied,—
How odd! For now the "dressing" is
All put on his inside!

Harper's Magazine for July is brim full of good articles and interesting stories. For nearly six years it has been one of the leading magazines. For sale by all news dealers.

THE MIRROR

Some people are inclined to laugh at women and girls for their frequent resort to the mirror. We are not. Every woman and girl owes it to her sex and her friends to appear well, and since no one likes to be reminded of a personal fault or a fault in dress or appearance even by her closest friends, the silent but truth telling mirror must be the informant. And no one else's eyes tell a story that will be so quickly heeded as the person's own, and since her eyes can speak only through a mirror, let there be in the home a good large mirror, and do not upbraid the ladies for using it, not to see their faces only, but to note the set of their clothing, and everything connected with their personal apeparance.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Everybody, male and female, admires beautiful hair, but few have it. Hair is a delicate growth, and yields readily to treatment, good or bad. Few innocent things are worse abused than the hair. If the hair be neglected it will promptly show the neglect. If it receive rough treatment, it will be rough. If treated gently, carefully and sensibly, it will respond with a soft glossiness, a brightness and life that seems to say "Thank you" whenever it is touched.

In combing their hair, ladies should commence near the tips, carefully straightening the tangles, and setting the comb about an inch farther up each time. In this way not a hair need be broken or frayed, and not a hair root need be enfeebled by being strained. In combing and brushing the hair slowness is commendable. Take your time. Brush as gently as you comb. Keep the scalp clean by frequent washings in soft water, warm or cold as preferred. Any good toilet soap may be used. If soap is used wash the soap out well. Dry quickly and thoroughly. If the hair is thick or heavy, hold well apart until it is dried. Do not be too free in the use of hair tonics; you may be as often injured as benefited by them. A little quinine mixed in vaseline and the scalp annointed therewith, will remove dandruff, and is also good to stop hair from falling. Bad health, of course, will be reflected in the hair.

The above facts and treatment applies to gentlemen's hair as well as to ladies'; and we may say in addition that ladies make a mistake when they pile their hair in a great mass on the top of their heads and allow it to remain there for any great length of time, especially in hot weather. A free circulation of air through the hair and between the hair and scalp, is very important both to the hair and to the scalp.

Ten Things a Tubular Surely Does

1—Runs daily for months and months without a hitch. One man writes that in three years he paid out 40 cents for repairs.
2—It skims so clean we guarantee it to leave only one-half of that left by any other machine.
3—It turns easily requiring one-half the power needed by other machines.
4—It will run one-half longer without clogging than any other machine.
5—It delivers one-half less froth in cream than any other separator.
6—Needs only a tablespoonful of oil twice a week.
7—It requires little attention from the operator because every part is thoroughly tested and inspected by experts at our factory before shipping.
8—It requires one-tenth the time in washing required by any other separator.
9—The receiving can is lowest of them all and most convenient to clean and adjust.
10—A Tubular causes you no worry, fuss or muss. It is just a tried and true workman that is always on time; always sober.

If you own 8 to 10 cows a separator will pay for itself in a year from the cream saved. Send for catalog No. 136 from Sharples Separator Co., W. Chester, Pa.

According to Judge's Library two Irishmen were eating their lunch when one asked the other, "Pat, an' what be you thinking about?"

Pat replied, "Shure, Mike, I was a-thinking how I would be getting me clothes over me wings when I would get to heaven."

"You would better be thinking how you would be getting you hat over your horns when you get to the other place," answered Mike.

F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

As its name would indicate, this is a farmers' society. Its organized forms are a National Union, State Unions, County Unions and Local Unions. Also Department, Section and District Unions are provided for controlling and marketing the various crops. Particulars for organizing the various unions will be sent on request.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall consist of farmers. By farmers we mean people who are engaged in the vocation of farming or who own land on which crops are produced. (To be *also* engaged in merchantile business, manufacturing or the professions does not disqualify a farmer, or one who owns land on which crops are produced, from joining the F. S. of E.)

SPECIAL MEMBERS. First, an exception to the rule regarding eligibility for membership may be made by any local union by a majority vote of its members at any regular meeting. It can in this way elect any one of good character, not a farmer, to *special* membership in the local union on payment of the regular fee, but such special members must never be elected or appointed as delegates to conventions of higher unions. The object of this is to always keep the management of the Society in the control of farmers themselves.

Second, wives of members and daughters of the same may be admitted to *special* membership without the payment of any fee, also male children between 14 and 21 years may become *special* members in the same way. These *special* members may retain membership without the payment of any dues, but on reaching his majority the male members can only retain membership by paying the regular fee.

MEMBERSHIP FEE. The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00. This is divided as follows: The local union retains 25 cents. The balance is sent to headquarters and 50 cents is paid for the official paper one year to the member; $1.00 goes into the organization fund and 25 cents, or as much of it as is necessary, will go to pay the general expenses.

ANNUAL DUES. Each member must pay Annual Dues of $1.20. This is payable when a year has elapsed after first joining, and annually thereafter. It is apportioned as follows: The local union may retain 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. This will be used, 50 cents for the official paper and 35 cents, or as much as necessary of it, to meeting general expenses and extending the Society.

AFFILIATION. Local, county and State unions, now organized, of societies under any other name will be chartered by the Farmers Society of Equity on resolutions passed by a majority of members or delegates. Unions thus affiliating will be chartered free on remittance of the dues as above. Provisions will be made for the support of State and county unions so affiliating and their activities defined. Supplies and a seal of the F. S. of E. will be furnished free on report of annual dues.

REMARKS. Ten (10) or more eligible people may organize a local union by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and reporting it to headquarters. Blanks will be furnished on request. Members will receive the official paper (UP-TO-DATE FARMING) one year from the time the report of their membership is received, or one year from the time their annual dues were payable. They are advised to watch the date on their subscription label and if there is any delay in receiving paper, or changing date in the case of paying dues, please report to headquarters. Promptness in reporting will be required from all secretaries and organizers. ¶ *Write Plainly.* If you cannot, then print names and addresses or get some person to write who can write plainly. We must *guard against errors* if every person is to be satisfactorily served and our Society is to quickly accomplish its great and good objects.

OBJECTS. The FIRST and chief object of the Farmers Society of Equity is *to obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.*

The SECOND great object is *to have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principle market cities and in all localities where surplus crops are raised, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for profitable prices, instead of being dumped to pass into the hands of middlemen and trusts.*

OTHER OBJECTS. The F. S. of E. also has many other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first. Also all farmers may as well understand that the *first* object depends largely upon the accomplishment of the *second*, because crops must be controlled before equitable, and always profitable prices can be secured. To control the crops, the facilities to control—store—must be provided. Therefore it is important that *a granary be provided on every farm that produces a surplus of grain and an elevator or warehouse be built at every shipping point.*

OFFICERS

President—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.
Vice President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Secretary—I. C. Rous, Indianapolis.

Send all reports, and address all communications to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also send for report blanks, etc.

ADDRESSING. Always address communications and make all remittances payable to the *Farmers' Society of Equity* and not to individuals.

If your business is with the Society, always make money orders or drafts *"to the order of Farmers' Society of Equity,"* and not to any individual. If with the publisher of this paper, make them *"to the order of Up-to-Date Farming"* and not to any individual.

Members' buttons for F. S. of E. cost secretaries and organizers 1 cent each. A supply should always be kept on hand for delivery to new members. The same way with members' cards and fee and dues stamps, which will be sent on request without advance payment.

Apr. '08 **If this date is on you wrapper you will not receive another copy of Up-to-Date Farming unless you renew NOW. Renewal rate 50 cents to any subscriber. Send in to-day.**

National Annual Convention, Oct. 19, 1908, at Indianapolis.

Keep it in mind and arrange to attend it if you believe the true plan of the A. S. of E. is the only way to solve farmers' serious problems.

Enough time has been given to preliminaries and experiments. It is now time to establish the society on the only correct plan, which is the original plan and on which the society developed and grew in power every week.

Winter wheat harvest is over now for threshing, and—

We almost said "marketing," but we will say controlling of the crop. Cash wheat is selling for about 20 cents a bushel lower at country points than it should.

$20.00 a hundred bushels. There are many things you could buy if you had this extra money on your crop.

It may not be too late yet to build that granary if not already provided.

And while we think of it, has your local provided storage for the potato and apple crops?

All that need prevent farmers from getting profitable prices are lack of storage room and the determination to use them.

Keep the visible supply low. If you do this prices may rule low while the dumpers are unloading, but as soon as this is over and the demand must have the control portion, prices must advance to the agreed minimum.

Tell us what the grain growers generally do and we will tell you what the price will be. We believe very few wheat growers will sell at less than $1.00 on basis of Chicago market. If we are correct the price must advance to that figure.

When you need something advertised in the columns of UP-TO-DATE, buy from our advertisers, and when you buy from them and say you read UP-TO-DATE. It will pay all around.

Somebody who enjoyed a special privilege or profited by the defenseless condition of farmers once said "it will never do to let UP-TO-DATE FARMING have a million or more subscribers, why," he said, "it would be so powerful that it could dictate the policies of the government."

Our readers know that if this paper dictated to congress, all would be in the interest of the masses and Equity for all. Knowing this to be true, can it have too large a circulation or be too powerful? Don't the masses need a paper to do these very things and can any paper do them except it has a very large circulation?

Renew your subscription for UP-TO-DATE promptly. Watch the address on your wrapper and don't let the time slip by.

Who ever knew of a bushel of wheat going to waste because there was no demand for it? And it will go into consumption at $1.00 a bushel just as quickly as at 85 cents or a lower price. If it were not for the demand it would not be wanted at any price.

The biggest crops are usually raised by the newspapers before harvest. This is true with grain, cotton, livestock, etc.. When the panicky dumper has unloaded, the size of the crops begin to shrink to help the elevator interests and incidentally the farmer who held shares in the improved prices.

Mr. J. T. Gentry, of Northville, Ky., was a recent caller at headquarters and reported the 1908 Burley tobacco cut out completely—"not a plant bed in the County," he said. Two and a half million pounds are in the pool in the County and tobacco selling at the pool houses every day at Equity prices. This is the way grain growers, and producers of other crops could talk if they make the pools on the simple plan successful—minus the cutting out part.

Of tobacco, the buyers had a large supply ahead—visible supply—enough to last a year or more. But this is not the case with any other crop. If tobacco growers were so completely successful, why can not all other producers win.

KEEP ONE DOLLAR WHEAT BEFORE YOU

Yes, sons of the soil, who plow and who sow;
Who toil from gray morn till the sun has sunk low;
Whose labor yields riches yourselves never know;
Keep one dollar wheat before you.

Ye long have been faithful of heart and of land;
Ye have fed many millions, from strand unto strand;
And for fruit of your labor still grows the demand;
Keep one dollar wheat before you.

Both "live and let live!" though millions are fed;
By the sweat of your brow, shall ye bow your proud head,
To be crushed to the earth 'neath the rich gambler's tread?
Keep one dollar wheat before you.

All others who work in world's turmoil
Name the price to be paid for the fruits of their toil;
Ye, too, are free men; Ye sons of toil
Keep one dollar wheat before you.

For sake of the woman you won for your bride,
Who has faithfully loved you and toiled by your side;
For the sake of the children your joy and your pride
Keep one dollar wheat before you.

Let this be your motto: "United we stand,"
And with hands clasped together a true, loyal band,
Let all stand as one for the right you demand;
Keep one dollar wheat before you.

—Selected from "Songs of Equity."

Thrifty Farmers are invited to settle in the STATE OF MARYLAND where they will find a delightful and healthful climate, first-class markets for their products and plenty of land at reasonable prices. Maps and descriptive phamplets will be sent free upon application to STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, Baltimore, Md.

THE FARMERS' POOLS

(Continued from page 2)

89 compared with 95 the preceding month. The report was issued 15 minutes before the close of the session of the Chicago board of trade and the market closed nearly two cents above the low point of the day. Another bullish factor was the government's estimate that only 33,799,000 bushels of old wheat in farmers' hands against 54,000,000 a year ago. Considering the great difference in the visible supply and in farmers' hands compared to a year ago, the farmers' position, with practically all the 1908 crop yet in his hands, is very strong indeed. They hold all the trump cards but will they play them to win dollar wheat?

Farm Lands at Auction
Feb. 18th, 1909
—Plantation of—
Gov. Comer of Alabama
12,000 Acres under Fence
To be sold in small tracts
WRITE for FULL PARTICULARS
B. C. LIGHTER
Room 2, Simon Building
Birmingham, Alabama

Michigan Farms
To own a farm in Michigan means that you are rich because you have the most productive land in the United States and your resources would simply be unlimited.
MICHIGAN LANDS
Produce Bumper Crops. Her land never fails. Seasons are uniform. We have hundreds of choice farms for sale that will satisfy the most exact purchaser. Write for our list of prices and descriptions.
FARM REALTY COMPANY
913 Majestic Bldg.
DETROIT - MICHIGAN

CANADA FARM LANDS
50 bushels of wheat to the acre has been grown in the famous Vermillion Valley, (Central Alberta), as shown by authentic statistics. Vermillion Valley is swept by the warm Chinook winds, is on the main line of the C. N. R. and the soil is a rich black loam with clay subsoil. Prices range $10.00 per acre up. Easy terms. Write for **Free Information, Reports, Maps, Etc., to W. A. CAMPBELL, 401 Nanton Bldg., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Want to Sell Your Farm or City Property? Send today for my free book which fully explains how you can easily and economically find a buyer for it.
L. G. BYERLEY, 457 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

COWS IN CLOVER. an illustrated Book on the great Dairy Country in Northern Minnesota, sent FREE. Write Land Com'r. D. & I. R. R. Co. 549 Volvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

Agents make $103.50 per month selling wonderful self-sharpening patented scissors and cutlery. V. C. Giebner sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it. We show you how. Free outfit. THOMAS MFG. CO., 53 Home Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

Farm Help and any kind of help supplied free of charge by the Labor Information Office for Italians [59 Lafayette street. Telephone 1198 Franklin], New York City. FREE LABOR OFFICE. Send for circular and application blanks.

Best varieties of New Crop Turnip Seed. One oz. will plant about 250 feet of drill. Sow about 1 lb. broadcast per acre. We recommend the following varieties;
TURNIP SEED
Early Milan — White Cow-Horn
Snow Ball — White Flat Dutch
Purple Top Strap Leaf — Amber Globe
PRICE: Postpaid—Packet 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 60c.
WINTER RADISH: Chinese Rose, Round Black Spanish, California Mammoth. Price same as turnip seed.
O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MICHIGAN LADIES SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Officers—President, Mrs. James Howey, E. Jordon; vice-president, Mrs. C. A. Masten, Sherwood; secretary, Miss Julia Ball, Hamburg; treasurer, Mrs. Matthew Hamilton, Williamsburg.

A GOOD CAUSE

A few hours, once in two weeks, spent in pleasant association with farmers' wives and daughters helps them to bear the burden of this life with lighter hearts and willing hand. "A man works from sun to sun, but a wife's work is never done." She is as faithful to her home and the interests of her family as were the poor slaves to their masters. The M. L. S. of E. is a good cause and good work is being done. Husbands are invited to accompany their wives and learn the doings of the society.—A Friend.

GOLDEN ROD LOCAL MEETING

The Equity ladies spent a very pleasant afternoon at the home of Sister Hackett. Meeting called to order at three o'clock, Sister Laura acting as president in the absence of Sister Lanway. Prayer by Rev. Hackett. By-laws read; singing by Mesdames Shepard and Murray; meeting was conducted in usual form, various topics discussed for the good of the order; question box opened and questions read and answered with much interest to all. The mail order problem was discussed. Next came Bible reading from the book of Matthew. Brother Hackett gave a short talk to the ladies on their work, which he heartily approves of, and his were encouraging words. "Don't let us ever get discouraged and falter by the way, for the Lord will help us if we only watch and pray." Equity song, then a discussion on ways of helping the society. A little help in our charity work will be greatly appreciated. Closing song, "We are Nearer Home Today," sung in sympathy with our Sister Kidder in her sudden bereavement in the death of her son Clarence. He will be greatly missed by many loving friends and by young associates of his boyhood days. Meeting closed with prayer by Rev. Hackett. Adjourned to meet with Sister Matthews June 24. Let all members be present and visitors are always welcome. We missed Sister Ross from our circle on account of illness. She is a willing helper and ever ready to do her part. May we all feel it not only a duty but a privilege to meet once in two weeks. After the meeting closed we were conducted to the pleasant dining room and ten members were seated at the table loaded with good things prepared by our kind hostess who is not a stranger at entertaining company. We each returned to our homes with the bright anticipation of another pleasant meeting.

TRIBUTE TO A DEPARTED ONE

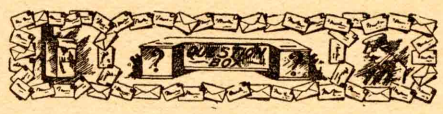
The Michigan Ladies Society of Equity has again been called on to sympathize with the mourning ones. This time is has been with our esteemed county vice-president, Mrs. Frank Kidder, in the sudden death of her son Clarence. Words fail us and seem as nothing in the overwhelming sorrow of this mother, the affection existing between her and her son being very strong. To Clarence was given a bright and happy disposition and he believed in saying the good things while we live. So his mother now has and will ever have the memory of his kind words and caresses as he would say, "Oh mother I am proud of you," or again, "you are the very best mother a boy ever had." These are a few of the words of "Dick" and as his mother says, we can never know the place that is left vacant in that home. Oft times in our meetings we have felt almost inspired as we heard her talk and say, "Oh mothers, talk to your boys, you can do so much good, and although they wander off sometimes, yet they will remember a mother's words." This is now a comfort to Sister Kidder that she did not fail in her duty. We know not the thoughts of this dear boy as he stepped out so suddenly from the door of this life to another. Loads of the most beautiful flowers were carried to this home as a testimony of sympathy and respect. Fifty-six teams and between two and three hundred people followed the remains to their resting place. Many of the Equity Sisters followed bearing ferns and roses, circling the grave and strewing roses on the casket.

Behold a sister in despair,
A sister of our own;
A heart that once was happy,
Now in grief we see;
We will stand by thee, dear sister,
Sad heart, we weep with thee.

To thee we give the loving hand,
A hand sincere and true;
Then cheer, sad heart, don't lose all hope
For we all weep with you.

Our prayers we give for thee sad heart,
In sorrow you are bowed;
Still do not think you weep alone,
Sad heart, we weep with you.

—*President M. L. S. of E.*



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION: *Please instruct us about sending a delegate to the national convention. (1) Our county is not organized, then are we entitled to a delegate from our local union? (2) Will the expenses be paid by the national union or must it be paid by the local? (3) When will the convention begin?—R. H. S.., ———, Minn.*

ANSWER: (1) You are entitled to one delegate from your local union. (2) By the local union. (3) October 19th, 1908.

WITH UP-TO-DATE'S PUBLISHER

Ambition! Was anything really great accomplished without ambition? The boy or girl who are ambitious in little things make the men and women who are ambitious to accomplish great things and accomplish them. In every community is an opportunity for the ambitious boys, and girls too, to "do something;" to make some money. One of the ways is to get subscriptions for this paper. See terms elsewhere.

Our advertisers! We take care to admit only reliable ones to our columns, and, as much of the success of this paper in helping farmers depends on the patronage of our advertisers, each reader owes it to himself and the paper to buy of the advertisers whenever possible. As a favor and help to us, please always mention UP-TO-DATE when writing advertisers.

If a renewal blank is enclosed in this paper it is to inform you that your subscription has expired and is also an invitation that you renew promptly.

The mails are very reliable. Letters seldom go astray and very rarely are they lost or stolen. If it is not convenient to buy a money order, cash in small amounts may be carefully enclosed in a letter and mailed at our risk. If silver is sent it must be wrapped in card board or paper or cloth.

It will help us very much if you send that part of your paper wrapper containing the address when renewing.

If the square to the left is marked with a "X," it is to inform the subscriber that his subscription expired with the last issue before this and should be renewed at once to insure receiving this paper without interruption. The renewal price is 50 cents, which pays for one year. We will gladly accept $1.00 for four subscriptions of which yours may be one, the other three new ones. A renewal blank is sent in this paper.

If the square to the right is marked with an "X", it is to remind you that your subscription has expired and remains unrenewed although you have been already notified. We don't want to lose a single subscriber, hence this second notice, and hope now to receive your renewal at once. See terms for a club in notice above.

If your renewal is not received in ten days we will assume that this mark escaped your notice and we will then send you a *personal* letter. We hope now to receive your renewal and make the letter unnecessary. A renewal blank is sent in this paper.

The Mead Cycle Co., Dept. P80, Chicago, want rider agents in every locality in the country. You can get your own wheel practically free. This is the largest house of its kind in the U. S. Send for catalog and information.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 5 Cents a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues will not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say; "I saw it advertised in Up-to-Date Farming."

Agents Wanted

Agents Automatic Curry Comb, postpaid 40c. Over $5.00 daily or sample returnable. Particulars free. Clean Comb Co. [B] Racine. Wis.

Agents make money selling Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners. Every farmer and teamster needs from one to a dozen pair. Sample 25c. Dozen $1.10. Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis. Ind.

Dogs and Pet Stock

For Sale Two female Collie Pups, 4 months, $3.50 apiece. One female, 9 months, $4.75. One male, 9 months, $6.50. H. Wood, Glen Haven, Wis.

Farm Lands

Farm Catalog free. Fidelity Reality Syndicate, Baltimore, Md.

Farms for sale to Catholics on easy terms; half-mile from church, two miles from railroad. Write T. A. McKittrick, owner, McCracken, Kansas.

Farms fairly improved, well laying, ten to twenty dollars per acre; timbered lands, choice for range, corn, clover, fruit, from four dollars up per acre. Our productive soils, excellent markets, good water, mild climate, healthy location, no negro population, attract wide-awake buyers. Investigate now. For price lists and booklet, write A. M. Knobel, Doniphan, Missouri.

If you want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Now Is the time to make a fortune in the new coal mining town. You can own your own home at a cost of $5.00 per month. Send 10c for paper 10 weeks. Address Blocker News, Blocker, Oklahoma.

Sacramento Valley, California, is the greatest agricultural valley in America. It is the "Land of Opportunity" for the farmer. A family may be independent on twenty acres. Write Sacramento Valley Development Association, Sacramento, California. We have nothing to sell.

Snaps in land in Central Minnesota. Send for list. A. MURRAY, Wadena, Minnesota.

$300 to $500 per month in the Real Estate Business, $10 will start you. Experience unnecessary. I prepare you by mail and appoint you my special representative. Write for my free book. C. H. Gray, Pres., 873 Century Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Ferrets

For Sale trained Ferrets. Guaranteed workers. H. R. Miller, Lowell, Ohio

Gates and Fencing

Plans for building the best movable fence. Can set one rod in one minute. Cheap. Easily made. Write Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

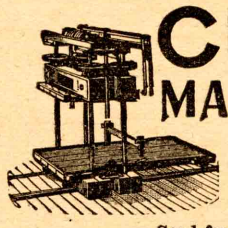
Free Price List. Shorthorns, Southdowns, fox hounds, setters, pointers. I buy and sell foxes. J. D. Stodghill, Shelbyville, Ky.

Rambouillet Sheep; best blood, all ages; rams and ewes. Address J. HARVEY, FORKVILLE, MISS.

Registered Poland Chinas, choice breeding, fine individuals, large variety to select from. Satisfaction or no sale. Write me your wants. S. H. Taylor, Mottville, Mich.

Tamworths Immense size, early maturers, economical feeders and most prolific of all hogs. Booklet free. W.W. Morton, Russellville, Ky.

Wanted Dairy cattle for choice corn farms. L. G. VINCENT, Odell, Illinois.



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We have had 35 years' experience in furnishing outfits for both Custom and Merchant Cider Mills.

OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD.

Send for catalogue.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.,
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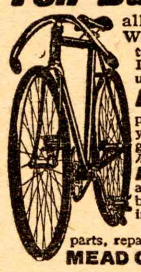
Ten Days' Free Trial



allowed on every bicycle we sell. We ***Ship on Approval*** and trial to anyone in U. S. and *prepay the freight.* If you are not satisfied with bicycle after using it ten days *don't pay a cent.*

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It Only Costs a cent to write a postal and everything will be sent you **FREE** by return mail. You will get much valuable information. **Do Not Wait; write it Now! Tires, Coaster Brakes,** single wheels, parts, repairs and sundries at *half usual prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. P80, Chicago

Agents $103.50 per month selling these wonderful Scissors. V. C. Giebner, Columbus, O., sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it. We show how.
THOMAS MFG. CO., 53 Home Bldg., DAYTON O.

AGENTS:—$75 monthly. Combination Rolling Pin, **Nine Articles Combined.** Lightning seller. Sample Free. Forshee Mfg. Co., D241, Dayton, O.

Machinery

Why not buy a gasoline engine to do your hard work? It is the cheapest help you can hire, An air-cooled engine is the best and cheapest. Built in four sizes, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10 H. P. Write for prices The Air-Cooled Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 Baltic Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents M. A. Schmidt, registered patent attorney, 715 11th St., N. W. Washington. D. C. Send for Inventor's Manual. Free.

Poultry and Supplies

Baby Chicks 25,000 World's best Rhode Island Red baby chicks 15c each, $15 per 100. We own Chicago King, the most valuable male in the world. Eggs, breeders, exhibition birds. 10,000 Barred Rock, Brown Leghorn and Black Minorca chicks 10c each, $10 per 100. Buff Orpingtons 25c. Chicks safely delivered 1500 miles. Some great big bargains now in higher priced eggs, chicks, breeders. EDWIN R. CORNISH. Edwardsburg, Michigan.

Chicks: We ship thousands of day-olds each season. Send for booklet and testimonials. Freeport Hatchery, Box 40, Freeport Michigan.

Eggs 75c per 13, $1.50 per 30, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Catalog free. Link Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

Eggs Partridge and White Wyandottes. Partridge and White Cochins, White Rocks, Light Brahmas, 75c per 13. J. J. Myers, Dakota, Ill.

For Sale cheap—Rhode Island Reds; stock and eggs from our 248 egg strain; bred from prize stock and trap nest layers. We have some of the finest stock in New York State. Send stamp for circular. Boss Bros., Sherburne, N. Y.

Introductory prices on eggs and breeding stock, either comb Rhode Island Reds. Sure method of selecting the laying and best layers, 50 cents. Money back if not convinced. Virginia Poultry Farm, McGaheysville, Va.

Laying Hens Every hen is of a laying strain. All tested. All kinds of Rocks, Wyandottes, Cochins, Rhode Islands, Leghorns, Turkeys, Geese, Houdons. These birds will bring you money. 50 cents gets Burket's egg formula, roup cure—yours for life. Egg formula will make every one of your hens lay in any season. White Rock Poultry Yards, Findlay, Ohio.

Morning Glory Farm. The home of pure bred Rhode Island Reds. Stock and eggs for sale. Morning Glory Farm, R. 2, Sellersburg, Ind.

64 Varieties Poultry, pigeons, hares. 20 eggs $1.00. Catalog and show record free. H. D. Roth, Box 14, Franconia, Pa.

The Highest standard of perfection in Golden Laced Wyandottes; eggs, guaranteed, $1.50 per sitting of 15. Warren K. Clouser, New Bloomfield, Pa.

Zenoleum Lice Powder.—Especially for poultry, but kills lice on all livestock; a full pound package at all dealers, 25 cents; postpaid. 35 cents. Zenner Disinfectant Company, 17 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Schools and Colleges

Wanted Two out of town ladies to attend business college. Have two excellent propositions open where all expenses can be defrayed. Address Lain Business College, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Cutnomore No more worrying over the grub worm if you use CUTNOMORE. Sample package, 10c, silver. Testimonials. J. B. Stocker Co., Mahwah, N. J.

Dahlias 25 for $1.00, postpaid. Gladiolus, $1.00 for 100. Send for catalog. J. L. Moore, Northboro, Mass.

Tobacco For Sale

For Sale 20,000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin. R. R, 5 Franklin, Ky.

Miscellaneous

Alfalfa Men! Are you annoyed with those destructive gophers? For $1.00 we will help you clear them out. An old reliable company. Address Bottomly Bros., Box 34, Cedar, Kans.

Cure Your Eyes at home with slight expense on matter what the trouble, with our matchless mild EYERINE treatment, which has cured thousands of failing sights and weak watery eyes. Cures inflamation and granulation quickly, without pain or inconvenience. We will send you one full size bottle of EYERINE with dropper for 50c, or three bottles prepaid for $1.00. Send for testimonials and free puzzle cards. The Stover Remedy Co., 1251-1253 Oakdale Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

32 good post cards and an extra money making proposition 10c. A. B. Morgan, Dept. 13, 3824 Vernon Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Dixie Home

10c a Year!

Magazine, largest brightest and finest *Illustrated Magazine* in the world for 10c a year, to introduce it ONLY. It is bright and up-to-date. Tells all about Southern Home Life. It is full of fine engravings of grand scenery, buildings, and famous people. Send at once. 10c a year postpaid anywhere in the U. S., Canada and Mexico. 6 years, 50c. Or, clubs of 6 names, 50c. 12 for $1.00. Send us a club. Money back if not delighted. Stamps taken. Cut this out. Send today.

THE DIXIE HOME
Birmingham Alabama

TEN KARAT ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacles GIVEN AWAY!

This Offer is Also Extended to All Who Have Ever Written Me Before.

Spectacle-Wearers! Listen!

The following very remarkable letter was sent me, unsolicited, by Dr. G. W. Smith, the County Health Officer of Ottawa County, and one of the most prominent physicians in the State of Kansas. Read his exact words:

MY DEAR DR. HAUX:

If anyone were to offer me fifty dollars spot cash for the pair of Perfect Vision Spectacles which you fitted to my eyes by mail, I would absolutely refuse to accept it—if I knew positively I could not get another pair like them. Your Spectacles are certainly wonderful.

(Signed), Dr. G. W. Smith

Now I would like to get this kind of a testimonial from you, too—and that is the reason why I am making a very special, extraordinary, but honest proposition, whereby you can (for a short time only) obtain a handsome, perfect-fitting pair of Dr. Haux Perfect Vision ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacles without one cent of cost.

Don't Send Me One Penny

Just write me your name and address and I will mail you at once my Free Home Eye Tester and full particulars how to obtain a pair of my handsome ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacles without one cent of cost.

You see, I want to prove to every spectacle-wearer on earth that the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision Spectacles are really and truly ever so much better than any you have ever worn before—and I am going to give away at least one-hundred-thousand pairs of the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacles in the next few weeks, in order to introduce my wonderful glasses to the largest number of spectacle-wearers in the shortest possible time.

These famous Perfect Vision Spectacles of mine will enable the very weakest eyes to see to thread the finest needle and read the smallest print, both day and night, just as well as you ever did before—and this even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot see the largest print in this paper.

I hereby also agree to cheerfully return you even the postage-stamp you use in answering this announcement, if you yourself don't find my wonderful glasses more perfect, clearer and better than any you have ever worn before, and you yourself are to be the sole judge. Can anything be fairer?

Write today for my Free Home Eye Tester and ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacle offer. Address:—

DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO., Room 203, Haux Building, St. Louis, Mo.

I ALSO WANT A FEW AGENTS

And any man or woman not earning at least $50.00 weekly should ask for my SPECIAL AGENT'S TERMS at once.

NOTE.—The Above is the Largest Mail Order Spectacle House in the World, and Perfectly Reliable.

$200.00 SAVED!

If You Buy a Baldwin County Farm Now

Price Advances $5 Per Acre Aug. 1st.

There will be further Advances in Price

BALDWIN COUNTY farms have long been worth more money than we have asked for them. We have been doing much improving in a general way of benefit to the community. We have demonstrated that shade grown tobacco can be grown here as well as at Quincy, Florida. Experts say our land is better for it. Our own experiments are proving this. The article from the Onlooker printed in this advertisement gives the result of the test.

It is up to the reader of this advertisement to come in now for a farm while the price is still $20 an acre for a few days only. Some who have held back now have an opportunity to buy at the the present price before the advance. After August 1st the price will be $25.00 an acre—and worth more. Buy a farm of 40 acres now and save $200. Buy more and save more. Consider well, reader, and investigate Baldwin Co. It is well worth investing in this land of opportunity.

From "The Onlooker"

TOBACCO

Proves Successful

ON ROBERTSDALE EXPERIMENTAL FARM

WILL BEGIN HARVESTING IN ABOUT 30 DAYS, EXPECT 1,800 POUNDS PER ACRE

Robertsdale, Ala.—Baldwin county has now proved itself to be the future home of the shade and sun grown tobacco, especially the Florida Cuban and the Sumatra wrapper grades which are the most profitable varieties. A visit last week to the experimental tobacco farm of the Southern Plantation Development Company, near Robertsdale has most effectively proven to the writer that Baldwin county will become one of the finest and most productive sections of the "Sunny South" for the raising of the fragrant weed. Although the above Company only planted a small tract for the experiment, it is proving very successful under the care and superintendance of Mr. Berryman who is an expert tobacco grower from the Quincy, Florida, district and who has done nothing but raise tobacco all his life and to whose credit is due the success of the wonderful crop he is raising. Although the plants were only planted one month ago they are in splendid condition, most of the leaves measuring twenty-six inches across and of the finest grade. Mr. Berryman says that in all his experience he has never seen so many good leaves to the stalk and he is now assured of a most successful harvest which he will commence to gather in about thirty days. He estimates that his crop will average about 1800 pounds to the acre and of the finest texture, and which under his careful handling will no doubt bring high prices in the tobacco market and prove to all that Baldwin county is the new home for the growing of the shade and sun grown tobaccos. Mr. Glendinning the company's representative at Robertsdale reports that although there is a large tract of tobacco land east of Robertsdale it is being taken up quite rapidly by the homeseekers that are coming in who know a good thing when they see it, he also states that his company is making preparations for the growing of a large tract of shade tobacco next season as this experiment has proven to their satisfaction that tobacco growing in Baldwin county is a money maker.

Tobacco is one of the greatest money-making crops grown by farmers. Shade grown tobacco is of very fine texture. It is used for wrappers and where only the finest kinds of tobacco are needed. To grow it requires a certain climate and a peculiar soil. Around Quincy, Florida, the shade grown tobacco industry has assumed large proportions—a few years ago the land was selling for a few dolars an acre. Today this land produces from $500 to $2,000 an acre when planted in tobacco. When for sale the price is from $125 to $150 per acre.

We offer you just such an opportunity as was given the Florida people. Land now selling at $20 an acre and will advance to hundreds. We have already proved that we have as good or better soil than the Florida district for shade tobacco. This is your opportunity.

Tobacco under shade on our land in Baldwin county, 31 days after planting.

Last year shade grown tobacco sold for from 95c to $1.60 per lb. With from 1000 to 2000 pounds to the acre you can figure what this means. The demand is increasing faster than new land is becoming available.

Sun grown tobacco also grows abundantly and makes money for the planters. An illustration on this page shows a crop 29 days after planting.

Tobacco is only one of our crops. Besides this Baldwin county is adapted to General Farming, Stock Raising, Poultry, Fruit, Trucking, etc., etc.

Look at a map and calculate the distance of principal markets from Baldwin county as compared to California. Baldwin county is a thousand miles nearer—besides it has the additional advantages of water rates for transportation. Baldwin county has the advantage in freight and time over California.

The rainfall is plentiful and well distributed. The opportunities for making money by intelligent farming are no better anywhere else in the country, I know this. I have investigated the claims of every section and I say to you Baldwin county leads in advantages.

The delightful climate of Baldwin county makes it a winter resort par excellence. The cooling breezes of the Gulf of Mexico keep it cool in summer. Its bays and rivers afford fishing, oysters and water fowl in abundance. No place in the country is more healthful. The coast line of Baldwin county is longer than that of ony other county in the country. It is often called "The State of Baldwin."

The water is very pure on our lands. Many flowing springs. It is bottled and sent to Chicago because of its great purity.

Money crops mature practically every month. Work goes forward all the year. Livestock and Poultry raising are especially favored industries. The climate and soil are well adapted to general farming.

I want every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to investigate our property. If you want to change location you should go to Baldwin county, where climate, soil and natural advantages co-operate to benefit the farmer.

In farms of 40 acres or more land is selling now at $20 per acre and as stated advances August first to $25. On 40 acres the wise man saves $200 by purchasing now. We sell for as little as $2.50 per acre cash or $100 down for 40 acres. Balance as low as 20 cents per acre a month. No interest on deferred payments. A liberal discount if all cash is paid.

We agree if land is half paid for and purchaser dies to deed it to his heirs without further payment. This is better than life insurance.

Evansville, June 22, 1908.
MR C. H. LEE,
Chicago.

My wife and I have returned from the excursion to Baldwin County and I think it is my duty to drop you a few lines. We find the land all right. It is the first time in my life that I saw such crops of cucumbers, tomatoes, and egg-plant, and the corn tasseled out by June first. Here, the farmers don't get done planting by June 15th. The second crop of corn was knee high on the same ground where they raised a crop of potatoes. Your Cuban and Sumatra tobacco looks as fine as I ever have seen, and I think it will surely be a success.

Another thing I must say, that you never misrepresented anything. I found everything the way you told us and I believe no one will make a mistake by buying there. Mr. Bosch, Mr. Oglesbe and we will move there in November. We have each purchased farms.

Your friend,
THEODORE DENSTORFF,
2207 Fulton St., Evansville, Ind.

I do not ask any one to buy without investigating. I go down on the excursions the first and third Tuesday of each month. Go along with me and look at what we have. If you purchase 40 acres or more we refund your railroad fare up to $30, the round trip from Chicago. Write to me that you will go down. Send for maps and full information.

MAIL ORDERS. There are some who will not find it convenient to go down now and look at farms. These may reserve location subject to change to any unsold farm later. I will select a farm for you using my best judgment as to what will suit you, if you will give me an idea of what you want. Do not miss the opportunity to get in on this at $20 an acre. Send order for a farm before the advance takes place. I will select a farm for you as carefully as if it were my own. Try it and change later if you want to.

Tobacco grown in the sun on our land in Baldwin county, 29 days after planting.

Don't delay in securing a farm in Baldwin county for either a home or investment and do it at once before the price advances.

Yours for health, wealth and happiness in Baldwin county,

C. H. LEE

MANAGER SALES DEPARTMENT
SOUTHERN PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
1024 UNITY BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

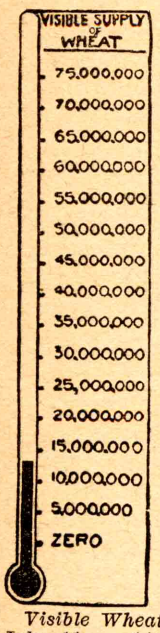
Volume XI INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AUGUST 1, 1908 Number 15

Duroc Jersey Pigs, Property *of* Henry Watson, Edinburg, Ind.

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

THE FARMERS' POOLS

Notwithstanding the season has arrived when the visible supply of wheat has heretofore usually increased, having increased nearly two million bushels between the dates June 29 and July 13, 1907, it shows a further decrease each week. The visible supply is now only 14,231,000 bushels. As there are about 2,200,000 farms in the country growing wheat, it represents an average of about 6 bushels per farm. Or, if it had been possible to market less wheat in the last two weeks, than was marketed, to represent 6 bushels for each farm producing wheat, the visible supply would have been wiped out entirely. But we don't claim this is necessary. Wheat growers are doing very well. They are preventing the visible from increasing at a time when it usually does increase, and this is a great victory. Our advices are that farmers are holding. They evidently have their minds set on dollar wheat and if enough of them have, they will get it.



Visible Wheat Supply

July 11,	14,231,000 bu.
July 4,	14,361,000 bu.
June 27,	15,501,000 bu.
June 20,	17,533,000 bu.
June 13,	19,232,000 bu.
June 6,	21,718,000 bu.
May 30,	22,820,000 bu.
May 16,	25,444,000 bu.
May 9,	26,979,000 bu.
May 2,	28,344,000 bu.
April 25,	30,968,000 bu
April 18,	30,528,000 bu.
July 13,'07,	48,577,000 bu.

The price of wheat has also been well maintained. The cash price at Chicago on July 22 being for No. 2 red 91¼c@92c. Two weeks ago was 90c@91½c. Futures were on July 22: July 90c; Sept. 90⅜c; Dec. 91⅞c; May 96¼c. Cash corn, 76½c. Oats 57c.

Cash quotations on July 22 in other leading markets were as follows:

KANSAS CITY—Wheat, No. 2 hard, 88c @89c; No. 2 red, 88½@89c; corn, 77c@82c; oats, 54c@56c.

ST. LOUIS—Wheat, 91c@92c; corn 78c @78½c; oats, 54c@58c.

INDIANAPOLIS—Wheat, 84¼c@89¼c; wagon wheat, 86c; corn 80c; oats, 60c.

NEW YORK—Wheat, 98c@99c; corn, no sales; oats, no sales.

MINNEAPOLIS—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.15; No. 1 Northern, $1.13.

At many smaller markets and interior points prices are higher than in central markets. Here is an example in this press dispatch:

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 22.—Old corn has reached 90 cents a bushel on the local market, this being the highest price ever paid here. Even at this price little corn is being offered.

We sometimes wonder how long it will be before the country will again be producing enough corn to keep the price moderate, say 50c to 60c. It will only come by increasing the average acre yield and this is in line now to be accomplished because of the excellent prices which will allow the exhausted soil to be built up again. Instead of an average yield per acre of less than 30 bushels, corn growers should set their idea on 50 bushels and gradually work to this accomplishment as consumption continues to increase.

1908 is being called the "Empty bin year." Wheat, corn and oats bins, granaries and elevators all empty. Notwithstanding a good winter, wheat crop buyers, millers and speculators are surprised at the lack of receipts to fill up the vacant spaces and make them represent the visible supply.

The old proportion "50c corn, $5.00 hogs" seems to be met in the new price, 80c corn, $8.00 hogs.

1908 is not likely to be a bumper crop year when the harvests are all in. It will be a novel experience to a country grown used to abundance.

Don't sacrifice your hay. There is a very large crop in the central west and west, but a short one east where the consumption is heavy.

The potato crop will be irregular and the total promises to not make a large crop. Growers who have a big yield should not believe that it is so everywhere and should husband the crop.

Apples, also, will yield irregularly and the total crop should sell at good prices, but the lack or a good system of marketing will be the bane of producers and consumers as it has been heretofore.

Spring wheat has suffered from drought, but it is too early to estimate the crop. More loss may result or all the damage may be overcome by good weather until harvest time.

Corn prospects are generally good, but not quite up to the average. Good or bad weather from this time to harvest and an early or late fall will tell the final story of the crop.

The government estimate of the tobacco crop on July 1st is 763,000 acres, which is 58,000 acres or 7 per cent less than in 1907. The condition of the crop is a good average.

There never was a time when UP-TO-DATE FARMING needed a very large circulation, to accomplish its mission more than right now. It it as evident now as it was five years ago, that the problem of controlled marketing and profitable prices depend on this paper, in fact, wait on the education that can be given only by this paper. Increase of circulation must rest largely with our present subscribers. We depend on them and reward those who send in subscriptions. Besides they have an additional reward in the consciousness of having assisted in a good cause. Are YOU one of the workers?

For your convenience we again print the pledge and blank as below. Use it. Remember, four or more subscriptions at 25 cents each.

CUT THIS OUT AND USE AT ONCE

. . . . . .

Publisher Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir: I, or we, the undersigned, desire to joint the Farmers' Pools and oppose our forces against the speculators' pools, to secure a profitable price for the 1908 wheat crop (at least $1.00 per bushel), and profitable prices for all other crops. We want to stand shoulder to shoulder with our brother farmers which we can do when all read the same paper, get the same advice about crops, visible supply, markets, price, etc., and all at the same time; but in doing this we do not obligate ourselves except as appears to us is to our individual and collective best interests.

This is sent by:

Name . . . . . .

Address . . . . . .

I enclose $. . . . . in payment. (Terms, single subscriptions, 50c; four or more at 25c each.) For additional names attach more paper.

NAME AND ADDRESS. WRITE PLAINLY

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

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. . . . . .

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED

If the square to the left is marked with a "X," it is to inform the subscriber that his subscription expired with the last issue before this and should be renewed at once to insure receiving this paper without interruption. The renewal price is 50 cents, which pays for one year. We will gladly accept $1.00 for four subscriptions of which yours may be one, the other three new ones. A renewal blank is sent in this paper.

If the square to the right is marked with an "X", it is to remind you that your subscription has expired and remains unrenewed although you have been already notified. We don't want to lose a single subscriber, hence this second notice, and hope now to receive your renewal at once. See terms for a club in notice above.

If your renewal is not received in ten days we will assume that this mark escaped your notice and we will then send you a *personal* letter. We hope now to receive your renewal and make the letter unnecessary. A renewal blank is sent in this paper.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A. EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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Clubs. Two subscriptions for $1.00; five for $2.00. These rates also apply to one person for two or five years respectively.

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Your Address should always be written very plainly, including *COUNTY*. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Change of Address. Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state. If you change your post office give old office as well as new.

Imperative Order. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, do not fail to send your printed address as on the wrapper along. Failure to observe this order may cause us much unnecessary work.

The Latest Date shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Subscribers are urged to keep their time paid *IN ADVANCE.*

Members of Equity will find the date on their wrapper to which subscription has been paid.

Responsibility Disclaimer The editor assumes no responsibility for correctness of signed letters and articles, nor for matter in departments conducted by others whose names appear in the head.

Profitable Employment. If you want to engage in a profitable business all your time or part time, write to us.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

Call For 1908 Convention

Pursuant to the power vested in us, we, the directors elected by the second 1907 convention of the American Society of Equity of North America, do hereby call the Sixth Annual Convention of the society, also called the Farmers Society of Equity, to meet in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the Twenty-Seventh day of October, 1908, and continue until all the business that comes before the convention is transacted.

Also, in view of the complications that have existed in the society we make the following declarations:

First. That the convention that elected C. M. Barnett and his associates in 1907 was fraudulent in its conception, and largely in its composition, that many of its acts were illegal, because not justified by the charter and the constitution and by-laws of the society, and the laws of Indiana, and that all of its acts were illegal as binding the American Society of Equity of North America, because the convention was held under the name of The American Society of Equity, and not under the incorporate name—The American Society of Equity of North America.

Second. That the second convention, composed of delegates that retired from the hall where the revolutionary convention was meeting, was the only legal convention of the society in 1907, because it retained the corporate name of the society, complied with the conditions of the charter of the society and its constitution and by-laws, and the laws of the State. We believe the officers elected by this convention are the only legal representatives of the society.

Third. A crisis has confronted our society since a few people determined in 1907 to divert it from its true plan and the accomplishment of its original objects. This crisis must be met wth honesty and firmness if the society is to be saved for the farmers to whom it was dedicated by its founder. If it is ever to become the power for good we hoped, its original principles and its simple but practical plan must be preserved. **To these ends we do now call every member who was in good standing at the time of the 1907 convention, or who has joined the society since, to interest himself in the Sixth Annual Convention.**

Fourth. Representation. The first convention in its zeal to divert the society from its true lines and to remove it from the influences that established it, slaughtered its constitution and by-laws, and left them so that a representative delegate convention cannot legally be held by the rebellious faction: also about two-thirds of the members who were in good standing at the time of the 1907 convention have withheld their dues because they refused to endorse the acts of the convention. Therefore, this Sixth Annual National Convention of the American Society of Equity as represented by the undersigned directors elected at the second convention is called to be a MASS CONVENTION of all members who were in good standing in October, 1907.

On this Sixth Annual Convention depends the future of the society and we may truly say, more of weal or woe for the future of American agriculture depends on this forthcoming convention than on any former event in the country's history. Therefore, let there be a general attendance of all loyal members of the society who want the true principles of the society to prevail; the original plan to be followed, and the good objects for farmers to be accomplished.

At the Sixth Annual National Convention it will be the aim to re-establish the society on the former lines, re-organize the fruit and produce; the grain growers; the tobacco growers; and the peanut growers departments. Also there may be organized a stock grower's, a dairyman's and a cotton grower's departments. Let this convention be truly representative of every department of agricultural activity by the best men the industry affords.

Those who will attend should notify the vice-president or secretary as below

Directors
A. S. of E. of N. A.
F. S. of E.

W. H. MITCHELL, Pres., Hutchinson, Kansas.
J. A. EVERITT, V.-P., Indianapolis, Indiana.
I. C. ROUS, Sec., Indianapolis, Indiana.
C. W. PECKHAM, Haven Kansas.
Z. S. MORGAN, Bozeman, Montana.
W. A. HARDING, Winnebago, Minnesota.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

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EDITORIAL

STILL GATHERING THEM IN

The spirit of concentration is still abroad in the land, and it bodes no good to civilization or to the human race. No government can be powerful enough or free enough to guarantee liberty to its people when its industrial interests are owned and controlled by a few persons in the name of corporations or as individuals; and that is rapidly becoming the condition in this country. The organized or official form of the government may be never so beneficent, if its functions of sovereignty be surrendered here and there, to this combination or that, it may soon become but the empty shell of governmental power, an external show of freedom and independence, serving only as a cloak or curtain for a Pandora's box of autocracy, extortion and tyranny.

One of the most important interests in modern industrial life is the iron and steel interest. That metal, in some form or other, has become an esential of all constructive art. And the iron and steel interest, from the ore in the hills to the smallest nail or brad used in the cabinet shop, is dominated by the United States Steel Corporation; and that corporation is still extending its conquests, and making its power over these interests all the more absolute. Only a few days ago the Carnegie Steel Company, the essential part of the United States Steel Corporation, became the owner of the Schoen Steel Wheel Company of Pittsburg, which up to that time had not been a part of the combine. For this plant the Trust is reported to have paid three million dollars. It is located at McKees Rocks, covers 21 acres of ground, and has a capacity of 800 car wheels a day.

The immensity of of this acquisition is apparent, and it is very clear that soon every user of steel or iron, in no matter how small a quantity, will be under tribute to a single corporation, as much so as though that corporation were a part of the government.

The same is also true as to lighting and lubricating oils. A gift of Nature, requiring only withdrawal from its secret bed and refining to make it of inestimable use to man, becomes an instrument of levying arbitrary taxes upon the citizens of a republic, those citizens themselves having no voice therein. It is rapidly becoming the same way with the meats that come to our tables, with the cradles in which our children are rocked, and the coffins in which we are buried. So of all our important industries, and so even with the money with which we effect exchanges.

Thus may a republic, unwillingly or unconsciously, surrender its sovereignity. Any monopoly is sovereign over that which it monopolizes. Every citizen of the United States is a forced or enslaved subject of the Steel Trust to the extent that he uses iron or steel. He is subject to the Standard Oil Company to the extent that he uses oil; to the Beef Trust to the extent that he uses meat other than of his own production; to the Sugar Trust to the extent that he uses sweets, and so on. And to the National Bankers' Associantion to the extent that he uses money. When a single corporation, or an individual clothed with special privilege, can arbitrarily put a price on any comodity that has been made a public necessity, that corporation or individual can tax the users with all the power of sovereignity, and really exercises sovereignity so far as the people's relations to that commodity are concerned; and when the financial institutions with their coffers full to overflowing, can decree that the money shall be kept there and business brought to a standstill and industry crushed, as was done in this country less than a year ago, national sovereignity is brought to its knees and made to acknowledge the inferiority of its power.

Worse than Russian tyranny, therefore, may hide within the shell of Republican institutions, and government itself may be but a thing of a name, and the freest people the most recklessly and most arbitrarily ruled.

In the healing of this loathsome disease, the people must be their own physician, and in an agricultural country like the United States the public eye and hope naturally turn to that great conservative class that tills the soil. The farmers are the first and greatest sufferers from this arbitrary and bastard rule, and they owe to themselves and civilization to get in position that their influence may speak for the abrogation of special privilege and for popular government in fact as in name.

WILL LIKELY CONSOLIDATE

An important meeting of tobacco growers was held recently at Bowling Green, Ky., to consider the question of consolidating all the tobacco societies in the State. The question was ably discussed and favorably considered. It was finally referred to the local societies, and delegates will be appointed to meet again in Bowling Green to take definite and final action. Sentiment in favor of consolidation is very strong, and we trust it will be effected, for the stronger the organization the greater its power.

The tobacco growers of Kentucky are still managing their business well. The Burley pool of 1906 is all sold except the very finest grades ranging in price from $18 per hundred up. The 1907 pool is not yet ready for sale, as these people do not put their tobacco on the market until it is put in the very best market condition. The society members are feeling good over the situation, and buyers are constantly knocking at their doors. They will sell when everything is ready and their price determined.

CO-OPERATE TO BUILD UP THE HOME INTERESTS

It will ever be the unwavering policy of this paper to build up the home—to foster every home interest, to develop every resource and to bring to its highest and best every good home influence. It extends a helping hand to the most unpretentious, and would improve and make more attractive and comfortable the humblest home as well as that of the more prosperous farmer.

This brings us to a solution of the problems of every neighborhood, of every town and its vicinity. To make the best of every circumstance there must be harmony, peace and good will. Petty jealousies, prejudices and suspicions must give place to respect, confidence and mutual helpfulness.

The World is Made Up of People Who Live In It.

The world, in the sense of its population, is made up of the people who live in it. These people, both of choice and of necessity, follow different vocations. They could not otherwise make the progress that has been made, for no man can do everything so well as he can do certain things for which he has qualified himself and on which he concentrates his efforts.

Yet every one has rights which all the others must not only respect but protect, and each has interests which all the others should regard if nothing more. In fact, when properly understood, almost all human interests are mutual. In society, organized or unorganized, each individual, and especially the classes that pursue different callings, are dependent upon each other. The mechanic would have little to do if there were no business people to employ him, and business men would go into bankruptcy if there were none to buy of them. The physician would stay at home in poverty did nobody live in his locality but doctors, and the lawyer would be briefless and moneyless if there were none near him to go to law. The merchant and the grocer would need neither bank nor money-till were there no one in town or surrounding country but merchants and grocers, and farmers would live in the antiquated ways of the forgotten past were there none to buy and consume their produce, and no merchants from whom to get suplies for their modern needs. And we may say of all other classes, they would go shabbily dressed and supperless to bed were there no farmers in the country.

All Human Interests Are Mutual.

An abiding sense of the mutual dependence upon each other, and each upon all, is what promoted the founder of the Society of Equity to build it upon a foundation so broad as to cover the varied interests of every rural community, and to welcome to its councils, under reasonable restrictions, all whose mutual interests prompt them to work in harmony for the uplift of agriculture, and the establishment of equity for all.

This we concede is an innovation in farm organization, but it is an advance step, a forward movement, a following in the line of progress, a broader platform, with a plan that teaches mutuality of interests and unites all whose prosperity depends upon the prosperity of others—it insures the speedier accomplishment of justice and fairness to all and equity in all the business relations of life.

There, then, is the main point we wish to impress on our readers—that all should be devoted to the building up of home.

All Should be Devoted to the Building up of Home.

None, except the farmers themselves, can be more interested in securing to the farmers fair and profitable prices for farm products than those who do business with the farmers. The better prices farmers receive, the better customers they are, the better able they are to do business; and in no way can farmers better serve their own interests than by patronizing their home merchants and business men. Prosperous towns are surrounded by prosperous country, and a prosperous country has prosperous towns. Farmers sometimes imagine they make small gains by patronizing distant houses—mail order houses, to be plainer—but such gains are very doubtful, but as to the injury to home merchants and general home interests, there can be no doubt. If all farmers did all their trading at some distant houses, there would be no home merchants nor home towns, and local interests would suffer. Every deal carries with it profits to some one or it would not be made. If you trade away from home, the profits on your trade build up interests with which you are not concerned, and which do not inure to your benefit at all. If you trade at home with your home merchants, the profits on your trade build up home interests, interests which stimulate home enterprise that react in the increase of home values and contribute to the prosperity of the community.

No Home Merchants, No Home Towns.

But these obligations are reciprocal. Local merchants must realize that they are under as great obligations to their country patrons as their country patrons are to them. They must not forget the "square deal"; and they must not send abroad for what their patrons can supply though it may seem a few cents cheaper in some nearby glutted market.

Do right. Treat each other fairly. Support home institutions and foster home interests, that all may share equitably in a general and permanent prosperity.

THE PRESS AND PRESIDENT MAKERS

We are proud of the American people as a reading people, and we boast of the universality of the American press which affords them such an abundance of matter to read. But there is a serious question as to the wisdom or truth of much the press contains.

For instance: When the Republican national convention met at Chicago, and for long weeks before, the press talked of little else than the domination of President Roosevelt of the delegates and the party, and by the time the convention assembled, the press had constructed a "steam roller" that crushed out every sentiment that was not in accord with the sentiment at the White House.

Then, when, a little later, the Democratic national convention met at Denver, the same press had it that Mr. Bryan dominated the convention and rode rough shod over everything that was not entirely to his own liking.

To create the impression throughout the country that these great bodies were arbitrarily controlled by personal dictation, is anything but pleasing to the spirit of independence. In these conventions were assembled the statesmen of the nation, those upon whom its present and future depend. To promulgate that these men cowered before any power is to speak contemptuously of our greatest men, and to make of our government itself a weakling and sham. The "steam roller" press, therefore, whether Republican or Democratic, is not patriotic. It would weaken rather than strengthen the government and the nation. We are party governed. The Democratic and Republican parties are the governing factors. Make weaklings and cowards, subservient tools, of their national representatives, and you make weaklings and cowards of the parties themselves, and of the government, no matter which may for the time occupy the governing chairs.

That these great conventions were so completely in accord with their respective heroes, is no proof that the conventions were dominated by individuals; nor was it an evidence of weakness, but rather of strength. In this age of independent thought, when everybody claims the right to think and act for himself, it is a most encouraging sign to see large bodies of our most intelligent people agreeing upon important questions. President Roosevelt represents certain well known and clearly defined policies. Mr. Bryan advocates certain principles that have been so widely and so unmistakably proclaimed that no one need misunderstand them. That these respective conventions, therefore, sustained on the one hand the policies of Mr. Roosevelt, and on the other the priciples of Mr. Bryan, is no evidence that these men, however great, arbitrarily ruled the conventions or ruled them at all, but it is proof that the great political parties are in harmony with their leaders, who are themselves in harmony with the masses of the parties they respectively represent. It means that whichever of the candidates succeeds, he will be sustained by the masses of the party which placed him in power, and the masses need not be ignorant of the policies that will characterize the administration. The personal domination and "steam roller" press is not patriotic, and does not contribute to the welfare of the country.

BETTER BUY AT HOME

Alfred Paschal

A question comes up:—"Qualities of goods handled by both the country merchant and the mail order house being equal, can farmers save money by shopping by mail? If not, why not?"

If the farmer, by help of a mail order house catalogue and the mail service, could buy an article of assured equal value, delivered to him at equal transportation cost, at less cash price than he could buy from his home merchant, he would certainly save the difference between the two prices.

But there are so many "ifs" in the case that no man has any assurance that such a purchase will turn out the way he wants it to. The experience of many tests is against the chance of all the "ifs" coming out satisfactorily.

If the mail order huose could sell a standard article, for less than the standard price and deliver it free of cost there would be a profit in buying from the mail order people. This they have not done, cannot do and are not likely ever to be able to accomplish. Their say-so that what they handle is "just as good" as some standard don't mean anything. It may be just as good, in their eyes, in their store, and utterly fail when tested on the farm or in the homestead. That's the doubt in the case, and it is a doubt which is all the time casting up against the purchaser's interest, although in behalf of the mail order house's profit.

Again, if the prices and values were alike, it is a good policy to buy at home. Money kept at home, and turned and returned in local hands, doubles its service many times in a year, to the advantage of every member of the home community. It stimulates business. It is a lever in behalf of many and larger transactions than could otherwise be undertaken. It makes the community richer. Money sent away takes from the wealth of the community and thereby impairs its power to push along the business undertakings which are expedient and profitable.

The loss, through impoverishment of the community, and the lessened purchasing power of the non-producing class, are a serious detriment to the farmer whenever a dollar is spent away from the neighborhood which might be spent at home. Buying away from home, when there is opportunity for local spending of the same money, is a negligence on the farmers' part to his money where it won't promptly nor directly come back to him; whereas if he purchased at home, of his neighbor who needed meat, vegetables, fruits and dairy products, he would be supplying means to buy from himself and inviting a business reciprocity which would carry grist to his own mill.

If prices were alike, qualities identical and delivery charges the same, the farmer who purchased of a mail order house, instead of his home merchant, would therefore be spending contrary to his own interests. Good business begins at home, and sound financial policy adheres to the same lines as community and neighborly relationships, and the reciprocity which is helpful in families, in churches and in societies at large.

Bloomfield, N. J., June 19, '08.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen: We have Mr. Everitt's favor date June 17th, and in reply would say that our July advertising list is not yet made up. However, UP-TO-DATE FARMING is going to receive the attention that it should. We want to congratulate you on the most excellent paper you are turning out and the most excellent work you are doing. You have, although it is unnecessary to say, our heartiest backing in your campaign.

Yours very truly,
EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.
W. A. Pritchard, Adv. Mgr.

PRICE MAKING IN OTHER LANDS

We are glad that selfishness and personal scheming does not seem to obstruct progress to rural business methods and independence as it does in this. But for the selfish schemes that prevailed in the annual convention last fall there is no telling what might have been accomplished by this time in the lines of rural price-making.

As we have said, the impediments have not appeared to block the way in other countries. The milk producers of Australia have won a signal victory, and the way is open to like victories in all other lines. We clip the following from The Farmer and Settler of Australia:

The success of the first farmers' strike should set our rural producers thinking. When the milk supply companies of the city set out to dictate to the dairy farmers what the price of milk should be, without any reference to the cost of producing that milk, they expected to have no trouble; but they received a sudden shock when they were informed that the man behind the cow considered that he had a right to some little say in the matter. They acted in the usual high-handed manner, blustering and bluffing to convince the poor "cow cocky" that they were masters of the situation; but for once there was unanimity amongst the producers, and after the city of Sidney had gone almost milkless for a day or two the companies caved in, and not only gave the farmers their prices, but recognized the union as well.

Encouraged by such a practical proof of the benefits of corporate action, we may yet have a wool growers' union fixing the prices of wool, and wheat growers' federation with an established minimum price for wheat, working on the line followed by the dried fruit growers of Mildura, who do not ask the Melbourne of Sidney buyers to pay them as little as they choose, but put their own price on their own product before they sell. There is not room here to combat certain specious arguments against a locally-fixed price for an article which is largely exported, but it will suffice to say that men who are giving thought to the matter are rapidly coming to the conclusion that even though our prices must be influenced by London and other world markets, there is a fairly considerable margin which we can operate to improve the price standard by combination amongst producers.

FARMERS TO FIGHT BLUE GRASS SEED COMBINE

Paris, Ky., is the center of the blue grass region of the country. The blue grass seed produced in this region goes very far in supplying the demand of the world.

For a few years past there has existed a gentlemen's agreement among the cleaners and handlers of the seed. They agreed on the price they would pay the producers and on the price at which they would supply the trade—the demand. It is needless to say that the few gentlemen in the agreement protected themselves very well. Whether they were fair to the producers, however, is a question. A dispatch from Paris, Ky., charges that the domination of the blue grass seed trust "made the crop an unprofitable one to the producers and permitted the combination to control the market and secure a greater profit than the price received by tne farmer himself."

But the worm has turned—we mean the farmers—as it always will when tread upon too often. The heavy producers in Montgomery, Clarke, Fayette, Madison and Bourbon counties, Ky., to the number of about 150, representing about 225,000 bushels, or about one-third of the crop, have combined to oppose the trust.

A committee was appointed at a recent meeting to select a site for a cleaning plant, warehouses and offices and it is their intention to place their own seed on the markets of the world. Their plant is likely to be located at Paris or Winchester.

GREAT EXPOSITION

The Corn Exposition at Omaha next fall is to be a great affair. The intention is to exceed anything that has preceded it. A great many valuable premiums are to be awarded, and in this the management is making a departure from the usual national shows. The premiums are to be largely articles of use and value that will appeal to the most progressive farmers. For instance, a Michigan manufacturer will give a gasoline engine, dynamo and switchboard for the best half bushel of wheat in the milling test. The Brush Automobile Company of Detriot will give a $600 automobile for the best bushel of corn on the ear. These entries are all open to the world, and the premiums aggregate more than $50,000. Premium lists may be obtained by addressing National Corn Exposition, Omaha, Neb.

BATTLESHIPS AND PROGRESS

The recent session of Congress authorized the building of two battleships a year, each to cost, it is said, $10,000,000, while it is claimed that it costs $5,000,000 a year to maintain one. All right, say we. If we need battleships we are able to have them. And, like the girl who could not play on a piano, but wanted one because it would be nice to show when the beaux came around, whether we have use for them or not, they are nice to show to the other fellows.

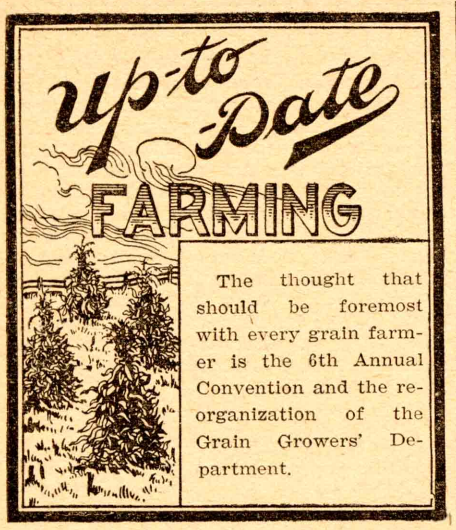
But we were thinking. That is no little pile of money. We need better roads; no disputing that. The money spent on battleships would make quite a stretch of roads every year, and the masses of our people would use good roads much more than they do battleships.

RACE TRACK GAMBLING

Louisiana is the last State up to this date to adopt an anti-race track gambling law. The very recent struggle for such a law in New York, and the triumph of Gov. Hughes in securing its adoption, awakened general attention. Race track gambling is now prohibited by law in the following States: Louisiana, New York, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Colorado, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Virginia, Minnesota, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

NOT FOR THE TRUST

It is now claimed that the seven million pound sale of tobacco that was made by the society not long ago, was not for the trust at all, but to be held for future and a better market. In holding their tobacco, therefore, the growers are only doing what shrewd business men do; and though the growers get their price the buyers are willing to hold for still higher prices. There could be no better proof that the growers in making their prices are not exorbitant but conservative.



TOWN AND COUNTRY

The laborer works for stated pay,
And in the town big pay is given;
While on the farm the wage is small,
But smaller yet the cost of living.
So when the income we decide,
The gain is on the country side.

WORK IN CITY OR COUNTRY

Farm wages, says a contemporary, seem small when compared with wages and salaries offered other work, but as a matter of fact they compare favorably when rightly considered. The farm laborer hears of the wages paid in the cities, and they are expressed in so many more dollars and cents than the wages he receives, that he concludes he is "working for nothing," and feels that he ought to go to the city where higher wages are paid. But the country laborer has little conception of the cost of living in the city. In his experience most of the living has come from the farm, orchard and garden, and he does not realize that it has cost anything. His flour comes in bulk from the local mill, perhaps from wheat of his own growing; his meat from his own fat hogs is smoked and stored away in his own smoke house; his milk and butter come from his own cows, and his eggs from his own poultry. These are things of value, he knows, but they do not diminish his income, and he does not take them much into account. Not only so, but of all these he may have more or less of a surplus to sell and add to what seems his low wages.

Get into the city where everything referred to above, and much more, must be bought and paid for out of the wage received, and it is evident that the wage must be more than double to save anything. The income does not depend upon the size of the wage, but upon the difference between the wage and the cost of living.

Again, the farm laborer feels that he must work longer days, more hours, in the country than in the city. It is said the farmer must rise at five and not retire until eight, and thus he counts 16 hours as a day's work. The estimate is not a fair one. The above figures apply only in the longest days, and even then if meal times and rest spells, waiting on teams, etc., are deducted, it will be found that little more time has been actually devoted to work than it takes to make a day's work in shop or factory. If the laborer is handling a team in the city, either his own or his employer's, the time is actually in favor of the country day. When the short days come there is no comparison. In the country the laborer works by the sun. As the sun sinks, he quits in time to take care of his team and do his chores before night; and in the morning he does not begin until the sun has lighted his way. In the city he works by the bell or whistle, and these are regulated by the clock. He must be at his post at a certain minute and he must stay there until another certain minute, often artificial light has made it possible for him to see his work, and until after the country laborer has had his supper and possibly retired.

The whole matter, therefore, may be summed up like this: The city laborer has the name of getting bigger pay; the country laborer may have the greater savings or income.

ALFALFA AND CLOVER

In connection with the national corn exposition at Omaha next December, there is to be an alfalfa palace. The palace is to be built of bales of alfalfa, and lined with exhibits of alfalfa and other grasses. Valuable premiums are to be offered for the best types of alfalfa.

Alfalfa is the greatest forage crop of the middle West, and we had almost said of the semi-arid West, but that would be putting it too strong, for alfalfa is a great crop in some of the most fertile States where irrigation is never needed. In fact it is being introduced into almost all the States of the Union, and strenuous efforts are being made to acclimatize it and adopt it to all kinds of soil and conditions. These efforts are meeting with more or less success, and there may come a time when alfalfa will be as common a crop all over the United States as corn is.

But only a few days ago we had a conversation with an intelligent gentleman whose home is in Los Angeles, California, where alfalfa is grown very successfully. This gentleman told us the people there talk as much about red clover as we do here talk of alfalfa, and that they are just as anxious to intrdouce and acclimatize red clover as we are to accomplish like results with alfalfa. He claims that red clover is much more a complete ration, a perfect feed in itself, than alfalfa, and that the people generally, where alfalfa is indiginous so regard it.

Red clover grows easily and certainly, if not luxuriantly, throughout the corn belt. It requires certain conditions, and with these met, the red clover will do the rest. It must have a good soil, though it will join, timidly it is true. with the farmer and help him to make a good soil. It must have nitrogen, but it liberally brings its own retinue of servants to supply this essential element of fertility. One thing, however, it will not tolerate, and that is acidity. It will not locate, even for a season, in a cold, acid soil. But give such soil a fair treatment of lime to neutralize the acidity, and the clover will no longer object to making its home there.

Farmers are prone to waste their energies in coaxing a stranger to stay with them, when a neighbor, with half the trouble, would be a much better helper. Take as much pains to encourage red clover as those who are trying to introduce alfalfa do with that plant, and watch the result.

USES OF WOOD IN THE UNITED STATES

The lumber industry of the United States is a big thing. We have the government figures for 1906, which shows that the output for that year was 37,550,736,000 feet of lumber, 11,858,260,000 shingles, and 3,812,807,000 laths. The value of the lumber was $621,151,388, and the combined value of the lumber, lath and shingles was $656,796,513. This does not include 16,000,000 feet of spruce and cedar (mostly spruce) produced in Alaska. The above figures are based on reports received from 22,398 lumber manufacturers.

Akin to this is the use of pulp-wood, or the consumption of wood in the manufacture of pulp, used mostly for making paper. The total consumption of wood for that purpose as reported by 250 mills, was 3,661,176 cords, or 468,630,528 cubic feet, enough timber, were it all suitable, to make more than a billion feet of lumber. At the same time we made into pulp 738,872 cords of wood imported from Canada.

During 1906 were purchased by the steam and street railroads in the United States 102,834,042 cross ties, valued at $48,819,124, which would indicate an average value of 47 cents per tie. About nine-tenths of the whole number were taken by the steam railroads.

For the making of slack barrels were produced 1,097,063,000 staves valued at $6,081,880; 129,555,000 sets of heading work $5,662,168, and 330,892,000 hoops valued at $2,486,517. One-fifth of the staves were made of Elm, pine and red gum ranking next. The total production of all kinds of tight barrel staves was 267,827,000; of headink 17,774,375 sets.

The tanneries, 617 in number, used 1,371,342 cords of tanbark, valued at $12,774,071, an average of $9.30 per cord. Hemlock and oak were the principal barks used, hemlock comprising about two-thirds of the entire quantity. But this was not all the material used in tanning. About 658, 777 barrels of tanning extract were consumed at a value of $8,713,322. Domestic extracts are manufactured chiefly from chestnut, though considerable oak and hemlock are used. An imported extract called quebracho, is used more extensively than the home extracts.

The strangest use of wood is yet to mention; its distillation. In the distillation of hardwoods, 86 plants report the consumption of 1,144,896 cords of hardwood, valued at $3,716,423. Beech, maple and birch are the principal hardwoods used, and Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York are the principal States engaged in their distillation. The principal products are charcoal, crude alcohol, acetate tar, and oil. Fortunately wood alcohol is so poisonous that it may not be used as a beverage in any form.

Soft woods used in distillation as reported by 33 plants, aggregated 50,234 cords, representing a value of $129,358. The principal softwoods used are the southern pines, and North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama are the principal States engaged in the distillation of softwoods, the chief products being turpentine, tar and charcoal.

Only 780,222 gallons of wood alcohol were exported in 1906, though the year before 1,097,451 gallons were exported. The average price per gallon in 1905 was 55 cents; in 1906 it was 59.8 cents.

We have not referred to the great use of wood as fuel or for construction purposes, except as we give the lumber statistics. Nor of its use for mine props and fence posts, both important uses. It is evident that, coupled with the prevalent enormous waste of wood, the world must protect its forests and grow trees, or, not far in the future it must do without wood, to the closing of many great industries.

A No-Paint Roofing

Everybody recognizes now-a-days that the so-called Ready Roofing proposition has made good so far as giving thorough protection is concerned. There has always been the objection, however, that these materials were expensive in the long run because they require coating with heavy paint about every two years. This objection has now been met by the well-known Amatite Roofing.

Amatite is provided with a top surface of crushed mineral. This surface needs no painting, nor indeed any care whatever. It is perfectly capable of withstanding any kind of weather, and will give continuous satisfaction without attention or repairs for many years.

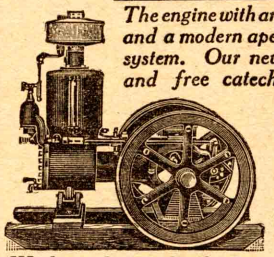
Doing away with the painting nuisance removes the last obstacle to the wide use of ready roofings, and a great boom in this kind of business can be confidently predicted.

A sample of Amatite Roofing will be sent any inquirer on request who mentions UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Address the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans.

Marvelous One Man Baler

Just think of the benefits of a press that one man can operate and with one horse bale a ton of hay an hour. This is possible because it has an automatic self-feeder, and a wonderfully ingenius, yet simple device for self-threading of the bale wire, so that no partition blocks are necessary. A great time and fork saver is the hopper with bars at the side instead of being solid. This permits the tines of the fork to go through instead of hitting the side when the hay is being put in.

With this press a man can do his own baling in his spare time, instead of paying a high price for labor and having a big hay baling crew around when he would like to be doing other work, or the press being mounted on wheels can be taken right into the field and the hay baled at the windrow. With this press the cost of baling is reduced to 40 cents a ton. Circulars and full information will be sent free by the George Ertel Company, Quincy, Ill.

Stickney Gasoline Engines
ARE THE BEST

The engine with an outside igniter and a modern apen tank cooling system. Our new free catalog and free catechism tells 57 reasons why we have the best engine.
Stationary and Portable
1½ to 16 H.P.
We have thousands of engines in successful operation because of years of experience in making engines of the best material and most accurate workmanship. Send for free Catalog
Charles A. Stickney Company
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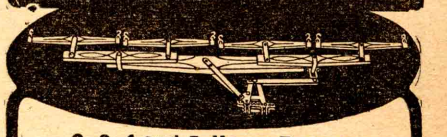
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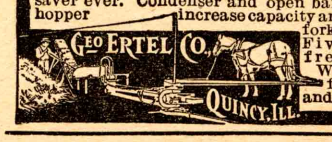
HEIDER MFG. CO.,
Mfrs. of all kinds of Eveners, Ladders, Etc.
Dept. 23, CARROLL, IOWA.

1 MAN HORSE BALES 1 TON HOUR
On our wonderful new Daisy SELF-THREADING, self-feeding, one-horse hay press. It is the only one on the market on which one man can do all the work. This first successful self-threading device—greatest time saver ever. Condenser and open bars on bale hopper increase capacity and prevent fork catching.

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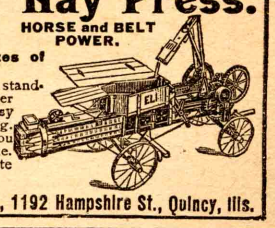
HORSE and BELT POWER.
38 styles and sizes of Presses.
For many years the standard. Lead in character of work, speed, easy and safe operating. Don't buy until you see the Eli catalogue. Mailed free. Write for it today.

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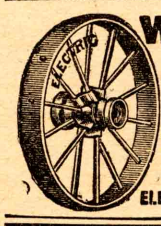
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It will save you time and money. A set of Electric Steel Wheels will make your old wagon new at small cost. Write for catalogue. It is free.
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It is the English translated by an able German scholar. Ought to be read by every German farmer. Well printed, illustrated and cloth bound. Price by mail, postpaid, 50 cents. See that your German friends and neighbors read it.
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62 Bu. per acre: Ratekin's Imported Malakoff, Turkish Red and Fultz. Three hardiest, best yielding northern grown varieties in the world. A record of 62, 58 and 56 bushels per acre. *All* seed pure, recleaned and graded for sowing. Mammoth White Rye and extra quality Timothy, Clovers, Alfalfa and other Farm and grass seeds. Catalog and samples FREE. Address,
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CORN HARVESTER cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn binder. Sold in every State. Price $15. Testimonials and catalog free, showing harvester at work.
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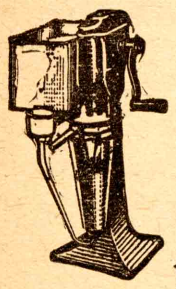

Don't Wait Until Your Wife Is Sick

To learn about separators, but give it your attention **now.**

If you intend to have one, or if you have one, **note these points.**

Is it a high lift from the floor to the supply tank?

Is it hard to turn?

Will it try your patience to clean the bowl and its many complicated parts?

If so, why not consider your wife now and investigate the Sharples Tubular Separator?

The Tubular has a waist low supply tank, is easy to turn; easy to clean, because it has a simple, smooth (three part) bowl, and because it has so many other points of excellence, you will feel repaid after you have written for and read **Catalog 136.**

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY,

West Chester, Penna.

Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.
San Francisco, Calif.

AN INFLAMED TENDON
NEEDS COOLING.
ABSORBINE

Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments more successfully than Firing. **No blister, no hair gone,** and you can use the horse. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 2-C Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00 bottle. Cures Strained Torn Ligaments, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, enlarged Glands and Ulcers. Allays pain quickly

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HEAVES POSITIVELY PERMANENTLY **CURED**

Thousands of the worst cases have been permanently and quickly cured on our positive guarantee plan of

NO CURE——NO PAY

Write for "Curing Heaves"—It's FREE.

THE CANADIAN REMEDY CO.

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NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary Remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid. **The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.**

CAPITAL GASOLINE ENGINES

For a short time only we will sell a 2½ H. P. engine for **$60.** Other sizes at reasonable prices.

C.H.A. Dissinger & Bro. Wrightsville, Pa 2½ h.p.—$60

10 Silk Embossed Flower Post Cards Genuine silk, highly colored, ten different flowers. Biggest offer yet. **10c**

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MAY 1909

CORN

Write for my May 1909 Corn Circular. The most exhaustive corn summary ever issued. Sent free.

E. W. WAGNER

Department F. Chicago

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM?

An advertisement in the Business Exchange will carry your message into 200,000 farm homes. Thousands want to buy a farm. The cost is moderate—only 5c a word each insertion. Try it.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
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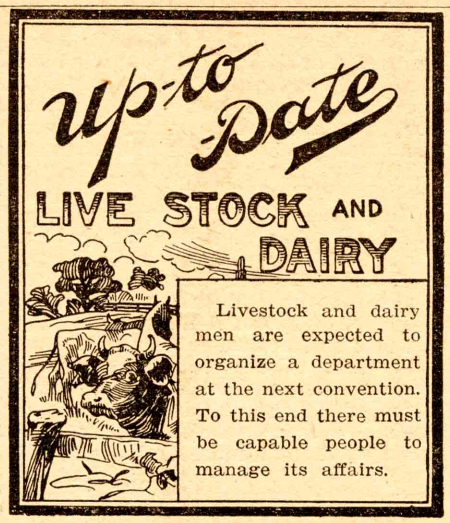


Livestock and dairy men are expected to organize a department at the next convention. To this end there must be capable people to manage its affairs.

DUMB THINGS AND WISE

The dairy cow and pig and steer,
Their part in men's affairs perform;
And ain't it strange that thinking men,
Who raise and own them on the farm,
Refuse to act on the advice
To of their own control the price?

HOGS AT THE FAIRS

The time is now here when people are beginning to look forward to the animal fairs, and stock is being fitted for the show ring. We are not at all averse to these shows. In fact, we are decidedly in favor of them. They stimulate a pride in good and fine looking stock, and beget a desire to grow that kind. But we doubt if the show stock, even the prize winners, are the very best to perpetuate their species. Unless prepared for the show ring with skill and a knowledge of the natural qualities required of breeders whose progeny shall be an improvement on themselves, and unless treated with an eye single to the perpetuation and development of their best qualities, it is entirely possible that the very treatment which makes them show well in the ring and win prizes, may impair the qualities which should be transmitted fullest and strongest to their offspring.

We believe this is particularly true of hogs. When a pig is selected for a show animal, it is pushed thenceforth until it takes its place in the ring. If this pushing is wisely and prudently done, it is all right. If the feed given it contains all the elements of sturdy hoghood, is such as to make bone, muscle and nerve all in proportion, to build up not only a strong and well-rounded animal, but one of strong vitality also, then the show animal may be an ideal breeding animal. But, as is too often the case we fear, the animal is fed solely with a view to growth and rotundity, fine and atractive appearance, with a high development of external points, the more important ones of stamina, vitality and powers to transmit, may not only be neglected but actually dwarfed in the abnormal development of the external appearance. Such animals may win prizes, but they are not likely to be the ancestors of a race that will reflect honor upon themselves. Shows made up of that kind of animals do not mean better hogs in the future, but rather hogs not so good.

HOGS NOT THRIFTY

People are often worried because their "hogs are not thrifty." They treat them well, feed them well, their surroundings seem favorable, and yet they look ragged and do not grow off right. Nine times out of ten the trouble is lice. Where hogs inhabit the same shed during the winter, continuing it as their home through the spring and into the summer, lying in the same litter, it is a wonder if they do not become infested with lice, and lousy hogs connot thrive.

We have seldom found it necessary to resort to dips in order to rid hogs of lice, though sometimes it may be. Shut them entirely away from their old quarters, which should be immediately cleaned up, all old litter burned, and the whole place treated from a sprinkler or other like means, with a strong coal oil mixture. The hogs and their new sleeping or resting place should be likewise sprinkled, not once but every day or two for a while. Drive some strong stakes about the grounds frequented by the hogs, if there be not already small bushes there. Wrap these to the height of about two feet with any old rags, (old burlap bagging is good), saturate these with coal oil and keep them so. The hogs will rub upon the stakes thus treating themselves. And they will rub where the lice are busy, thus destroying the most active ones in their favorite haunts. In this way the entire drove may soon be freed from lice, and thriftiness will immediately begin to show itself.

Here is a case where prevention is much beter than cure. Do not let hogs bed long in the same litter. Frequently clean out their quarters and sprinkle with coal oil solution. When warm weather comes shut them away from their winter quarters. In feeding hogs one cannot afford to feed a million lice.

"HARDWATER" SPRINGS AND HOGS

In the central Ohio and Mississippi valleys there are a great many springs locally known as "hardwater" sprigs. These springs are never regarded as of very great value, and are seldom taken much care of. They are acknowledged to afford good stock water, but are considered fit for nothing else. But such springs are worth a fortune on any farm, especially where hogs are raised. Hogs that have access to the water of these springs, and may wallow in the ugly black mud that forms around them, are absolutely immune from that scourge of the swine family, hog cholera. We have known in Southern Illinois, when that fatal disease was prevalent, and swept the hogs from farm after farm, not a hog that ran to these springs was effcted.

We have never had the water of these peculiar springs analyzed, and do not know their mineral constituents, but we think we have tested them sufficiently to know that the waters are exceedingly healthful for all kinds of stock. Certain it is that such a spring in a hog pasture is of immense value, and almost a positive guarantee against swine diseases. We are not sure but wallowing in the black mud that always forms where these waters flow or seep out is destructive of lice on hogs. We write thus of these springs because they are so generally regarded as of little value.

SUMMER FATTENING

Contrary to the prevalent opinion and practice, there is more profit in fattening market animals in summer than in winter. Prices for good stuff are almost invariably better, because real fat animals are scarce during the summer months, and such animals show such a contrast with the "grassers" that they always "bulge" the market a little. It is rare indeed that the market is not hungry for really fat cattle, sheep or hogs in summer, and since these animals can be made fat cheaper in summer than in winter, the summer fatted animals must be the most profitable.

THE SHADED PASTURE

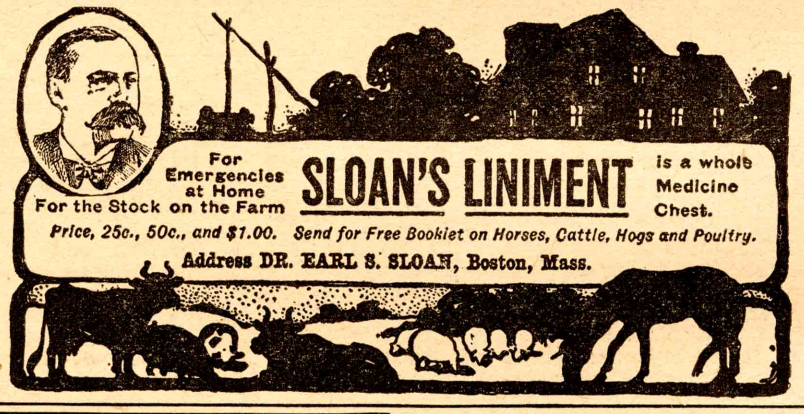
Other things being equal, the pasture with shade is worth a strong per cent more than the one without shade. We know a pasture of a hundred acres in Illinois through which a creek runs that is grown up for quite a little strip on each side. The owner never clears up that strip of willow and other growth; it is worth more to the pasture than an equal area of the richest grass in it. What a haven it is to the cattle in the heat of the day. It is a refuge from the flies and a protection from the heat, while it keeps the water in the creek cool, and the creek bed itself from growing up in weeds and grass and filling up.

It was always the writer's rule on his own farm never to cut a walnut tree, and to leave plenty of hickory and maple. As a result there is not a field on the farm without shade, and no matter what part of the farm may be turned into pasture, the stock are sure to have shade. Neighbors have said stock do better on that farm than on any other, and it is all because of the shade.

And we like some brush thickets in the pasture like the grown-up creek mentioned above. We agree that such thickets look shiftless and thriftless, but we are willing to leave the verdict with the cattle during fly time. Animals must have comfort if they do their best, or even if they do well.

Horse Book Free

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 102 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass., has recently issued a larger and more complete edition of his handy reference book "How to Remove Blemishes" which will be sent postpaid to any address upon request. This little book will be appreciated by any horse owner as it is full of "horsey" pointers and information that can be used to advantage. Send a postal today addressed plainly as above and the book will be sent you by return mail free of all cost and postpaid.



For Emergencies at Home
For the Stock on the Farm
SLOAN'S LINIMENT is a whole Medicine Chest.
Price, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Send for Free Booklet on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry.
Address DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Boston, Mass.

OUR AGENTS MAKE 175% PROFIT

We have a little patented article made of malleable iron that is practically indispensable when once used. It is needed on every set of work harness. Big demand—quick sale. From four to twenty pairs used by every horse owner. Used by farmers, teamsters, liverymen, etc. *Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners* fit any harness. Easily attached and will out-wear the harness when they can be attached to a new set.

Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners

do away with troublesome straps. Fastened in winter with gloves on. Those who once use *Ferry's Fasteners* never try to get along without them. Mr. H. A. Carter, Franklin, Ky., writes: *"I bought a Handy Hame Fastener four years ago and have used it ever since. It is the thing."*

175% to Agents Sample mailed for 25c. Dozen $2.25 by express not prepaid. To agents $1.10 per dozen. Larger quantities cheaper. Money refunded promptly if not entirely satisfactory. One agent sells 24 dozen a week easily. You can do better. Order a sample.

Illustration one-half actual size.

COONER & FORTUNE CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.

PROFIT IN MULES

It is seldom that the demand for work mules slackens, and the price usually holds up better than that of any other domestic animal. The following advantages may be given in favor of raising mules:

Mules can be raised more cheaply than horses.

They will go into market sooner than horses. Mules are marketable from weaning time, about four months old, until old age incapacitates them for service.

They are less liable to disease than the horse, and will stand rougher treatment without injury.

As a rule the mule is more steady at work than the horse, less nervous, and not so liable to become exhausted.

HORSE BREEDING IN ENGLAND

Word from over the sea is to the effect that England is becoming alarmed at the way Russia and other countries are depleting the British supply of horses, and it is said that the government is seriously considering some means to aid the breeding of the army type of horse. An annual grant of $21,000 has long been given in awards to thoroughbred stallions, and $150,000 annually is now spoken of to aid in breeding the more common and sturdier kind.

The supply of army horses in England is some 16,000 short in time of peace, and what the situation would be in case of war it is easy to see. In fact the number bought in this country during the Boer war is ample proof of England's need of horses.

Of course all this is only a straw in the wind, but it is enough to impress the American farmer that he need not be afraid to raise horses. There is far from being an over supply in this country, and when other nations are quietly, if not stealthily, buying up the stock of their neighbors, there need be not fears of a price breaking surplus. And the sturdy, useful horse is the one that will not fail to be in demand. And the mule.

SHEEP AND THE LIVER FLUKE

Sheep breeders have few worse enemies than the liver fluke. It is a fresh water parasite that infests ponds and stagnant pools. The adult is said to lay millions of eggs. A contemporary gives the following history of it and how it effects the sheep. We confess to skepticism as to the part the snail is said to play in the development of the fluke—there are not enough snails:

The egg will, under a temperature of 80 degrees, begin to develop an embryo. This embryo, when hatched, finds a snail, bores into it and lodges in the lung where it develops another form. Here three more changes take place and the last stage leaves the snail and attaches itself to grass in the pond. It encases itself and remains thus until a sheep swallows it. In about six weeks the tad pole stage changes into a mature fluke which is quite similar to a blood sucker in shape, flesh colored, and from an inch to an inch and a half long. In the liver of the sheep the mature fluke begins to lay eggs and the whole process begins over again.

But the fluke does not stay in the liver. It enters the gall bladder and ducts, causing an overflow of bile which gives the sheep a characteristic yellow color of biliousness. A yellow serum collects in the abdominal cavity and gives the sheep a pot-bellied appearance. Later a bag of fluid forms under the jaw, diarrhoea sets in and the victim soon becomes emanciated and dies.

No reliable remedy for this trouble has been found. The effort of the breedwhichr mustshrdlushrdlushrdlushrdluer must be directed to prevention, which is to keep the sheep on upland or dry pastures, and not allow them to drink from grass grown ponds or pools. Mature sheep may withstand the fluke, and worry through a profitless existence, but lambs in their first summer seldom survive its attacks.

THREE BEEF BREEDS

Shorthorns, Herefords and Aberdeen Angus are the three beef breeds of cattle most prominent not only in this country, but in all the other beef producing countris of the world.

In general terms we may say, with the Maryland Experiment Station, that Shorthorns are good lot and stall feeders. They make rapid gains, and show fairly good dressing percentages. They are a little inclined to be leggy and upstanding, which is against them, but they are quick to adapt themselves to any changes and environments.

The herefords as meat producers have high rank, and have made marked improvement within the last twenty-five years. The breed is criticised for having an excess of throatiness, dewlap, and lack of development of rump and hindquarter. The Hereford steer is noted as an excellent grazing animal, and in this respect the Maryland Station thinks it has no equal. Herefords mature much more rapidly than Shorthorns.

The Aberdeen Angus steer has made a good record in the show ring, having won many of the highest honors, not only in champion fat steer classes, but also in carload lots. The steers are excellent feeders, but must not be too closely confined. They are more or less wild by nature, and it is better that strangers and dogs keep away. This breed appears to stand shipping by rail somewhat better than the other breeds of cattle. They are perhaps not so well adapted to the range as Herefords, but they mature early, and are highly prized by growers of "baby beef."

DIARRHOEA IN COLTS

Young colts are very susceptible to diarrhoea. It is a very distressing ailment, and is often fatal. It may be induced by sucking when the mare is overheated. Farmers too often keep the colt in the barn while the mare works in the fields. Coming in with the mare hot and tired, and the udder distended with milk, the hungry colt is put with her and eagerly takes an undue amount of the unnaturally heated milk. The effect is always bad, and sometimes results in the loss of the colt. In such cases the mare should always be kept away from the colt a few minutes to cool off to a normal temeprature. A drink of water will hasten the cooling. Perhaps the most dangerous source of diarrhoea in colts is to turn the mare not used to green feed in a grass lot while the colt is very young—only a day or two old, may be only a few hours. Such treatment is almost sure to be fatal to the colt.

Rosendale, Wis., Mar. 23, '08. I have used a U. S. for 15 years. It has always been perfectly satisfactory and I never hesitate to recommend it to anyone. CHAS. L. HILL.

CLEAN SKIMMING
EASY RUNNING
LONG WEARING

DURABILITY

This word is the secret in separator construction. Compare these two letters, please. Is not Mr. Kroyer's experience, with this "cheap" apology for a separator, sufficient proof to any fair-minded reader, about to purchase a separator, the wise move to make? Read Mr. Hill's testimony, please, and compare—15 years of perfect satisfaction as compared with 8 months' use and "all played out." The ever-ready-to-use

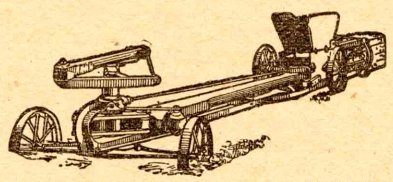
IMPROVED 1908 U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

has more practical improvements than any other separator made, having a solid, low frame; most simple yet efficient bowl, waist low supply can and numerous other advantages. Send to-day for catalogue No. 187, describing fully this labor saving, money earning, reliable separator.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.
16 Distributing Warehouses in U. S. and Canada.

New Market, Minn., Mar. 19, '06. I bought an "Economy" Separator 8 months ago and it is all played out now. Ordered a No. 6 U. S. and am now satisfied. A. KROYER.

499



LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES
THE OLD RELIABLE IN USE 25 YEARS
HORSE POWER AND BELT POWER
Our Various Styles Meet All Demands
SELF FEED WOOD OR STEEL PITMAN
Quality gives best results. Send for Catalog
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO. 516 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

FREE BOOK TELLS OF THIS GUN

A SHOT WITH EVERY TICK OF THE WATCH

SIX SHOTS IN FOUR SECONDS

This hammerless repeater is the most rapid pump gun made; it has every known improvement—easy take-down feature, heavy breech block, covered mechanism and top rib if desired. Catalog shows our other shot guns, doubles, singles, etc. A postal brings our book—FREE.

$5 to $27

THE UNION FIRE ARMS CO., 277 Auburndale, TOLEDO, O.

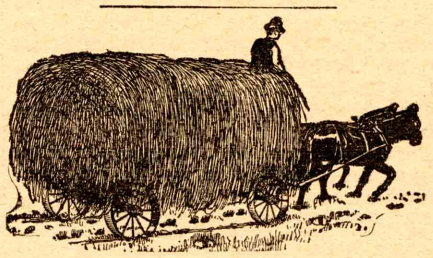
TOP OF THE MARKET

Joe Lommers of Stanton, Neb., not long since shipped four car loads of fat steers to the Omaha market, for which he received $8.10 per hundred. They averaged 1,572 pounds, and consequently brought a little more than $127 each. These steers were bought about the middle of last November, and weighed then 1,110 pounds each, and cost $4.60 per hundred. Mr. Lommers put them on a balanced ration of corn and alfalfa, and adder 462 pounds to the weight of each and $3.50 to the price per hundred pounds. And all in about six months time.

If you could get a separator that would get an extra ounce of butter fat per day—do you know that would amount to $11.25 in a year? It is claimed that the Tubular Separator is beter than other kinds and that it gets more cream from the milk. The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., offer to prove it to any farmer or dairyman without cost to him. Send for new catalog No. 136 and full information.

HAMELESS HORSE COLLARS

Are the kind that always keep their shape and do not wear out. As a preventative of sore shoulders they stand without an equal. You can learn all about them by writing Johnson-Slocum Co., 426 State Street, Caro, Mich.



The above sketch shows Mr. Oliver Harris, hauling a load of hay across his marshy meadow. He writes The Electric Wheel Co., Box 170, Quincy, Ill., that this is the first load of hay ever hauled over his meadow in April as he could never get through the mud with his high wheel- narrow tired wagons. With a low wheel, wide tired Handy Wagon such as The Electric Wheel Co., make, he finds it an easy job and claims he saves $23.00, the price of this wagon, in horse-flesh alone, every year.

Our readers with muddy meadows or soft roads will be interested in a catalogue of these wagons which the above company sends free for the asking.

The Marcus Daly Estate

The executors of the Marcus Daly estate have decided to place on the market a portion of tehir holdings in the Bitter Valley. Only about 8,000 acres of the 22,000 held by the estate are now offered for sale.

This land is better known as the Bitter Root Stock Farm. The land is irrigated, fenced and under cultivation. There are several orchards and buildings on various parts of the farm.

The property is located near Hamilton, Montana, lying only from 1 to 7 miles from this town.

The estate plans to sell the land on easy payments, distributed over a number of years. The Bitter Root Stock Farm was carefully selected by the late Mr. Daly, and is highly suitable for fruit growing, dairying and diversified farming.

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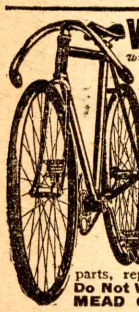

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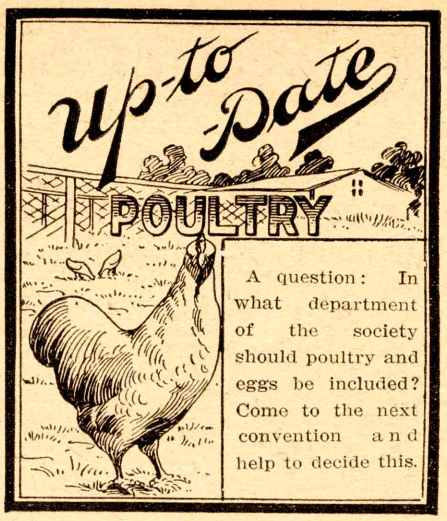


EGGS AND OTHER CROPS

The egg product of the United States for 1880 was 456,000,000 dozen; for 1890, it was 819,000,000 dozen; for 1900, it was 1,293,000,000 dozen. At the same rate of incrdease the product for 1908 will be nearly two billion dozen, or about twenty-four billion eggs, which means that every second of time during the ten hours of day light, every day in the year, more than 700 hen eggs are laid in the United States.

Notwithstanding this tremendous increase in production, the demand and price have kept pace with it, the price averaging much higher now than it did a few years ago. At an average of ten cents per dozen, the annual egg product is worth about $125,000,000. The Department of Agriculture puts the value of the annual poultry products at $500,000,000. Only one farm crop exceeds this in value, and that is the corn crop. The wheat crop just about equals it, and all the other crops fall below it.

Not many years ago it was considered unwise to keep more than one or two hundred hens on a farm. Now from three to four hundred, or even more, are frequently found on farms; and there are special poultry farms scattered throughout New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and California where thousands are kept. On the ordinary farm, however, where mixed farming is practiced, there is more net profit in the smaller flocks.

PRESERVING EGGS

It is a little late in the season for preserving eggs for future market, as most of the hens are moulting and not laying much, but it cannot be out of place to give the following method, which is endorsed by the United States Department of Agriculture. Further information may be obtained by writing to the Department for the egg preservation and water glass bulletin:

The best method for preserving, aside from cold storage, that has been discovered, is to keep them immersed in a solution of sodium silicate—commonly called water glass or liquid glass—the solution being in stone jars or very clean wooden vessels. Boil the water to be used, and for every nine quarts of water use one quart of the sodium silicate. Put in only perfectly fresh eggs, being careful not to crack the shells. Put the eggs in as they are gathered and always keep them entirely under the surface of the solution. Keep in a cool place, such as a cellar, and the eggs will remain fresh for months. It is best to use only infertile eggs, such as are produced by unmated hens but the eggs gathered from the ordinary farm flock will be all right if they are strictly fresh.

Before you buy a hay press send for the catalog of the old reliable K. C. Ask the Kansas City Hay Press Co., 516 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

Perhaps you will build a new barn, poultry house or some other building this fall. A good roof is most important of all. It can be a constant source of delight and good service as well as one of trouble and expense. Congo Never-Leak Roofing is used largely by those who know what's what. Send for a free sample and you will be convinced. Address United Roofing & Mfg. Co., 584 West End Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. They have agents in most towns who will sell you but send direct for sample.

THE GREATEST RED IN THE WORLD

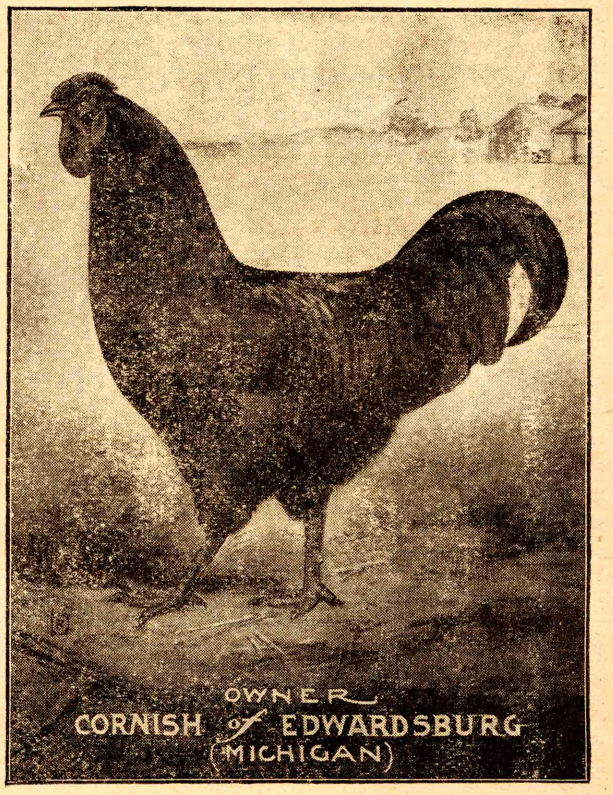
I have been asked by UP-TO-DATE FARMING to give a little information regarding my Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerel, "Chicago King," whose cut appears on this page. The cut was made from a photograph taken over five months ago when the bird was about eight months old. He is now much heavier and has filled out more since then. The cut will give a very good idea of what the male of this variety should be in shape. I regret that we cannot show the plumage as well. He is a brilliant deep rich dark red with the exception of the wings and tail. The tail is black with a slight greenish tinge. The wings show no black when folded. Notice the long back. This in the female is believed to give more room for the egg organs and thus fit her for heavy egg production.

"Chicago King" has been exhibited only once, in January, at the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association at Chicago. There he won first prize as cockerel, also won first pen with four pullets, won the special prize for best colored male, and helped win the silver challenge trophy cup for best display of Rhode Island Reds at the show. His brother, "Dr. George," winning second prize as cockerel. "Chicago King will probably never be exhibited again, if I do not sell him, unless at Madison Square Garden, New York City. He is too valuable a bird to subject just before the breeding season to long railway journeys and the changes of feed, water and care.

Judge Thos. F. Rigg, associate editor of the American Poultry Journal, who judges year after year at New York City, Boston, and Chicago, and who personally knows every Rhode Island Red breeder and flock of importance on the continent, believes "Chicago King" to be the best Rhode Island Red ever produced. This is also the opinion of Mr. Theo. Hewes, editor and president of the Inland Poultry Journal, and like Mr. Rigg, a judge of national reputation.

This cockerel's dam was a fine hen, with a magnificent comb, good in every way, but rather small. His sire was a fine breeder throwing a very even lot of young, both in shape and color, and I might add, heavy laying ability, but his comb was his greatest defect and he was never exhibited. The grandsire was a most famous bird, shown at practically every show of any importance in the middle west, and never beaten for first place until his sixth year, when badly in molt he won third, and in this year, full of years and of honors, he was gathered to his fathers. Of course you can appreciate that our heart felt hope is that "The King," as we have called him since he was a young cockerel, be spared to us for that long.

EDWIN R. CORNISH,
Edwardsburg, Mich.



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Cleans—wheat for market, oats out of wheat, cockle out of wheat; garlic, chess, mustard and all other foul seeds out of wheat; buckhorn plantain out of clover, separates rye from wheat. Cleans beans—oats—barley—timothy seed. Grades seed corn. **A general purpose seed grader and fanning mill all in one.** Has screens and riddles for all purposes.

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Every producer of fruit and vegetables should do all he can to reorganize the Fruit and Produce Department, Oct. 19th, next.

THE SEASON'S TREAT

The blossoms that made spring so sweet,
Have perished and are seen no more;
But summer comes our taste to greet,
And opens to us Bounty's store.

WORK OF THE SEASONS

Each season has its attractions and its blessings. Only a little while ago we were reveling in the blossoms of spring, and our senses were delighted both with beauty and fragrance. We were almost ready to believe that the world would be a better place were it always spring. But we are now in the midst of summer. The flowers are gone, but the fruits of which they were the promise, are here, and we are enjoying their deliciousness. These we know are soon to be followed by the more substantial gifts of autumn. Scarcely have we time to miss the retired blessings of one season, until those of another are upon us. Man ought to be both happy and prosperous, and he would be if he fully lived up to his opportunities. Narrow vision impedes the progress of many, indifference holds down not a few, and selfish prejudice, preventing co-operation for mutual good, is the millstone around the neck of progress and enjoyment. If farmers especially could realize their power, see and seize their opportunities, meet the gifts of the seasons with open hands and hearts, orchard and garden would smile him enjoyment, and field and pasture yield him wealth.

SMALL FRUIT CROP

In spite of reports said to have been given out by the Department of Agriculture, indications are that the fruit crop of 1908 will be small. So far as the fruit belt of Illinois is concerned, it is as near a failure as a crop could be, especially as regards apples and pears. The blackberry crop early in the season promised an abundant yield, but dry, hot weather a little later made the berries small and very poor quality. In Southern Illinois there is perhaps half a crop of peaches, but the quality is by no means up to the standard. Taken all in all this year good fruit will grade as a luxury rather than as a comodity of everyday consumption.

OLEANDER FROM CUTTINGS

It has been found that plants with tough bark and woody stems root more readily in water than in soil. A small but large mouthed bottle with a sufficient quantity of rain water in it, is a good vessel to start them in. Submerge the cutting so that only the bud and a leaf or two may be out of the water. Place, if possible, so that the sun may shine upon that part of the pottle which contains the water but not upon the plant above the water. In two or three weeks roots will begin to form, and in three or four weeks they should be well enough developed to be safely transferred to the permanent pot or bed. It is better to set in small pots at the start, enlarging the pots as the plants increase in size. A dark loam well mixed with sand, is good soil.

POTATOES RUINED

Drought has been severe in Pennsylvania. As early as July 8 early potatoes were reported ruined in Berks county, and corn was greatly damaged.

TURNIPS FOR TABLE USE

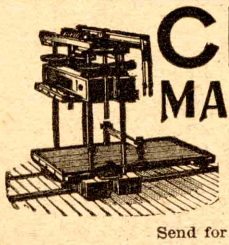
Many people are very fond of turnips, and it is no trouble to have them on the table, tender and juicy, when ever wanted throughout the entire season. Beginning quite early in the spring a row or two planted in the garden like radishes or beats, every week, will furnish the supply. Begin to use them by the time they are as large as hen eggs. If this planting was not done in the spring, it may be begun now, and some seed planted where onions, peas or early beans have grown. Toward the last of July in this latitude is the time for sowing the main crop, and a few rows planted now may be large enough to use by the first of September, and may then furnish an abundance until freezes set in. Frost does not hurt them.

THE EQUITY PLAN

A Pittsburg firm has adopted the Equity plan of marketing fruit, or one so near like it that a photo of it would be readily recognized. The plan has been accepted by the Georgia Peach Growers' Association, and it is quite probable that most of the fruit of the South will find its way to the market this year through this channel.

Shipments of peaches from Georgia or Alabama are made either to Patomac Yards, Va., (Washington, D. C.) or to Cincinnati, Ohio. These are the main gateways to the North and East, and the cars are promptly inspected on their arrival at these points. With an intimate knowledge of all market conditions, and with all available knowledge of supplies in or to come, the cars are diverted from these gateway points into the barest and highest markets of the country, which are mainly within twelve to thirty-six hours' reach. The highest average prices are insured in this way, glutted markets are avoided, and those who really need the fruit are supplied. The firm's plan of marketing is not confined to a few markets operating through one or two gateway points, but it embraces the entire country, reaching small as well as large markets, and insuring the most scientific distribution.

This plan cannot be otherwise than successful. All it requires is a little backbone and the business ability that success demands in all other enterprises. People need the fruits that are produced, and it is only a question of getting the shipments to the points that are not already over supplied. The losses from fruit shipments, we may say the failure to realize profits from fruit production, is the result of dumping virtually the whole output on glutted markets in the congested centers, wasting the surplus in over supplying the few and compelling the many to do without what they actually need. A business system could just as easily watch these markets and direct the shipments so as to reach the needy points where the products would find an eager demand and profitable sales as any other systematic business is conducted. That is the Equity plan.



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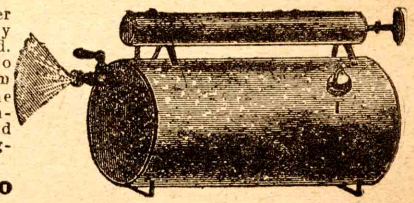

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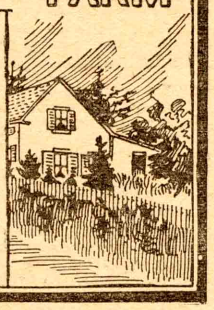


The ladies of the farm home should interest themselves in the next convention — October 19, 1908, at Indianapolis. They are invited.

ONLY A WORD

Be kind while life's morn still lingers;
Thy love and thy helpful hands
May be as the founts of water
To the wanderer o'er desert sands;
A word from the heart, in kindness,
May pierce the gray mists of pain,
And arch o'er the hills eternal
The rainbow of hope again.
—*Mary E. Killilee.*

YOU AND ME

There is a great deal of trouble in the world. There are few homes that have not a skeleton hid away in a closet somewhere, and there are fewer still where real trouble and sorrow have not entered. But there is much worry where there is no trouble. Somebody has done something, or is going to do something; something has happened or is going to happen, that brings us into all sorts of worry, and colors everything blue about us. But after the clouds have come and the storm has beaten upon us, and we have had our satisfaction of worrying, we find the whole thing except the worry was purely imaginary. If our imaginations were set to a different key, if we imagined bright skies instead of storm clouds, if we held back our worries until the cause of them had actually arrived, our lives would be far sunnier than they are, and those who look to us for sunlight would have so much more of it! No matter what comes or don't come—

If it can't be helped,
There's nothing gained by fretting;
And if it can be helped,
The help is of our getting.
In either case, to fret and fume
The brave and good find little room.

The world is full of people. Some are gay and some are sad; some scatter dust and others sweep it away; some help with another's burden while others pile more weight upon it. But after all, there is but one day at a time—but one hour at a time—and in all the world full of people we have only to do with you and me. The weakest can be tranquil for one short hour, and you and I can control ourselves and be pleasantly helpful to one another. If we can keep worry away for one hour, we are not brave if we cannot keep it away for two hours, or for three—for all the time; and if we can be bright and sunny and helpful, you and I, why can we not be so with everybody else?

A happy world if you and I—just you and I
Should laugh instead of worry;
If we should grow—just you and I—
Kinder and sweeter hearted,
Perhaps in some near by and by
A good time might get started;
Then what a happy world 'twould be,
For you and me—for you and me.

And if for you and me, then for everybody else, for we are only samples of the whole race of humankind.

"But there ARE things to worry about," comes from the head of the table even in the home on the farm. A living must be made, crops must be grown, harvested and sold. Children must be "brought up in the way they should go," and food and clothing must be provided.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

Sure, but when we come down to the real beautiful in life, in the home on the farm or any other, every one may be a millionaire, and piling up riches for himself he need not take a penny from anybody else. Here is how:

The thing that goes the farthest
Toward making life worth while,
That's worth the most, that cost the least,
Is just a pleasant smile.
'Tis full of worth, and goodness, too,
With manly kindness blent,
'Tis worth a million dollars,
And doesn't cost a cent.

And yet some strangely mistaken people work and worry life away without once thinking of making that wonderfully profitable investment!

Still there are struggles and trials. We may not pass our lives "on flowery beds of ease." The human frame is of the earth, and it is often tired.

When I crawled into bed last night
A thousand cares, it seemed, beset me.
I longed to just drop out of sight,
To die and let the world forget me.
My dearest wish was just to close
My weary eyes and drift away,
To leave behind me all my woes,
And sleep until the judgment day.
But—

This morning when I awoke to hear
New voices calling me to duty;
My vision, blurred before, was clear—
I found the world arrayed in beauty.
The hopes that I had thought were vain
And had in sorrow cast aside,
Returned to give me strength again,
And all my longings satisfied.

Duties cheerfully done, griefs philosophically borne, hopes patiently indulged, worries sternly resisted—life s worth the living, success hovers near, and earth and heaven are not so far apart.

MAY BE USEFUL

To prevent potatoes from bursting open when boiling, prick the skins with a fork before putting them in to boil.

* * *

It is a good plan to finish the upper part of a skirt first and then hang up by the waist and let hang over night. This gives the goods a chance to sag or settle, assume the natural shape, before being finished at the bottom. A skirt so treated is much more likely to set well.

It is believed that lamp chimneys may be toughened by putting them in a vessel in which they are submerged in cold water, the water being then brought slowly to a boil, and then cooled slowly also.

* * *

A layer of paper between the table and the oil cloth makes the oil cloth last much longer, and gives the table a softness that many admire.

* * *

To rub silverware with oatmeal brightens it.

* * *

Add a little bluing to the water in which glass is washed. The glass so washed will look clearer and brighter.

* * *

Salt and water is a good wash for willow furniture. Apply with a coarse brush, and dry thoroughly. To rub leather chair-seats, or other leather articles with well beaten white of egg, gives the leather a new appearance.

* * *

Water is so powerful an absorbent of odors, that a few buckets full set around in a freshly painted room will soon gather up the odor of the fresh paint.

* * *

A little turpentine mixed with the stove polish makes the polish more brilliant, and the stove is not so liable to rust afterward. The odor of the turpentine soon disappears besides, the odor itself in the air is a germ destroyer.

* * *

If you use a refrigerator or ice box in which to keep milk, butter, food, etc., be very careful that every part of it is kept scrupulously clean; and that nothing giving off odors is kept where the milk and butter is.

* * *

It is easy to cultivate a craving for ice water during the hot days. The constant use of ice water, or any use of it in fact, is not conducive to health. Naturally cold spring, or well, or good winter caught cistern water is much better and safer.

Three generations of Simpsons have made

SIMPSON TRADE MARK **REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. EDDYSTONE PRINTS**

Founded 1842

Ask your dealer for

Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown

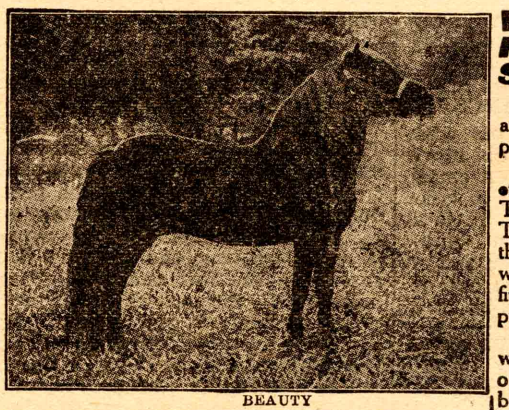
The fastest and most beautiful Brown on the market.

You think it impossible to get brown that will not fade in cotton dress-goods. We make it—a beautiful rich shade that perspiration, sunlight or washing cannot budge. This color, combined with superior quality and beautiful designs, makes these calicoes ideal for stylish dresses.

Beware of all imitation Browns. They are *not* "just as good." If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown, write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg Co Phila, Pa.
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Two Beautiful Shetland Ponies Like this to Boys and Girls..... **FREE!**



BEAUTY

We will give away FREE Two genuine Shetland Ponies.

This Pony's name is BEAUTY and she is certainly a dandy, and is perfectly gentle.

We will give with TRIXY, the other pony, a fine cart and harness. Trixy is just as pretty as Beauty. They are the best we could find at any price.

Do you want one of these beautiful Ponies without it costing you one penny?

IMOGEN MEANS.

You Can Get It. Write Quick.

This little girl received a Pony free. Read what her father says about it. "I have just received the Pony. I have two little girls 7 and 8 years old and words are inadequate to express their joy in when the Pony arrived. Had I been going out to buy a Pony I could not have found one that suited me so well.—T. J. Means, Dearborn, Mo."

Either one of these Ponies is worth $200.00 but will not cost you a cent if you hurry. Send no money, just send your name and address,

SUCCESSFUL FARMING, Box 816, Des Moines, Ia.

It is a great waste to put anything warm in the ice box. Let it get as cold as it will outside before putting it in. Milk taken from the ice box but to be returned, should not be kept out one moment longer than necessary, as cold milk brought into the warm air sours very quickly.

* * *

Tomato sandwiches are a delicate but showy novelty. Cut white bread into thin slices, then from the slices cut circles as with a small bisucit cutter. Spread these circles with butter, place a slice of tomato on one, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and cover with another circle of the bread. Nice to serve on a side dish, and such sandwiches have the advantage of most side dishes in that they are very healthful.

* * *

To remove coffee stains place the stained part of the goods over a vessel sufficiently large, and pour boiling water through the stain. Fruit and tea stains may usually be treated successfully in the same manner.

* * *

A thoughful friend suggests that the bric-a-brack or household ornaments, including the pictures, shells, etc., on the center table and mantles, be put away for the summer. The care of them will be saved and they will look much brighter when brought out in the fall after the flies and dust have been finally disposed of. Fill their empty places with fresh flowers.

AERATING BOILED WATER

Since the germ theory of disease has been established, the drinking water is a matter of the utmost concern. Impure or infested water is the most active vehicle for the communication of disease, and, especially in times of prevalent sickness or epidemics, it is unsafe to drink water that has not been boiled. Boiled water is likely to have a flat taste even after it has been cooled, that makes it unpalatable. This is because the heat has driven so much of the air out of it. A friend suggests the following simple method of re-aerating it:

Boil the water thoroughly, put in a perfectly clean vessel that can be closed at the top. A glass jar or a large bottle is an ideal vessel to put it in. Do not fill quite full; close tightly and shake thoroughly, until the water sparkles all through it. Set in ice water or in an ice box to cool, or in the coolest place at hand. It is not well to put ice into boiled water, as the ice may take with it into the water the germs the water was boiled to destroy. Keep boiled water closed while being saved for use.

READING THE EYES

Blue eyes are said to be the weakest.

Wide-open eyes are indicative of rashness.

Small eyes are supposed to indicate cunning.

Side-glancing eyes are always to be distrusted.

Brown eyes are said by oculists to be the strongest.

The downcast eye has in all ages been typical of modesty.

The proper distance between the eyes is the width of one eye.

Eyes with long, sharp corners indicate great discernment and penetration.

The white of the eye showing beneath the iris is indicative of nobility of character.

When the upper lid covers half or more of the pupil the indication is of cool deliberation.

Gray eyes turning green in anger or excitement are indicative of a choleric temperament.

An eye the upper lid of which passes horizontally across the pupil indicates mental ability.

Unsteady eyes, rapidly jerking from side to side, are frequently indicative of an unsettled mind.

Eyes that are wide apart are said by physiognomists to indicate great intelligence and a tenacious memory.

Eyes placed close together in the head are said to indicate pettiness of disposition, jealousy and a turn for fault-finding.

Wide-open, staring eyes in weak countenances indicate jealousy, bigotry, intolerance and pertinacity without any firmness.

When the under arch of the upper eyelid is a perfect semicircle it is indicative of goodness, but also of timidity, sometimes approaching cowardice.

—Exchange.

AROUND THE TABLE—JUST A SMILE

HIS NEW BROTHER

Yes, I've got a little brother,
Never asked to have him nuther,
But he's here.
They just went away and bought him,
And, last week the doctor brought him,
Weren't that queer?
When I heard the news from Molly
Why I thought it first 'twas jolly,
'Cause, you see,
I s'posed I could go and get him,
And then mama, course, would let him,
Play with me.
But when I had once looked at him,
"Why," I says, "Great snakes, is that him?
Just that mite?"
They said "Yes," and "Ain't he cunning?"
And I thought they must be funnin'—
He's a sight!
He's so small its just amazin'
And you'd think that he was blazin',
He's so red.
And his nose is like a berry,
And he's bald as Uncle Jerry
On his head.
Why, he isn't worth a stick,
All he does is cry and kick,
He can't stop;
Won't sit up, you can't arrange him—
I don't see why pa don't change him
At the shop.
Now we've got to dress and feed him,
And we really didn't need him
More'n a frog;
Why'd they buy a baby brother
When they know I'd a good deal ruther
Have a dog?

If you would see a 1900 Washer you would quickly understand *why* it makes clothes so clean. Why it does it so quickly. Why there is hardly any wear on the clothes. Ordinary machines and wash boards wear out clothes more than actual use does. 1900 Washers are sold on trial. They save money to pay for themselves. Send for full information to The 1900 Washer Co., 1038 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y.

The "Friendly Gun"

"Give me a gun and a dog and let the world go hang." KEMPSTER.

Getting back to nature now and again with a *friendly* gun is about the best recuperative tonic I know, and it's a medicine any number of the doctor people swallow cheerfully themselves.

But the friendly gun! What makes it? It tingles and whispers in your hands! The butt snuggles your shoulder and the sight flashes true to your eye, like some eager living thing instead of a cold bit of polished steel and wood.

I met it first when as a boy my father bought me my first Stevens Rifle. Since then I have tried other models, but I always come back to Stevens. These makers seem to have the knack of making the "friendly gun."

There have been many good Stevens Models, but it seems that for the short time they have been on the market the Stevens Repeaters are catching up to their predecessors in the matter of popularity. They are easily the most accurate and hardest shooting rifles in their class.

The .25 Calibre Stevens Repeater is the latest size manufactured. It is unsurpassed for general target purposes, and is just the thing for general field work and small game. The No. 80 model of this calibre is the only Rim-fire Repeating Rifle on the market, and while the bull's-eye accuracy of Stevens Single Shot Rifles has been conceeded for generations, Stevens Repeating Rifles are easily maintaining the makers' reputation for the unerring accuracy of their guns.

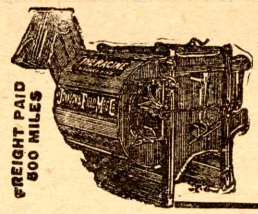
Anyone who wants to know more about the best guns on the market, should send for Stevens' handsome 160-page catalog. I have learned that it will be mailed on receipt of 5 cents in stamps to cover postage, by addressing the J. Stevens Arms and Tools Company, 225 Front St., Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts.

A VETERAN SPORTSMAN.

$3.50 Worth of Catarrh Medicines Free to Every Reader

Dr. T. F. Williams, one of the Leading Catarrh Specialists in the United States, has such a remarkable treatment for Catarrh that he offers to send any afflicted reader of the paper one month's medicines Free in connection with his new Vaporizer and Inhaler. This offer is the greatest ever made and is absolutely fair and square. Write today and accept this opportunity to rid yourself of cattarrh. Send your name and address to Dr. T. F. Williams, 460 Flynn Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

Because you haven't a $1.00 or $1.50 instrument you may lose a valuable cow. Why run the risk? G. P. Piling & Son Co., 2256 Arch St., Phila, Pa., will tell you all about the dangers and of inexpensive methods of cure and prevention. Write to them.



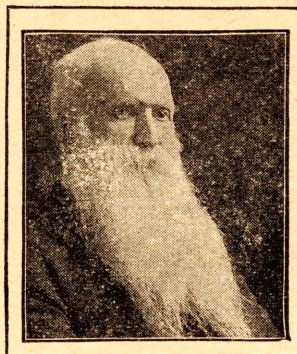
Earn This $35 Fanning Mill

To introduce our Mills in localities where we have no agents, we will, for a slight assistance, give away one of our high-grade Mills. FORTY YEARS THE LEADER. Lighter running, larger capacity, more strength, longer life, more used than others. Write to-day for full particulars.

JOHNSON & FIELD MFG. CO.
Racine, • • Wisconsin.

Wanted FULTZO-MEDITERRANEAN OR COLUMBIA **Wheat**

Only straight crops, practically pure wanted. Write how much you have and price wanted. Send samples of the grain and if possible the heads. We supply bags for shipping. JOHN R. HECK, Mgr, Indianapolis, Indiana



DR. MELVILLE C. KEITH.

"How to Take Care of a Wife"

THE LATEST OF THE KEITH BOOKS. Price 50c.

The Keith Books can be procured only from the publishers. They are not cheap, trashy mail-order books and contain no fake directions for getting rich quick or making money without working for it. They are legitimate publications of a reputable physician, after years of experience, and tell things in plain language, which no other physicians tell. They give knowledge and power to men and women.

If you are interested, write today for a complete list. Don't put it off for a more convenient time.

KEITH & GINTER, Publishers,
BOX 7. BELLVILLE, OHIO.

GAMES! GAMES! GAMES!

Tricks and riddles will entertain the whole family, friends and neighbors. We own the assortment at a bankrupt price, and give you the benefit of it. Everyone can have games this season. See what you get—1 game Nine Men Morris; 1 game Fox and Geese; 1 game of Authors (48 cards in pack); 1 Chess and Checker Board and Men; 1 set Lominos; 1 game Pantomines; 1 game Tableaux; 1 game Clairvoyant; 3 Magic Tricks; 1 game Forfeit; 1 game Fortune; 275 Select Autograph Album Verses; 50 Charming Conundrums with Answers; 11 Parlor Games; the great game of Rivals (size 12x18); Game of Letters; Magic Music; Assortment of Comic Cards—the Button Busters and Side Splitters, "Well, I'll Be Blowed," "The Missing Link," "Only Spooning," "It's the Man Behind the Gun that Does the Work," etc. All sent postage paid to anyone sending only 2 new subscribers to The Welcome Guest at 10c each. Send today to

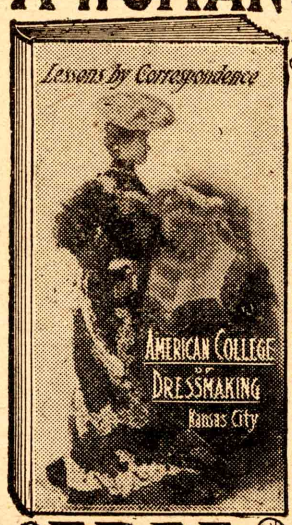
The Welcome Guest,
Dept. 169 Portland, Maine

Grand Baseball Outfit Free to Boys

This grand outfit contains 7 full size pieces. The ash bat is 32 in. long. The mask is made of heavy wire, full size. The catcher's mitt is thick and heavy and finely made. The ball is strongly stitched and finely finished. The cap is well made. A tanned leather fielder's glove and adjustable fancy baseball belt complete this dandy outfit. I will give you this splendid seven-piece outfit for a little easy work. Just write me to-day and I will tell you how you can get this great outfit.

A. M. PIPER, SECRETARY, 418 POPULAR BUILDING, DES MOINES, IOWA

A WOMAN CAN EARN $5000.00 A YEAR



Learn Dressmaking at Home

Many women nowadays are earning $100 a week—$5000 a year by dressmaking. One woman, the head designer of Chicago's largest retail dry goods house, earns $10,000 a year. Salaries of $25.00 to $50.00 a week are common. We teach you by mail and put you in a position to command the largest salary of any woman in your locality, or you can Start in business for yourself. Become a Graduate Dressmaker. The regular Diploma of this College is issued to all who complete this course of lessons. The American System requires no charts or patterns. These lessons will teach you how to draft your own patterns and make your own clothes and enable you to dress far better at one-half the usual cost. They teach you how to DESIGN, CUT, FIT, MAKE, DRAPE and TRIM any garment, including children's clothing. This College is endorsed by all high grade Fashion Magazines—Delineator, Designer, McCalls, Pictorial Review, New Idea Woman's Magazine, Modern Priscilla, Housekeeper, Good Housekeeping, etc.

This book will be sent to you free. At an expense of hundreds of dollars this college has published 10,000 of these copyrighted books to advertise the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DRESSMAKING, and—while they last—will send you a copy FREE. Write for it today. One copy only to each woman.

FREE

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF DRESSMAKING
278 College Building. KANSAS CITY, MO.

F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

As its name would indicate, this is a farmers' society. Its organized forms are a National Union, State Unions, County Unions and Local Unions. Also Department, Section and District Unions are provided for controlling and marketing the various crops. Particulars for organizing the various unions will be sent on request.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall consist of farmers. By farmers we mean people who are engaged in the vocation of farming or who own land on which crops are produced. (To be *also* engaged in merchantile business, manufacturing or the professions does not disqualify a farmer, or one who owns land on which crops are produced, from joining the F. S. of E.)

SPECIAL MEMBERS. First, an exception to the rule regarding eligibility for membership may be made by any local union by a majority vote of its members at any regular meeting. It can in this way elect any one of good character, not a farmer, to *special* membership in the local union on payment of the regular fee, but such special members must never be elected or appointed as delegates to conventions of higher unions. The object of this is to always keep the management of the Society in the control of farmers themselves.

Second, wives of members and daughters of the same may be admitted to *special* membership without the payment of any fee, also male children between 14 and 21 years may become *special* members in the same way. These *special* members may retain membership without the payment of any dues, but on reaching his majority the male members can only retain membership by paying the regular fee.

MEMBERSHIP FEE. The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00. This is divided as follows: The local union retains 25 cents. The balance is sent to headquarters and 50 cents is paid for the official paper one year to the member; $1.00 goes into the organization fund and 25 cents, or as much of it as is necessary, will go to pay the general expenses.

ANNUAL DUES. Each member must pay Annual Dues of $1.20. This is payable when a year has elapsed after first joining, and annually thereafter. It is apportioned as follows: The local union may retain 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. This will be used, 50 cents for the official paper and 35 cents, or as much as necessary of it, to meeting general expenses and extending the Society.

AFFILIATION. Local, county and State unions, now organized, of societies under any other name will be chartered by the Farmers Society of Equity on resolutions passed by a majority of members or delegates. Unions thus affiliating will be chartered free on remittance of the dues as above. Provisions will be made for the support of State and county unions so affiliating and their activities defined. Supplies and a seal of the F. S. of E. will be furnished free on report of annual dues.

REMARKS. Ten (10) or more eligible people may organize a local union by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and reporting it to headquarters. Blanks will be furnished on request. Members will receive the official paper (UP-TO-DATE FARMING) one year from the time the report of their membership is received, or one year from the time their annual dues were payable. They are advised to watch the date on their subscription label and if there is any delay in receiving paper, or changing date in the case of paying dues, please report to headquarters. Promptness in reporting will be required from all secretaries and organizers. ¶ *Write Plainly.* If you cannot, then print names and addresses or get some person to write who can write plainly. We must *guard against errors* if every person is to be satisfactorily served and our Society is to quickly accomplish its great and good objects.

OBJECTS. The FIRST and chief object of the Farmers Society of Equity is *to obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.*

The SECOND great object is *to have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principle market cities and in all localities where surplus crops are raised, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for profitable prices, instead of being dumped to pass into the hands of middlemen and trusts.*

OTHER OBJECTS. The F. S. of E. also has many other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first. Also all farmers may as well understand that the *first* object depends largely upon the accomplishment of the *second,* because crops must be controlled before equitable, and always profitable prices can be secured. To control the crops, the facilities to control—store—must be provided. Therefore it is important that *a granary be provided on every farm that produces a surplus of grain and an elevator or warehouse be built at every shipping point.*

OFFICERS

President—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.
Vice President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Secretary—I. C. Rous, Indianapolis.

Send all reports, and address all communications to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF TRADE UNION COUNCIL 33

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also send for report blanks, etc.

ADDRESSING. Always address communications and make all remittances payable to the *Farmers' Society of Equity* and not to individuals.

If your business is with the Society, always make money orders or drafts *"to the order of Farmers' Society of Equity,"* and not to any individual. If with the publisher of this paper, make them *"to the order of Up-to-Date Farming"* and not to any individual.

Members' buttons for F. S. of E. cost secretaries and organizers 1 cent each. A supply should always be kept on hand for delivery to new members. The same way with members' cards and fee and dues stamps, which will be sent on request without advance payment.

CHANGE OF CONVENTION DATE

The date for the 1908 Annual Convention has already been published as October 19. It has, however, been decided, for good reasons, to change the date and OCTOBER TWENTY-SEVENTH is the date now fixed for the Sixth Annual Convention to meet at Indianapolis. See call published in this issue.

National convention October 27th next.

Read revised call for the convention in this number.

By making the next meeting a mass convention, will give every loyal member an opportunity to be heard and preclude the possibility of the convention being made to order.

As the members were disatisfied with the work of the 1907 convention, this is their opportunity to get together and re-establish the society on the original lines.

Before the 1906 convention, when the first step was taken to load the society down with entangling appurtanances and alliances, it grew stronger every week and was recognized as a great power. The duty of the members now is to restore it to its original simplicity when it will quickly excel its former self in membership and influence.

One of the chief duties of the next convention will be to reorganize the various departments as provided for in the plan of the A. S. of E. These departments are as follows: The Fruit and Produce; the Grain Growers; the Tobacco Growers, and the Peanut Growers. Also it may be desirable to organize departments for stock growers, dairymen and cotton growers. It is of the utmost importance that the convention be attended by the best representatives of the various industries so capable officers may be selected. The plan of the A. S. of E. is absolutely correct and all that is needed to quickly establish it for all farm crops are honest, capable executive officers.

Each member should see to it personally, as far as possible, that capable officers be selected at the next convention to guide the society. This is an opportunity, we may say, of a life time, and the results of the next convention will exert on influence for or against every farmer in the country for his life time.

THE OLD STORY OF INCOMPETENCE

The Farmers' Alliance of a few years ago ruined itself by trying to attend to everbody else's business instead of sticking closely to its own, and when a few pretended Equity people, with more selfish ambition than honesty or brains, went off after the exchange proposition, we predicted they would meet the same well deserved fate. The Farmer's Call copies from the Chicago Record-Herald the following account of how our prediction was verified:

It is difficult to sell union grown potatoes in Chicago. Some Wisconsin farmers believe so, and they propose to reorganize the local branch of the Equity Exchange, otherwise known as the Farmers' Union.

President J. W. Emmerton, of the Wisconsin branch of the American Society of Equity, has called a convention to meet in Milwaukee today. Charges of incompetence have been made against the management of the Chicago house, and it is proposed to make a change. Farmers who have shipped union grown potatoes and cabbage to this city have complained that they failed to receive returns in three months and they want to know the reason why.

The Chicago branch is located at 249 West Randolph street and has been under the management of W. W. Scott since it was opened, several months ago. It is declared that the union men who indorsed the project when it started have been buying non-union products because they were a little cheaper.

INDIANA TO PLAY A PART

Indiana proposes to play a part in the National Corn Exposition at Omaha next December. Grain dealers and corn growers are planning a special train for the trip, and many prominent Indiana business men are offering special premiums to Indianians who will win premiums at the exposition.

PRIZE WINNERS FOR JUNE 1

The mystery of the old mill puzzle brought many replies from our subscribers. Many still send answers, but neglect to send the article required. Of course these have to be cast aside.

The following are the prize winners:

First Prize, $1.50—Belle M. Michael, Hope, N. D.

Second Prize, $1.00 — Milton E. Brown, Waverly, Ohio.

Third Prize, 50 Cents — Viola Kruschke, Peet, Minn.

Honorary mention—1st. S. A. Lexold, Zumbrota, Minn.; 2nd. S. H. Malin, Brown Valley, Minn.

PUBLISHER UP-TO-DATE:

Accept thanks for third prize in May first puzzle contest awarded me. I am a subscriber and enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE very much. I like the editorials and the departments including the advertisements and will compete for other prizes. I send best wishes for the paper's and publisher's success. Sincerely yours,—Milton E. Brown, Waverly, O.

SUITE FOR DAMAGES

The suite for criminal libel against the publishers and editors of the Equity Farm Journal having resulted in conviction, and the judge having finally disposed of the case by passing sentence, as has already been announced in these columns, the second logical step has been taken, as is shown by the following letter:

Chicago, July 17, 1908.

MR. JAMES A. EVERITT,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:—I have today commenced suite against the Regan Printing House and the Peterson Linotype Company for $100,000 in the Superior Court of this city.

D. H. COCHRANE,
Attorney-at-law.

The printing house and linotype company were employed by Nelson and Bowne to compose , print and mail their paper, hence they made themselves liable for the damages resulting from the publication of false, slanderous and libelous articles.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, WANTS FARM PRODUCE

In a leter we received from Mr. Geo. B. Dickert, 26 E. Woodruff Ave., Columbus, O., representing The Labor Protective Union, he makes a strong appeal for union farmers' produce. We quote from his letter as fololws:

We don't want the farmers to ship their produce without first knowing what they are to receive for them. WE WANT THE FARMERS TO SET THE PRICE and we want no shipments until WE know th cost to us. We want to connect with farmers who believe in co-operation; we want to know what they have to sell AND WHAT THEY WANT FOR IT. We believe we can give the producers better prices than they have been receiving and at the same time supply our needs at less cost than under the old system.

We are glad to see this disposition on the part of consumers to get together to protect themselves. It is what this paper has always advocated —the consumers organize, or use present organizations to protect themselves against unfair middlemen wherever they exist. They can accomplish their end by receiving supplies direct to their own exchange or dictate the prices present handlers shall charge and confine them to fair profits. We predict the latter will be the more satisfactory plan, because successful managers of receiving depots or exchanges will be difficult to secure.

But to make either successful there must first be stability of price with the producers. We can readily imagine the result if the members of the Society of Equity or the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING would each quote a price based on his own ideas; also we should look farther yet. Producers are not all organized, neither do they all read one paper. Hence if readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING were to agree on a set of prices the non-readers might defeat them, or demoralize the markets at times, by underselling them.

So there are factors that enter into the proposition that dare not be ignored. If we were to say to the readers of UP-TO-DATE or the present members of the society: "Come on boys, the consumers of Columbus, O., will pay you good prices," we would be deceiving the farmers and disatisfaction would surely result. This was the shortsighted policy of the Equity Exchange promoters. They made a great and expensive effort to organize exchanges in the cities and held out the inducement that the organized consumers would pay farmers good prices before the producers themselves were sufficiently organized or even were reading the same paper so all could act on the same advice.

Considering that the Columbus peo-

ON THE FARMER'S BACK

This sketch was submitted by a young Equity reader, Miss Grace B. Caldwell, LeRoy, Mich.

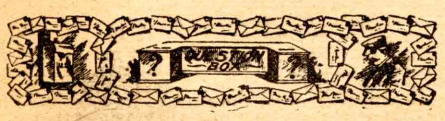
If the trusts have been on the farmers' backs, it was because the farmers themselves put them there. The trusts and all those who have in the past exploited the farmers, only embraced the opportunity the farmers made. We refer readers to the article on page 15 of May 15th number, "Who is Responsible?" It will pay to read this article again.

ple are apparently very anxious to receive produce direct from co-operating farmers, (our correspondence with Mr. Dickert has been very voluminous), we are inclined to help them all we can and at the same time we hope to help the present members of the society. We also hope that the arguments advanced in this article will induce producers to become more active in getting in a condition to control the supply so they can maintain whatever fair prices may be decided upon.

The first thing necessary is to decide on the fair and profitable prices. In this we are handicapped in not having active and competent departments fully equipped to meet all emergencies, contemplates as the plan of the A. S. of '. But under such conditions be believe doing the best we can and recommend the following prices for August for the zone that naturally supplies Columbus, O. And we don't know of any reason why these prices shall not apply for shipments to Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, and other markets in Ohio, also Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Detroit, Grand Rapids, etc. The prices are at shipper's station in car load lots. If shipped in less than car loads the difference should come off of the selling price.

Following prices are for August:
Potatoes, bu., 70c@80c; apples, good, bu., 75c; common, 25c@50c; onions, bu., $1.25; beans, hand picked, bu., pea, $2.00, mediums $2.00, red kidney $1.75; sweet corn, per bbl., $1.50@$2.00; sweet potatoes ——— ———; cabbage, per crate, 80c; turnips, per sack, $1.00. Poultry—live—chickens, 8c@10c lb.; spring chickens, 15c@18c lb.; turkeys, 12c lb.; ducks, 10c lb.; eggs, fresh, 18c dozen; butter, good country, 20c lb. Hay—choice timothy, $12.00 ton; mixed hay, $9.00@$10.50.

If our readers will co-operate with us, we can enlarge this list and also they can assist us to keep the prices equitable to both producers and consumers.



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION: *When shall we market our crops if we are in the Farmers' Pools?—Many inquiries.*

ANSWER: 1 When wheat is $1.00 a bushel at Chicago. 2. If you cannot wait for the price to go to $1.00, which it may not do while the remaining dumpers are dumping, then sell only what is necessary to meet pressing obligations, and gradually over the year. If practically all farmers will do as directed in No. 2, crops can be controlled and they can make and maintain prices.

Q. *When wheat is $1.00 at Chicago, or corn, oats, barley, etc., are at the agreed minimum prices at base markets, how shall we calculate the home price?—Many inquiries.*

A. We will illustrate this on wheat and it is the same for all other crops. Example: Wheat is $1.00 at Chicago. Now deduct the freight from your station, if west of Chicago, to Chicago. We will say this is 15c a cwt., or 9c a bu., leaving 91c. If the handler is entitled to 1c a bushel, then you should receive 90c. Points that are not naturally tributary to Chicago must be treated differently. For instance, if New York or Baltimore is you market, then *when wheat is* $1.00 *in Chicago,* notice what it is in New York or Baltimore and deduct freight and cost of handling from such prices to get *your* station price. Also when the local demand takes your crop, the price oftentimes is, and in justice should be, as high as the city price—no freight off.

Q. *Please publish in Up-to-Date the address of several commission houses in different cities, of course reliable firms, such as farmers will be safe in shipping to. This request is made in the name of the Michigan Ladies Society of Equity and the Bliss Local Union.—John M. Hawley, East Jordan, Mich.*

A. We do not feel that we can comply with your request, because, while there are many financially reliable commission houses, so many conditions arise in dealing with them that may lead to disatisfaction that we don't want to assume the responsibility of recommending any commission house.

A BIG DIFFERENCE

The youngest girl of a Baltimore family was recently much distressed, at dessert, to discover that there was ice cream for dinner.

"Oh, papa!" exclaimed the youngster reproachingfully, "why didn't you tell me this morning that we were going to have ice cream?"

"What difference would that have made?"

"Lots, I could have been expecting it all day."

The Bureau of Immigration—State of Maryland

The State of Maryland has attracted the attention of a good many farmers not only in the northern section of the United States and Canada, but more so in Europe; the cause for this is principally the work of the State Bureau of Immigration in Baltimore, whose duty it is to advertise the State and its advantages. Another main factor in the movements of farmers for the cheap lands of Maryland in the neighborhood of the best markets in the country is the fact, that the climate is unsurpassed and severe storms, cyclones, dry spells, etc., are totally unknown. During the last years a number of western farmers have settled in some of the Eastern Shore counties and paid from $15 to $25 per acre; they improved the land to such an extent that at the present time that land cannot be bought for less than $60 per acre. Here is a single instance: M. Berger came from the west with a small amount of money and settled on a neglected farm along the Choptank River. He rented the place first, started a Duck-farm, and here is what he said to me last Sunday:

"I have been exceedingly succesful here; during the spring I have raised nearly 10,000 ducks; and got for the first lot of 800 $1 a piece in New York. I sell all my poultry to New York hotels From 145 chickens I realized $400 cash money in one year. My farm of 200 acres is paid for, my credit in the little Bank of Preston is as good as any of my neighbors, and my buildings are all new and equipped with the most modern improvements. That is my work during the 3 years of success in Maryland.

Mr. Berger is well educated, having studied law in Australia in his younger years. He is married and can point to a happy family. And there are others.

Mr. Wm. Lubbers, a very wealthy gentleman of Germany, has recently bought a tract of 1250 acres of land for $20 per acre. This farm was very much neglected, notwithstanding the fact, that it is situated on the railroad and in even distance from Baltimore and Washington. Mr. Lubbers intends to make this place a social centre for his friends in Washington and Baltimore and has already made such improvements, that he could easily get $35 to $40 per acre. But he knows, that his money is very well invested and therefore will not sell. He has always from 16 to 22 men at work and has made contracts for the very best manure in both large cities, to give back to the soil, of what it has been robbed in years gone by.

In Southern Maryland, the home of the tobacco, have settled quite a colony of Australians, who are now engaged in the introduction of Hungarian grape-vine. These people make good gardeners and the neighborhood of Annapolis, Baltimore, Washington guarantees them a great future.

Some people from Illinois, have taken up tobacco raising and the prospects are very good for an excellent crop.

There are many more instances, where it can be shown, that Maryland should be preferred by any settler, who intends to change his location. Along the many creeks, rivers and bays Maryland presents ideal places for any man who wants to live in health, peace and plenty. We have families from Switzerland in the rolling regions of Howard County and on the flat land of Dorchester County and according to their expressions, they could not have done better anywhere on the face of the globe. Many of those who come here from the West and Northwest buy large farms. They have learned nothing but stock and grain farming and want to pursue the same course here. They laugh at the idea of raising peas, tomatoes, sugar corn or other vegetables for nearby markets or canning factories. But often they see their mistake and, after the first season, generally plant a few acres of their land in such crops, which, together with their fruit, poultry, produce and butter, usually pay for all their living expenses, so that the proceeds from their grain crops can be used to pay off the mortgage, if there is one, or to improve the land and buildings or be otherwise invested. Two families from Illinois, who have settled along the Patuxent, said that they had as large corn crops as they had ever raised on the prairies in their former homes.

"How to Take Care of a Wife," is a book by Dr. Melville C. Keith that should be in every home. It is written by a man who has had years of experience.. Not one who takes the present ways of doing things for granted; but one who seeks out the better—the new. Any person who sends 50 cents for this book will find it well worth ten times as much. Address Keith & Ginter, Publishers, Bellville, Oi.

The original cream separator in this country was the De Laval. This company has never spared effort nor expense in keeping up-to-date in every way. Before you buy a separator send for the latest De Laval catalog and booklets. Address De Laval Separator Co., N. Y. City. Agents everywhere.

Hay balers sold by Whitman Agricultural Co., St. Louis, Mo., are "guaranteed Best in America." They make balers for hay, straw, wool, etc. Catalog is free. Whether you want a baler right now or not send for catalog and study it. A baler makes money for its owner. You need one.

MERRY WIDOW POST CARDS and 10 others (sure to please) and magazine 1 year 10c. BURGES PUB. CO., 222 A. K. GRAND RAPIDS. MICH.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 5 Cents a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues will not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say; "I saw it advertised in Up-to-Date Farming."

Agents Wanted

Agents Automatic Curry Comb, postpaid 40c. Over $5.00 daily or sample returnable. Particulars free. Clean Comb Co. [B] Racine. Wis.

Agents make money selling Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners. Every farmer and teamster needs from one to a dozen pair. Sample 25c. Dozen $1.10. Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis. Ind.

Agents make $103.50 per month selling wonderful self-sharpening patented scissors and cutlery. V. C. Giebner sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it. We show you how. Free outfit. Thomas Mfg. Co., 53 Home Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

Sales Manager for exclusive district, newly patented staple necessity; permanent business, big profits, experience not essential. $250 or more required. Pressident, 426 Ohio Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

Farm Lands

Farm Catalog free. Fidelity Reality Syndicate, Baltimore, Md.

Farms for sale to Catholics on easy terms; half-mile from church, two miles from railroad. Write T. A. McKittrick, owner, McCracken, Kansas.

Farms fairly improved, well laying, ten to twenty dollars per acre; timbered lands, choice for range, corn, clover, fruit, from four dollars up per acre. Our productive soils, excellent markets, good water, mild climate, healthy location, no negro population, attract wide-awake buyers. Investigate now. For price lists and booklet, write A. M. Knobel, Doniphan, Missouri.

If you want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Sacramento Valley, California, is the greatest agricultural valley in America. It It is the "Land of Opportunity" for the farmer. A family may be independent on twenty acres. Write Sacramento Valley Development Association, Sacramento, California. We have nothing to sell.

Snaps in land in Central Minnesota. Send for list. A. MURRAY, Wadena. Minnesota.

Ferrets

For Sale trained Ferrets. Guaranteed workers. H. R. Miller, Lowell, Ohio

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Free Price List. Shorthorns, Southdowns, fox hounds, setters, pointers. I buy and sell foxes. J. D. Stodghill, Shelbyville, Ky.

Rambouillet Sheep; best blood, all ages; rams and ewes. Address J. HARVEY, FORKVILLE, MISS.

Registered Poland Chinas, choice breeding, fine individuals, large variety to select from. Satisfaction or no sale. Write me your wants. S. H. Taylor, Mottville. Mich.

Tamworths Immense size, early maturers, economical feeders and most prolific of all hogs. Booklet free. W.W. Morton, Russellville. Ky.

Machinery

Why not buy a gasoline engine to do your hard work? It is the cheapest help you can hire. An air-cooled engine is the best and cheapest. Built in four sizes, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10 H. P. Write for prices The Air-Cooled Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 Baltic Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents M. A. Schmidt, registered patent attorney, 715 11th St., N. W. Washington. D. C. Send for Inventor's Manual. Free.

Poultry and Supplies

Baby Chicks 25,000 World's best Rhode Island Red baby chicks 15c each, $15 per 100. We own Chicago King, the most valuable male in the world. Eggs, breeders, exhibition birds. 10,000 Barred Rock, Brown Leghorn and Black Minorca chicks 10c each, $10 per 100. Buff Orpingtons 25c. Chicks safely delivered 1500 miles. Some great big bargains now in higher priced eggs, chicks, breeders. EDWIN R. CORNISH, Edwardsburg, Michigan.

Chicks: We ship thousands of day-olds each season. Send for booklet and testimonials. Freeport Hatchery, Box 40, Freeport Michigan.

Eggs 75c per 13, $1.50 per 30, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Catalog free. Link Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

Introductory prices on eggs and breeding stock, either comb Rhode Island Reds. Sure method of selecting the laying and best layers, 50 cents. Money back if not convinced. Virginia Poultry Farm. McGaheysville. Va.

Laying Hens Every hen is of a laying strain. All tested. All kinds of Rocks, Wyandottes, Cochins, Rhode Islands, Leghorns, Turkeys, Geese, Houdons. These birds will bring you money. 50 cents gets Burket's egg formula, roup cure—yours for life. Egg formula will make every one of your hens lay in any season. White Rock Poultry Yards, Findlay, Ohio.

Morning Glory Farm. The home of pure bred Rhode Island Reds. Stock and eggs for sale. Morning Glory Farm, R. 2, Sellersburg, Ind.

Rhode Island Reds, best breed for farmers. Rose Comb—trap nests. Eggs 75c per 15, $1.40 per 30 for short time. Irvington Poultry Yards, Irvington, Ind.

64 Varieties Poultry, pigeons, hares. 20 eggs $1.00. Catalog and show record free. H. D. Roth, Box 14, Franconia, Pa.

Zenoleum Lice Powder.—Especially for poultry, but kills lice on all livestock; a full pound package at all dealers, 25 cents; postpaid. 35 cents. Zenner Disinfectant Company, 17 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Schools and Colleges

Wanted Two out of town ladies to attend business college. Have two excellent propositions open where all expenses can be defrayed. Address Lain Business College, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Dahlias 25 for $1.00, postpaid. Gladiolus, $1.00 for 100. Send for catalog. J. L. Moore, Northboro, Mass.

Tobacco For Sale

For Sale 20,000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin. R. R. 5 Franklin, Ky.

Post Cards

Eight beautiful tinselled flower post cards with any one greeting you want printed in gold, 10c (Silver). Resell and make 300 per cent profit. H. A. Earle, 1916 Ave. D., Birmingham, Ala.

32 good post cards and an extra money making proposition 10c. A. B. Morgan, Dept. 13, 3824 Vernon Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE ADVERTISING PAYS

Read what a few who have used it say:

"I got very satisfactory results fro.: ad. placed with you."—John A. McClure, Hickman, Ky.

"I had no idea your paper could give me such good results."—H. J. Schild, Ionia, Mich.

"My ad. brought forth an abundant harvest."—W. T. Groton, Pocamoke City, Md.

"My ad. in UP-TO-DATE FARMING was a success."—F. J. Rossman, Lakeview, Mich.

The cost of this advertising is made especially attractive for subscribers Only 5 cents a word, which is less than many other papers charge with half the circulation.

Give the Business Exchange a trial. Fill in and cut out attached coupon. You have something to sell. Let your brother farmers know what you have.

Business Exchange Advertising Department

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis

Gentlemen—Enclosed find $..... for which insert my..... word advertisement in the Business Exchnge Department. Begin first possible issue. Copy of announcement below. Yours truly,

Signed .....

Date..... Address.....

If desired, write the advertisement or description here:

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CAPON TOOLS

CAPONS bring the largest profits —100 per cent more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Progressive poultrymen use

PILLING CAPONIZING SETS

Postpaid $2.50 per set with free instructions. The convenient, durable, ready-for-use kind. Best material. We also make *Poultry Marker 25c, Gape Worm Extractor 25c French Killing Knife 50c. Capon Book Free.*

G. P. Pilling & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

CANADA FARM LANDS

50 bushels of wheat to the acre has been grown in the famous Vermillion Valley, (Central Alberta), as shown by authentic statistics. Vermillion Valley is swept by the warm Chinook winds, is on the main line of the C. N. R. and the soil is a rich black loam with clay subsoil. Prices range $10.00 per acre up. Easy terms. Write for **Free Information, Reports, Maps, Etc., to W. A. CAMPBELL, 401 Nanton Bldg., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

PALMISTRY Easily learned. Full instructions, 64 large double column pages with many illustrations FREE for the names of two agents and 10c for 3 months trial subscription to our New Ideas Magazine. E 14, BOX 3693. PHILA., PA.

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We* **TO** *their Advertisement was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**

The Man Who Carries a STEVENS

double barrelled shotgun knows that it's "up to him" *if the bird gets away.*

The gun is reliable. It shoots straight and hard, and is the equal of a much higher-priced gun, both in the field or at the trap.

Made with the celebrated Stevens check-hook and new cross-bolt through extension rib, permitting heavier charges of powder. Special steel barrels choke bored for any standard shell.

Send for 160-page catalog showing all kinds of arms for men and boys. Full of information about sights, ammunition, how to shoot, care of arms, etc., such as every man and boy should have. Sent free for 5 cents to pay postage.

RIFLES FOR BOYS:
Little Scout, . . . $2.25
Stevens-Maynard, Jr., $3
Crack Shot, ... $4
Little Krag, ... $5
Favorite, No. 17, . . $6

If your dealer can't supply you with genuine Stevens, we will ship direct on receipt of catalog price.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY
225 Front Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

THE FIELD

STAND BY UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Mr. J. A. Everitt,
Editor Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir: With pleasure I again remit the sum of 50 cents (and 25 cents for the Third Power book) for another year's subscription to your paper or rather the farmers' friend, as in my estimation a single copy of this noble publication alone is worth the price of fifty cents.

I am not a farmer but a carpenter by trade, but was born and grew to manhood in a farming community and always lived among them; until a year ago when I moved to Madison. Altho not engaged in the occupation of farming, have always felt a strong desire to help them in their struggle thru the sad vicisitudes of life and from the bondage in which they are enslaved and the snares with which they are surrounded, laid by the so-called trusts (or more correctly, thieves and gamblers) who earn their daily bread by foul means, such as robbing the poor, and keeping or trying to keep the farming class in darkness and ignorance.

But their ignorance is not due to lack of knowledge or ability, but because they have been hitherto misled by those scoundrels whose rascality has at last been revealed by the pages of UP-TO-DATE FARMING *thru its noble editor and founder of the* Society of Equity, Mr. J. A. Everitt.

I have been a reader of this paper for three years and I think I can safely say that no man has studied its contents more carefully, or searched its pages more eagerly than I have. And yet strange it seems, that there are still so many in the dark concerning the controlling of farm crops, when it is made so plain and simple in this little paper that the teachings are certainly master pieces as well as messages of help to the struggling masses of humanity.

Abraham Lincoln in his address at Gettysburg, said, "this is a nation of the people, by the people, and for the people." But alas, today we have a nation, of the people, by the gamblers, and for the land pirates. Today, we are facing a graver problem than ever confronted this, our nation, since the day of its birth; and why, because the hands of greed and graft are upon us.

How then can we expect even a fair living, as wage earners, while at the mercies of those who care no more for our welfare than the mule about Xmas. But the time will come, and let us hope not far distant, when this cursed and infernal gambling upon the necessities of life which God and our government have permitted to grow upon the soil and produced by the sweat of an honest people, may be forever abolished. But a chord has been struck, namely, the chord of Equity. Its music is thrilling and sweet and may be heard from ocean to ocean; its vibrations will continue and we may well call it a new era in American History.

But how shamefully these chords were tried by men who were trusted with the upbuilding and welfare of this new life of Equity and nearly cut to pieces in October, 1907. But by the honesty and wisdom of a few good men was saved from the jaws of ruination and destruction. Large sums of money have been spent by its founder and he neither spared labor nor energy in this great cause, yet how shamefully this man has been treated by the traitors of equity. The pangs of a serpent can be no more severe than the abuses which have been heaped upon Mr. Everitt. But the enemies have been met in a manly way and the charges brought against him answered in a manner which should be sufficient to prove that all this talk against a man of principles is false, and the guilty ones can no longer be trusted with the official duties of this great organization.

Page after page from time to time have been filled in UP-TO-DATE FARMING answering false charges, and infernal lies, until everything is so plain, that there need be no further doubts in the minds of fair people. Farmers, as well as other classes, must stand for their rights, be men among men, and stand shoulder to shoulder proclaiming Equity to all nations, willing to sell to all, the necessities of life. But demand a living in return for yourself and loved ones. As this can safely be considered a just cause let the "big guns" howl and whine. So long as we stand for our rights, nothing need prevent us from obtaining an honest living, which is due us under the laws of God and man.

Push on vigorously and let Equity and living prices ring in the ears of every man, and at the same time we will bring about a reform such as our chosen representatives in congress have failed to bring about. It is utterly useless to look or hope for reform to those who are treating us as an inferior class of people as the majority of these are working for the interest of those who hold us down to make us bow to the yoke of slavery. But in the distant horizon a gleam of hope can be seen, and this hope for better times can be secured by standing firm for the teachings of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Stand by it!

F. E. GASTROW,
620 Center Place,
Madison, Wis.

Dear Publisher:

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been a blessing to every one who has come under its influence. I approve of the system it teaches for marketing crops which is fair to both producers and consumers and which does not cripple any business to build up agriculture. Right and Justice ought to rule, as you teach, but until this time they have not. If the thieving and exploitation which you oppose, are not overcome by the people there will be only one other remedy left, the musket. We hope this will never come but that the principles taught by your paper will prevail.—Silas Greer, Brownstown, Ill.

Dear Publisher:

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the best paper for farmers ever printed. It is certainly accomplishing its mission to teach controlled marketing and bring profitable prices.—Henry C. Asche, Sunman, Ind.

Dear Editor:—I would like to see some letters from ladies in our paper. There is nothing that I like to read better than letters from the ladies telling about their poultry, their garden, their pigs, and their cows, if they have any of these in their charge. I want to know yhich is the most profitable and how they handles them. I make more clear profit from turkers than from anything else I can raise on the farm. I also have Barred Plymouth Rock chickens and White Pekin ducks. My hens are well cared for and lay summer and winter. I am going to try to dispose of my eggs and fowls in the future for breeding purposes—Mrs. T. S. Monk, Lebanon, Va.

Farmers of America and whom it may concern:

Being a member of the Farmers Society of Equity, or in other words holding to the plan of the original A. S. of E., I wish to say, that as a duty we owe ourselves, (and *much more* as a duty we owe our children), that we at once join the F. S. of E., for the following reasons: First, we have to cooperate in a body or we cannot obtain our just rights. Second, that the plan given us by J. A. Everitt is the only plan that will win, because it is one that we can all see through; it is simple, it is sure to win, and it is inexpensive. Third, the faction that claims to be the A. S. of E. has departed almost entirely from the original plan. They believe too much in the old system, which has governed us for many generations. Can we stand it longer? Fourth, that money is the strongest power we know anything about at present, and as long as farmers are not organized it will so remain. But let the farmers all join hands on any demand for Equity and see how quick the business world will listen in spite of the money power. Now, Brother Farmers, make this subject a study; join the F. S. of E. branch for Equity and freedom. The plan is simple, the effect sure, the expense is nothing as it were. I hope this may be some food for thought for others.—O. X. Devenport, Osseo, Wis.

(Mr. Devenport accompanies his letter with a club of 17 subscribers and members of the Farmers' Pool.—Ed.)

THE TIME TO CONTROL

The time of the year is again upon us, and, approaching in the northwest wheat States when the farmer should be very careful about marketing his wheat, as a careful marketing at present will cause prices to be maintained in the future.; but if they dump their wheat on the market at present without regard to the future, they will cause a congestion at the large terminal points and the result will be a large visible supply and then the gambler and speculator in future options will be in control of the markets. If the wheat keeps coming in faster than the real demand needs it, they will hammer prices down and when it gets too low for the farmer to continue hauling they will draw on their visible supply, thus keeping the price down all the time.

The only way to do this is for the farmer to get more thoroughly organized and stick together and hold for an agreed price. In the country there are several organizations of farmers which have adopted the idea of controlled marketing to make the price; this idea has already spread over much territory, and many that are not members of any organization are holding with them and are willing to help. I think every farmer in the United States should hold wheat for at least $1.00 per bushel at Chicago. Also if the plan was adopted to sell only a part of the crop as necessity compels, or when the price is right, the supply will be controlled and prices maintained.

Some contend they must have money for all the crop. If this is true, carry insurance on your wheat and it will be first-class security at any bank to borrow money on. Now is the time to control and support any organization that has controlled marketing and profitable prices for its chief object.—D. D., Kansas.

(The idea contained in the above letter should be embodied in a letter, by our readers and sent to all the papers they subscribe for with the request to print. In this way the power of the farmers to control their crops and compel $1.00 a bushel for wheat will be multiplied. Do it now.—Ed.)

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have put off writing to you for a long time, as I was undecided what to do. I halted between two opinions—you may say I was stranded on the fence, having read so much on both sides. But I have not give in my verdict yet. I know that the old and tried plan is right, and that it is the only plan that will ever give the farmers the right he should have to price what he produces. There is no man who is posted on this matter that dare deny that J. A. Everitt's plan is not right, and that it will, when carried out right, give the farmers the just right to say what his produce is worth and get that price. Money panic or good times will make no difference for the simple reason the other fellow has got to have the produce in order to live and he will use just as much of it as he does now, for the consumer has to pay a fair price whether you get it or not, and you will never get a fair price for what you produce as long as you have to ask the other fellow what he will give for it. Set your own price on your goods, unite and co-operate and you will force that price.

I wrote you before the last convention in regard to the Chicago Exchange. We will never get Equity through exchanges. A good commission house is better, but there is no Equity in either one.

Mr. Everitt, I want to say a word in regard to the catalogue house. I think you are too hard on them fellows. I am in favor of building our home town as much as we can for it is to our interest; but I don't believe in robbing ourselves in order to do it. The local merchant, as a rule, wants too much profit. We are willing to make concessions, but we can't give them two prices. The merchants want to be patronized and paid their price of course.

But do they patronize the farmer if they can buy a fraction cheaper in Chicago? I think not. They buy where they can buy cheapest, that is their right, we farmers don't kick on that—but we want the same right, to buy where we can get stuff for less money. Our local merchants want too much of Mr. Farmer; we are willing to give Equity, but we want Equity in return; what is good for the goose is not bad for the gander. I think J. A. Everitt's Equity plan is fair to all parties, and that it will work, no man dare deny, not even the gambler in farm produce; they all know it. *Know what!* That it will, when applied right, knock their eyes out in the first round.

Now then, let every man and every woman get to work for true Equity with all their mikht and unite in one grand army. Unite and march to battle for your rights as Wellington and Blucher uniter their forces at Waterloo, and with the old "No Surrender" war cry we will work another revolution for the freedom of the American farmer.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES HOWEY,
East Jordan, Mich.

(We will never recommend home dealing where the home merchants will not sell at fair prices and interest themselves in the farmers' markets for good prices for his crops. No matter what phase of our work is considered, it means Justice, Equity, and fair dealings between man and man, whether the man is farmer, merchant, manufacturer, middleman or professional man. As farmers may have all power in their own hands they can boldly demand fair prices and a square deal from the merchants in return for their trade and if this is not granted we will be among the first to advocate withholding the trade until they come to their senses.—Ed.)

Minnesota Members, Attention

Mr. W. O. Reiter, ex-Vice-President of Minnesota State Union, wants to hear from those who want a speaker for a rally, or to organize. Address him at Plainview, Minn.

WITH UP-TO-DATE'S PUBLISHER

In recent issues was an offer to send Dumper Post Cards free, and many sets have been sent out to our subscribers. The result is that many new subscribers have been received and many remittances of 25 cents as a reward to the workers. If you received some Dumper cards and have not started them on their mission, you should do so. Those who write a few appropriate lines on the first page influence the most subscribers.

Watch your label. This paper is stopped promptly when the subscription expires. Some subscriptions expire every issue.

ALL CALLING

Maw's callin' from the milkhouse,
Callin' stern;
"Jim, yer lazy good fer nuthin',
Come and churn."

Paws calling' from the cornpatch,
Calling' loud:
"James, yer hulkin', stupid loafer,
Time yer plowed."

Nature's callin' from the trout-brook,
Callin' whish:
"Son, yer poor, tired, lazy feller,
Come and fish."

Stranger, if we just swapped places,
Put it clear;
Which of all the three a callin'
Would you hear?
—New York Sun.

GALLANTRY REWARDED

"Thank you very much," smilingly accepting the offered seat.

"I'm very sorry you thanked me," said the man.

"Why; I don't undertand you."

"I bet a dollar that you wouldn't."

THE WHOLE THING

"Papa, what part of speech is woman?"

"Woman is no part of speech my dear son, she is the whole discourse."

BRIGHT BUT NOT BLUE

THREE SHEETS IN THE WIND

"Bridget," said the mistress, "some of the bed linen is missing; do you know anything about it?"

"I know where it is," said the little daughter. "Father's got it."

"What do you mean, child?"

"I heard Mr. Minton say father had three sheets in the wind last night!"

WHO GETS THEM?

Sunday school teacher to boys who had been absent—"Who gets the wicked little boys that stay away from Sunday school?"

Heads down, but no answer.

"Willie, you know; tell me."

Willie, looking up sheepishly—"The base ball game gets some, and some go a fishing."

HE COULDN'T CRY

When an Irish court opened one morning the court crier (caller) was absent. Presently a messenger dashed in with a message from the absent crier. It read:

"My mother-in-law died last night. I can't cry today."

HARD AND TOUGH

"It's hard," said the sentimental landlady, "that this poor little lamb should give up its life just to satisfy our cruel appetites."

"Yes," replied the unsentimental boarder, trying in vain to chew a bit of it: "Yes, it's tough."

TALK IN THE BUTCHER SHOP

Boss—"Did you send Jones' liver to him?"

Boy—"Yes, sir."

Boss—"and did you take Miss Thompson's feet to her mother?"

Boy—"Yes, sir."

Boss—"Well, put Mrs. Smith's ribs and Bob Harris' brains in the box, and we'll close up."

TWICE TAINTED

"Mike, do you think Rockefeller's money is actually tainted?"

"Yes, Pat, I really do; in fact I know it has two taints—'taint yourn and 'taint mine."

UNANIMOUS

He was not popular in the neighborhood, but he was dying, and the deacon thought it his duty to console with him.

Deacon—"Are you willing to go?"

Sick Man—"Oh, yes, I'm willing."

Deacon—"Thank the Lord; I'm so glad, for that makes it unanimous!"

ONLY ONE SPOT NOT BUSY

Small pox had broken out and the Board of Health had ordered everybody to be vaccinated. The doctor approached an old colored woman, and told her she would have to be vaccinated. She was indignant and declared she was bound to work and could not spare her arm long enough for vaccination.

"Then," said the doctor kindly, "I can vaccinate one of your lower limbs."

"No siree," was the response, "I can't spare one of my legs either. I have to be on the go all the time."

Then the doctor said pleasantly, "Well, auntie, you'll have to be vaccinated and it can be done where it will interfere least with your work.

The old auntie thought several minutes, and then replied slowly anl seriously: "Well, the Lord knows I don't never get time to set down."

NOT SO BAD

He had just proposed and she had accepted him, and they were as happy as persons at such a moment could be. In the exuberance of his joy he asked: "Are you really romantic?" There was an immediate break. Her face became pale and red by turns. Her hands dropped, and something seemed about to happen. Alarmed, he asked: "Why, dear, what is the matter? Have I said or done anything wrong? I only asked if you were romantic." "Oh, darling," she exclaimed, as she fell back in his arms, "I thought you asked if I was really rheumatic."

NO WORK NO REST

Do you realize that only tired people can rest? The idle may loll but they can't rest, for rest was made for those who work, those who do things. The Atlanta Constitution puts it neatly, thus:

"The task may seem too irksome
And clouds may hide the skies,
But where the road is rocky
There's plenty exercise.
Over plain and mountain,
Future seems in doubt,
But you'll do much better resting
If you get there tired out."

SHE WAS THE CHOICE

"I tell you, Susy, you are not it like I am; I've got real parents, but yours are only adopted."

"That shows that I am more it than you are; my parents picked me out, but your parents just had to take you without any choice, whether you was what they wanted or not."

CHEERING

"Tommy, your grandfather is very sick; can't you say something to cheer him up?"

"Say, Grandfather, would you like to have a brass band at your funeral?"

"What in the world is the matter with little Tommy? How did he get such a bruise?"

"You told me, mum, if he fretted to let him play on the pianer, and in one of his tantrums he fell off!"

A MYSTERY

How a Mother's Questioning Struck Her Son William Junior

William Junior had been cautioned by his mother not to do a number of things, too many for brief mention, but all very dear to him, and he had promised. However, after dinner his mother, happening to look out of an upstairs window, saw him in the midst of a transgression and reserved the matter in her memory.

That evening she detained William by her knee and questioned, as mothers do.

"Have you been a good boy all day, Willie?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Real good?"

"Y-yes, ma'am."

"And not done any of those things that mother told you not to do?"

"Y-yes, ma'am."

"Not a single one?"

William looked at her sharply, his mouth open.

"Are you me?" he demanded.

"Why, no."

"Are you God, then?"

"Certainly not."

"Then how did you know I was slidin' down that board?"—Lippencot's.

"Mother," said the college student who had brought his chum home for the holidoys, "permit me to present my friend, Mr. Specknoodle."

His mother, who was a little hard of hearing, placed her hand to her ear.

"I'm sorry, George, but I didn't quite catch your friend's name. You will have to speak a little louder, I'm afraid."

"I say, mother," shouted George, "I want to present my friend, Mr. Specknoodle."

"I'm sorry, George, but Mr. ——. What was the name again?"

"Mr. Specknoodle!" George fairly yelled.

The old lady shook her head sadly.

"I'm sorry, George, but I'm afraid it's no use. It sounds just like Specknoodle to me."—Everybodys.

One of the old time farmers could he come back to the farm after an interment of two or three decades would find much to amaze and instruct him. Instead of a lot of crippled horses suffering from fistula, withers, poll evil, spavin, sore backs, lean as Cassius because their teeth were too sharp to grind their feed, spiritless beasts of long coat and lustreless eyes he would behold horses of high grade, smooth of coat, clean of limb, as he entered the stable they would look at him not away from him (you don't have to look over a good, well cared for horse, he looks you over.)

If our resurrected friend asks how the change was brought about he will be told that "the change is due to a liberal economy" that it doesn't cost any more to feed a good horse than a poor one, that it pays to correct ailments as soon as they are manifest, that it does not pay in the busy season to take a horse from his work and drive him to town after a dose of colic medicine or to let a horse or cow die from accumulation of gass in the stomach or intestine for lack of the proper instrument to relieve the trouble. Then taking him to a corner cupboard he will show him a handsome case containing all necessary remedies and instruments for emergencies, tell him that the Case was delivered to his door for $15.00 and that in the six months it has been in his possession it has saved a hundred dollar cow and a two hundred and fifty dollar horse besides furnishing relief for various minor cases; all this in the absence of a veterinarian.

For the last addition of easy to use medicine and instruments the farmer is indebted to the old firm of GEORGE P. PILLING & SON CO., 2256 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Big Money Saved Cleaning and Separating Grains

Every man who raises Wheat, Oats, Barley, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Seed Corn, or any kind of grain, ought to have the new Free Book about the Famous Chatham Fanning Mill in use by over 250,000 progressive farmers and planters all over America.

The Chatham is the world standard grain grader, separator and cleaner. Does scores of different things to save and make you more money on your crops. By sowing dirty grain, the farmers of any State lose more than $1,000,000 each year and this free book tells you why. Any time you want a Chatham you get it shipped promptly on 30 Days' Free Trial and freight prepaid to you. Try it and if you don't find it most satisfactory, you don't have to keep it. In fact the company knows that every man who has use for a Chatham Fanning Mill is a man who must be satisfied and one who is to be trusted to pay for what he wants even though he may ask for time. So investigate this year's improvements and learn how much a Chatham will make and save you in actual cash, year in and year out. *Now* is just the time. Write for the Chatham Free Book. Address the Manson Campbell Co., 541 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich. The company has 24 Branch Warehouses, and makes prompt shipments.

Free to Farmers

By special arrangement the Ratekin's Seed House of Shenandoah, Iowa, agrees to mail a descriptive circular and samples of their new imported Malakoff winter seed wheat to every reader of this paper wro will mention it when writing. This marvelous variety of wheat has made a yield and record of over 62 bushels per acre and is endorsed by the Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas Experimental Stations as standing at the head of all other varieties, both in yield and quality of grain. Write for sample and descriptive circular and mention this paper. It's free. The address is Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa.

VICTOR Sentimental Ballads

Who doesn't enjoy the dear old songs of heart and home! Such melodies as "Home Sweet Home", "The Old Oaken Bucket", "Auld Lang Syne" and "Old Black Joe", with their touching beauty and power!

No matter where you live you can hear these cherished songs on the *Victor*—sung and played as you never heard them sung and played before; with famous soloists and the most celebrated bands and orchestras to bring out their rich harmony and sentiment in full perfection.

Besides the old-time favorites, you can hear on the *Victor* the newest sentimental ballads—"'Neath the Old Cherry Tree, Sweet Marie", "In the Evening by the Moonlight, Dear Louise", and all the other popular successes.

More than that: The *Victor* brings right into your home beautiful sacred selections; grand opera numbers by the world's greatest stars; comic song-hits and minstrel humor; perfect dance music; classic symphonies—entertainment of every sort for every mood and every occasion; and all to be heard at its best only on the *Victor*.

Any *Victor* dealer will gladly play *Victor* Records for you. Call and ask to hear them, and get him to tell you about the **easy-payment plan.**

Write us for catalogue—use the coupon.

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Victor Talking Machine Co.

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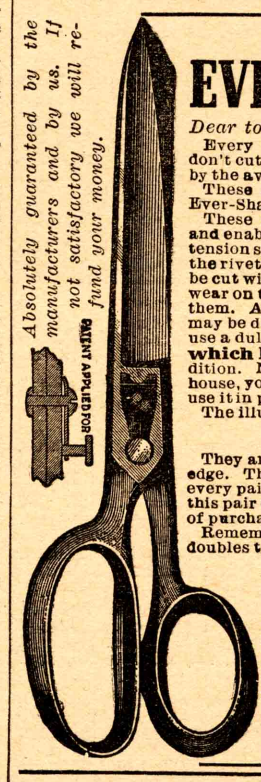
Absolutely guaranteed by the manufacturers and by us. If not satisfactory we will refund your money.



PATENTED TENSION SPRING

EVER-SHARP SHEARS FREE

Dear to the heart of every woman—a pair of shears that arealways sharp.

Every user of shears knows how aggravating it is to have shears or scissors that don't cut slick and clean. Every woman also knows that to have scissors sharpened by the average scissors grinder means more disappointment, as he usually ruins them. These aggravations may all be avoided by adopting the patented tension spring Ever-Sharp Shears.

These shears are equipped with a simple attachment that keeps them alway sharp and enables the user to cut anything from wet tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The tension spring attachment does away with the resharpening entirely. The tension on the rivet can be set so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears may be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand. The tension spring takes up all the wear on the rivet, making the Shears practically indestructible, with no wear-out to them. A simple turn of the little thumb-screw tightens up the blades as closely as may be desired. Any woman who has had the exasperating experience of trying to use a dull pair of shears can readily appreciate the value of the new invention. **which keeps this pair of Shears always sharp** and in perfect cutting condition. No matter how many pairs of shears or scissors you may have around the house, you need this pair with the tension spring, and when you use it once you will use it in preference to any other you may have.

The illustration is 4 inches long, but the Shears we offer are

8 INCHES IN LENGTH

They are made from the best carbon steel which insures strength and a keen cutting edge. The manufacturers guarantee the quality of material and workmanship in every pair and back up their guarantee with a certificate with each pair agreeing "If this pair of shears breaks or in any way becomes defective within five years from date of purchase it will be replaced with a new pair without further cost."

Remember, the patent tension device does away with the need of resharpening and doubles the usefulness of the Shears.

How to Get a Pair Free

Send 50c for a year s subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and we will send free and post-paid a pair of Shears or a pair of scissors as desired. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is published twice a month, 24 numbers in the year. It contains 20 to 32 large four column pages. Published for everybody on the farm. Excellent departments. Special attention given to getting profitable prices for all farm products. You need the paper and Shears. This is an exceptional offer and every farm home should take advantage of it. Send your order to-day.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

CONVINCED BY WORDS

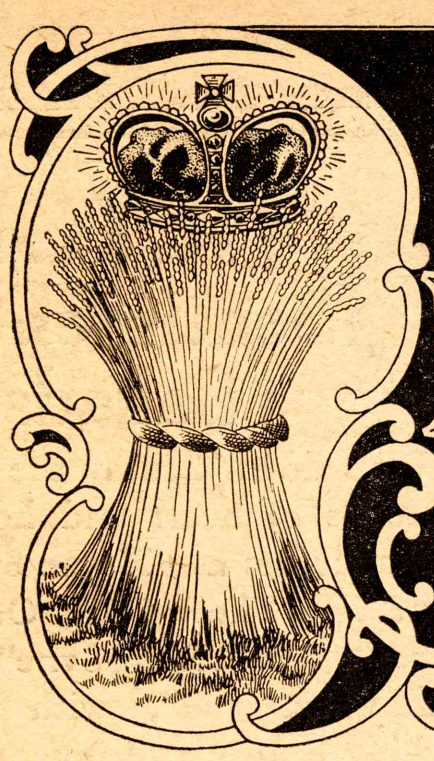
A man in North Carolina, who was saved from conviction for horse stealing by the powerful plea of his lawyer, after his acquittal by the jury was asked by the lawyer: "Honor bright, now, Bill, you did steal that horse, didn't you?" "Now, look a here, judge," was the reply, "I allers did think I stole that hoss, but since I heard your speech to that 'ere jury, I'll be dogoned if I ain't got my doubts about it."

NEEDS IT FOR A DRY DAY

"I don't care to save anything for a rainy day," said the farmer in a dry belt, "what I want is some way to wet my crops during the drought."

"Johnny, what did your mother say when you told her I was here?"

"She said, 'Confound the luck!'"



HARVEST KING WHEAT

A REAL MONARCH of the WHEAT FIELD

THIS FAMOUS WHEAT HAS A RECORD OF UNPARALLELED SUCCESS, NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

Altho we have sold the Harvest King Wheat for several years, the demand continues to come each season in undiminished volume, and it continues to give the same satisfaction that was originally responsible for its great popularity. The Harvest King Wheat is one of the most reliable varieties of smooth headed wheats. In the past it has surprised growers by its hardiness, vigor and all-round reliability. The testimonials printed below will speak for the variety in this respect. It is one of the earliest varieties, hence one of the surest to mature sound, plump grain. The straw is strong, heads very long and filled with very large, red grains. Chaff red, heads beardless. The grain weighs very heavy and for milling it is all that millers desire.

It pays to change seed. It may pay you handsomely to sow a field of Harvest King Wheat if you are not already growing it. We have had thousands of reports for this fine variety speaking of its good qualities. We can print only a few of them here.

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER

The Harvest King wheat is superior to any other in this locality. The season was the worst in years, and the wheat is only half a crop or less. The H. K. has a plump, fine berry. I will try Fultzo-Mediterranean this year.

T. H. G. L., Jefferson Co., Mo.

AWAY BEYOND EXPECTATIONS

Last year we purchased two bushels of Harvest King and sowed it on 1½ acres, and threshed 38 bushels; and it weighed out to 40 bushels, 5 pounds. We will sow 33 acres of Harvest King this fall. In the spring this 1½ acres of H. K. looked as though there would be no wheat, as the ground looked bare as the floor, but oh! my! it began to grow and the result was away beyond my expectations. It is truly a remarkable wheat and a first-class yielder. We could have sold all of this H. K. for seed, as the people driving along the road to town kept watching it, and wondering what kind of wheat it was and where I got it.

M. P., Marshall Co., Ind.

A WORLD BEATER

Harvest King for hardiness in winter is a world beater, and withstands great drought better than any kind I ever saw. From 2½ acres last year (a bad one) I threshed 82 bushels of 62 pounds per bushel. My Harvest King now looks fine and much better than any other kind.

J. R. G., Fayette Co., Ill.

ALL WE CLAIMED

The Harvest King wheat is all you claim for it. I have it sown between other varieties. It is much stronger than either, and I have every reason to believe it will make a fine yield. O. E. V., Holmes Co., O.

WELL PLEASED

The Harvest King wheat is promising indeed. It stood the winter well, and I think it is the most thrifty looking wheat I ever saw. I am well pleased.

E. R., Lawrence Co., Ind.

THIRTY-SEVEN AND ONE-HALF BUSHELS PER ACRE

The wheat I purchased of you, 2½ bushels Harvest King, and 2½ bushels Fultzo-Mediterranean, I sowed 1¼ bushels to the acre, giving it a fair test with Fultz, all sowed the same day. Harvest King yielded 37½ bushels per acre; Fultzo-Mediterranean 27½ bushels per acre, and Fultz 17½ bushels per acre. S. P. M., Howard Co., Mo.

50 BUSHELS, OTHERS 10 TO 12 BUSHELS

Harvest King wheat was far ahead of all other kinds in the whole neighborhood in every way. It yielded 50 bushels per acre while other wheat by the side of it yielded 10 to 12 bushels per acre. My wheat this spring is the finest in the neighborhood. Harvest King pleases me better than any other wheat I ever raised. Wm. M., Clarke Co., Ind.

CAN SELL 1,000 BUSHELS MORE

I sowed 15 bushels of your Harvest King wheat, and I cannot praise it high enough. It is the finest headed wheat I ever saw. There is not another field of wheat in my neighborhood that bears any favorable comparison to Harvest King. I sent to Ohio and got 40 bushels of Fultz, but it is not near as good as H. K. I can sell all I raise at a good price, and judging by the interest taken in it by my neighbors, can sell 1,000 bushels more.

Wm. W., Sangamon Co., Ill.

A FIELD OF HARVEST KING WHEAT.

A finer sight cannot be imagined than a good field of this noble Wheat, with its long, bright straw bending from the weight of the large heads loaded with golden grains.. "As heavy as lead" is a common expression when referring to the heads of Harvest King Wheat

THE GREATEST EVER SEEN

The Harvest King, which is the king of the harvest field. My yield was 48½ bushels per acre. Nothing like it was ever seen about here before. I will sow all I raised. It's worth $5.00 a bushel for seed.

C. M. L., Allegheny Co., Pa.

WILL IT PAY? *Will it be a profitable investment* to secure new seed wheat? Suppose you want to sow 20 acres. If you sow your own wheat it will require 1½ bushels per acre, or 30 bushels. We will suppose that the market price of good wheat is $1.00 a bushel, and to clean your wheat and shrinkage, will represent, say, 15 cents a bushel. Or 30 bushels of your own wheat at $1.15 equals $34.50.

If you buy our hardy, vigorous seed wheat you should figure this way: 1¼ bushels per acre; 20 acres will require 25 bushels at $1.50 per bushel, equals $37.50. The bags will be worth $2.00, leaving $35.50 for the wheat. There will be something for freight, but it will not be very much. Outside of the freight, the cost is only $1.00 more to seed with our fine, hardy, productive wheat, than to sow wheat that is probably run out and weakly—only 5 cents per acre.

Compare this extra cost with the extra yield that is certain to result; and the extra price you can probably get for the crop. Think about this matter and we believe you will conclude that it will be a good investment to change your seed and sow a good part of your crop with our justly famous Harvest King wheat. If you don't want to sow 20 acres, sow less.

PRICE **You can afford to buy this wheat to sow your entire crop, or at least a field. Our prices are low, considering expenses connected with a business of this kind; the extra cost over market price is sure to be returned several times in the crop. By mail, postpaid, 1 pound, 25 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents. By freight or express, not prepaid, ¼ bushel, 60 cents; 1 bushel, $2.00; 2½ bushels (for 2 acres), $4.50; 5 bushels (2 bags for 4 acres) $8.50; 10 bushels, (4 bags for 8 acres), $16.50; 25 bushels, (10 bags for 20 acres), or more, at $1.50 per bushel. Bags furnished free. Purchaser to pay freight. Quantity orders may be made up by clubbing with neighbors. Our wheat is thoroughly recleaned and graded and is ready for the drill when received**

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AUGUST 15, 1908 | Number 16

GREAT NEED OF EQUITY

Tricks of Trade or Dishonesty in Business

And the Trail of the Serpent is Everywhere

We are unprepared to say that men are worse than they used to be; but if they are bad at all, they ought to be better. The purpose of the church, the school and the press—is to make humans wiser and better. Nor can we say we admire the "muck-raker," the man who is always seeing the bad, and eternally finding fault. Society has few more disagreeable members than the chronic growler.

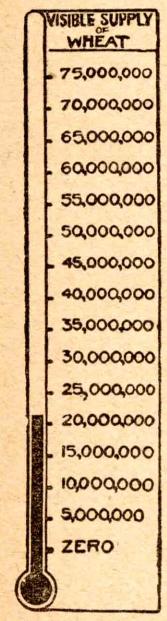
But there are two sides even to that question. If there is bad it ought to be made known. How can people be made better if the better be not pointed out? And how can the better be shown if it be not contrasted with the

(Continued on page 3)

THE FARMERS' POOLS

Since our last report of the visible supply of wheat, that of July 11th, the tide has turned and the visible is on the increase.

July 11th proved to be the low point of the season, 14,231,000 bushels as the table shows. From this point it has advanced to over 20,000,000 bushels on August 1st, which, however, is 30,000,000 bushels less than it was the year preceding at the same date. The world's visible supply is now about 70,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. In the three weeks intervening since last report, unfavorable weather conditions have caused scares and prices of all the grains have had wide fluctuations; as much as 3 cents a bushel in a single day on wheat and nearly as much on corn. The cause was dry weather in the spring wheat section and in some portions of the crop belt. The result has been to advance cash wheat to near the dollar mark at Chicago while corn, oats and other grain maintained a satisfactory level of prices. Futures have been over the dollar mark in this period.



Visible Wheat Supply

August 1,	20,639,000 bu.
July 25,	16,180,000 bu.
July 18,	14,388,000 bu.
July 11,	14,231,000 bu.
July 4,	14,361,000 bu.
June 27,	15,501,000 bu.
June 20,	17,533,000 bu.
June 13,	19,232,000 bu.
June 6,	21,718,000 bu.
May 30,	22,820,000 bu.
May 16,	25,444,000 bu.
May 9,	26,979,000 bu.
May 2,	28,344,000 bu.
April 25,	30,968,000 bu
April 18,	30,528,000 bu.
Aug. 3,'07	50,378,000 bu.

There is no evidence of freer marketing of wheat to cause the increase in the visible, but it may be attributed to the fact that interior storage has filled up and more of what was marketed has passed through and reached the central markets where it is measured as visible.

The visible supply of corn was, on Aug. 1, 4,814,000 bushels, against 5,192,000 bushels July 25; 5,915,000 bushels July 18; 6,766,000 bushels July 11, and 12,902,000 bushels on Aug. 3, 1907.

The visible supply of oats was, on August 1, 2,696,000 bushels, against 2,864,000 bushels on July 25; 3,009,000 bushels July 18; 3,669,000 bushels July 11, and 4,044,000 bushels Aug. 3, 1907.

CASH PRICES IN LEADING MARKETS AUGUST 8, 1908

CHICAGO—Wheat, No. 2 red, 95¾c@97¼c; corn, No. 2, 79½c@81c; oats, No. 2, old, 48½c, new 51½c.

KANSAS CITY—Wheat, No. 2 red, 94½c@95½c; No. 2 hard, 97½c; corn, No. 2, 74½c@75c; oats, No. 2 white, 49c@50c.

ST. LOUIS—Wheat, No. 2 red, 95¾c@97c; No. 2 hard, 95c99c; corn, No. 2, 78c@79c; oats, No. 2 white, 51c@51½c.

CINCINNATI—Wheat, No. 2 red, 96c@97c; corn, 78c@82c; oats, white, 51½c@52c.

NEW YORK—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.02⅜; corn, No. 2, 88c; oats, 58c@60c.

INDIANAPOLIS—Wheat, 91½c; corn, no bids; oats, no bids.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wheat, spring, No. 1 hard, $1.25@$1.27; No. 1 Northern, $1.23.

The above reports of the market make an interesting study. It will be observed the great difference in the price of spring and winter wheat in favor of the former. There is not this difference in the merits of the two kinds of wheat, but the high price of the spring wheat is because of the outlook for the spring wheat crop and the fact that the visible supply in Minneapolis and Duluth elevotors is very low, being only 2,196,000 bushels on August 1. Unless the prospects for the spring wheat crop, as a whole, improves, the price of winter wheat will advance materially to reduce the spread between the varieties.

The advice we give, considering all the conditions, is to market wheat conservatively, and keep the minimum price of $1.00 at Chicago in view. If this is done, the visible suply will be kept in safe bounds. Corn, we would market the old crop close if the new crop promises well enough to meet your home demand or better. The price is high enough. The price of oats can be maintained by marketing conservatively, keeping a fair minimum price always in mind. And the same way with other grain and most other farm crops.

Consumption has overtaken or gotten a little ahead of production and all farmers need is a good system of distribution to insure a good, profitable market for all they grow of staple crops. This UP-TO-DATE FARMING will do its best to help them to get as soon as possible.

In our last issue we cautioned hay farmers against sacrificing their hay crop, and now repeat it. In many sections there have been droughts that will reduce fodder crops, which deficiency must be made up by the abundant hay crop. Also it is better to sell part of the crop at a good profitable price and hold the balance against a possible short crop next year. If the first owners will not do this, those who buy from them will do it and hold it. A cheap price does not increase the consumption beyond actual needs, but it encourages the speculator to buy the offerings and he will hold them against your future crop.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A. EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c PER YEAR A CLUB OF FOUR FOR $1.00

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Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

CUT THIS OUT AND USE AT ONCE

. . . . . .

Publisher Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir: I, or we, the undersigned, desire to joint the Farmers' Pools and oppose our forces against the speculators' pools, to secure a profitable price for the 1908 wheat crop (at least $1.00 per bushel), and profitable prices for all other crops. We want to stand shoulder to shoulder with our brother farmers which we can do when all read the same paper, get the same advice about crops, visible supply, markets, price, etc., and all at the same time; but in doing this we do not obligate ourselves except as appears to us is to our individual and collective best interests.

This is sent by:

Name . . . . . .

Address . . . . . .

I enclose $..... in payment. (Terms, single subscriptions, 50c; four or more at 25c each.) For additional names attach more paper.

NAME AND ADDRESS. WRITE PLAINLY

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MINIMUM PRICES

There is an insistent demand for the printing of minimum prices in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. We hesitate to do this without the co-operation of others, but as this is impossible now, we venture the follow. If our subscribers will aid us, we can keep the prices fair and equitable, and also can publish prices for other zones of the country. The publication of these minimum prices, we believe, will assist buyers and sellers to get together although it is not expected that these prices will apply in all cases. Very much will depend on the quality of the goods and proximity or remoteness from markets. Our last publication brought a request from Mr. W. I. Banks, of Cumberland, Va., to connect him with a customer for 1500 bushels of Rural New Yorker potatoes that he has ready for market. We gave him the address of a possible purchaser, and recommended him to use our "Business Exchange" to find others. Farmers and consumers could use this department of UP-TO-DATE to a much greater extent than they do with great satisfaction. For instance, it wil cost only 76 cents to put this advertisement before our many thousand readers:

Potatoes 1500 bushels of Rural New Yorker potatoes now ready to market. Write W. I. Banks, Cumberland, Virginia.

RECOMMEDED MINIMUM PRICES FOR AUGUST

Wheat, No. 1 Northern, at Minneapolis bushel	$1.10
Wheat, No. 2 Red, at Chicago, bu.	1.00
Corn, old crop	
Oats, at Chicago, bu.	.55
Barley, good malting, at Chicago	.65
Rye, at Chicago	
Buckwheat, at home	
Flax, at Chicago, bu.	1.50
Potatoes, at Chicago, bu., for Aug., 70c@80c	
Beans, white, at Toledo, bu.	2.00
Beans, red, at Toledo, bu.	1.75
Hogs, butchers, at Chicago, per lb.	6.50
Cattle, good to choice steers, at Chicago per lb.	7.00
Sheep	
Lambs	
Hay, No. 1 Timothy, Chicago, per ton	14.00
Wool, at home, per lb.	25c@30c
Apples, at home, good to choice, per bushel	50c@75c
Onions, good to choice, per bu.,	1.00@1.25
Cabage, at home, per crate	.80
Turnips, per sack	50c@$1.00
Poultry, live, chickens, at home, per pound	8c@10c
Chickens, spring, at home, per pound	15c@18c
Turkeys, at home, per lb.	.12
Ducks, at home, per lb.	.10
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	.18
Butter, good country, per lb.	.20

It should be understood that the object of minimum prices is not to conform to the speculative markets and at times the speculative price may be higher than the minimum; they are, however, to secure more stability of price and a lowest price, **below which** the articles should not sell and, we hope in time, the minimum prices will also be the maximum prices. In other words, that speculation will be at an end, consequently fluctuations in prices.

Farmers don't need high prices, but what they need is certainty of profitable prices all the time.

The prices on apples and vegetables are intended to apply for Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, particularly.

Do Something

"Do something for somebody, somewhere,
While jogging along life's road;
Help someone to carry his burden,
And lighter will grow your load.
Do something for somebody gladly,
'Twill sweeten your every care;
In sharing the sorrows of others
Your own are less hard to bear."

Right and True

"There's a glory in being right and a splendor in being true
That is greater than anything else life can bring to you!
For a man can fight when he's right, and knows that he knows that he is,
In a way that will make every blow that he strikes a blow to make victory his!
The greatest greatness there is that the world can bring to you
Is the glory of being right, and the splendor of being true!"

With Up-to-Date's Subscription Manager.

We are out after 500,000 new subscribers and I can make it worth every reader's while to assist in our Subscription Campaign. We have in preparation a new Premium list in which are premiums that should greatly interest every subscriber. This premium list is sent free on request.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is printed for *you* and the more readers it has the greater influence it will bear, and the larger paper we will be able to print. We don't want you to assist us for nothing—on the contrary, we are willing and glad to reward every assistance you may render. Here are a few of the useful and interesting premiums we give for new subscriptions:

Twenty Souvenir Post Cards (American Girl Series), and a membership in the Souvenir Post Card Exchange, for one new subscriber.

One dozen beautiful teaspoons, packed nicely in a satin-lined case, for one subscriber.

One Child's Set (knife fork and spoon) for two new 3-months subscriptions at 10c each.

A pair of 8-inch tension shears, the kind that never get dull, guaranteed for five years. Sent free for only one new subscriber.

One Kitchen Set, (consisting of 1 paring knife, 1 bread knife, 1 cake knife, 1 baster, 1 sharpener, 1 cake turner), for two new one-year subscriptions, or 10 three-months subscriptions at 10c each. (This set should be in the hands of every woman—it's a great labor saver.)

One membership to the Souvenir Post Card Exchange. By joining the Exchange you are sent post cards by collectors from all over the United States. Your name is also printed on the collector's list. We will give you a membership for two new three-months subscriptions at 10c each.

These are but a few of the many good things to be had for a few minutes work amongst your neighbors. A full premium list will be sent *free* on request.

If you want to earn good money, write me for my agents proposition. I can utilize the services of a few good agents, men, women and boys, and we will pay them well, too. I have something special to offer a few good local men who will represent us at their fairs. Ask me for further information, for it will mean big profits to you.

Every reader should take advantage of at least one of the above offers. In fact, as a special inducement for you to send me a club, I'll include a membership to the Post Card Exchange with your other premiums, provided you will send me the club within 10 days after you receive this paper. Be sure to request the membership; otherwise we will not be able to include it.

Your Subscription Has Expired

If the square to the left is marked with a "X," it is to inform the subscriber that his subscription expired with the last issue before this and should be renewed at once to insure receiving this paper without interruption. The renewal price is 50 cents, which pays for one year. We will gladly accept $1.00 for four subscriptions of which yours may be one, the other three new ones. A renewal blank is sent in this paper.

If the square to the right is marked with an "X", it is to remind you that your subscription has expired and remains unrenewed although you have been already notified. We don't want to lose a single subscriber, hence this second notice, and hope now to receive your renewal at once. See terms for a club in notice above.

If your renewal is not received in ten days we will assume that this mark escaped your notice and we will then send you a *personal* letter. We hope now to receive your renewal and make the letter unnecessary. A renewal blank is sent in this paper.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
At 227 W. Washington Street

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EDITORIAL

NEAR THE SUNSET HE SUCCEEDED

We have a report of a farmer in Ohio who had struggled for twenty years upon a heavily mortgaged 80-acre farm and found it impossible to make headway, or get his family beyond the trials of poverty. He had followed the advice of the agricultural press that had only told him to produce more. He had drawn what he could from the schools, but the burden of it all was to produce more. In production he had succeeded, but the surplus went at so much lower prices that the close of the season found him where he had begun it. So far as gains were concerned it was much the same whether he grew much or little.

At last he turned to the Department of Agriculture as the despairing sick man turns to the physician. He gave the symptoms of his disease—the nature of his land, the kind of his crops, the amount of his yields and the uncontrolled, unremunerative prices. Being an individual case, it is said the Department relaxed, took an intelligent view of the situation, and advised concerning the things adapted to the market as well as to the soil, told how to sell as well as how to produce, how to make prices as well as how to accept prices already made—in other words, to market intelligently as well as to produce intelligently. The advice was taken, the principles applied, and the first year showed a profit of $2,000.

We do not know whether the above is true or not. It is based upon a newspaper report. We may be doing the Department of Agriculture an injustice. It is certainly different from its usual procedure. But it is one of those stories which could be true whether it is or not. If the Department would couple successful marketing with successful production, many such cases would come up to its credit; and if farmers would study the needs of buyers and the control of the supply as well as they do adaptability of their soil and the abundance of their yields, there would be fewer burdensome mortgages and fewer families would grow up in poverty.

THE RISE OF EQUITY

A New Era of Business is Coming to America

Individuality in business is a thing of the past. Merchants once did business on the individual plan. Each thought it enough to attend to his own affairs, and if he had a chance to get a "scoop" on his neighbor, or, by any hook or crook, to take from him his customers, he thought it good business to do so. If a hint or a wink concerning another merchant's methods, or a cut in a price, gave the individual an advantage, or took an advantage from a competitor, it was done without hesitation or a rebuke of conscience. The retail trade in the smaller towns and villages was constant strife, the merchants spying upon each other and in unremitting warfare, until, finally, the retail trade resolved itself into the problem of who could get the cheapest goods, misrepresent them most successfully, and live on the smallest profits. The effect of such demoralization of business, both upon merchant and customer, needs not to be even mentioned, it is so apparent.

Then came the organization of the trades unions, asserting the right of the laborers to a voice in their hours of labor and their wage. This example of the laborers taught the farmers the power of organization for business purposes, and the Alliance came with a finger in the merchants' pie. Where the merchants would not act upon the agricultural idea, the farmers went into business themselves. Of course they failed, but they taught the retail trade a lesson—that those engaged in it had something to do besides to fight each other; that they, too, must organize, or at least come to such an understanding as to co-operate in the protection of their own business, and bring it to a basis of respectable effort to build up rather than to pull down, to furnish good goods on honest presentation and at legitimate prifits.

This awakening to organized effort on the part of customer and merchant naturally led to thought, and thought discovered mutual rights and mutual interests, and as naturally led to the promulgation of Equity, a system which brings the two classes together, each in his own sphere, but each respecting the rights and protecting the interests of the other, with methods fair and just to all.

This system is a legitimate effect of previous experiences. Men and women have learned that each has rights that all must respect, that a mutuality of interests runs through all legitimate callings, that in the division of labor we can all do best that which is our chosen vocation, and in respecting the rights of others we are most surely protecting our own. On this higher plane of progressive thought, farm organization is no longer a menace to trade or an annoyance to it, but its most solid suport; and co-operation of the merchants is no longer a means of exacting heavier tribute from the customer, but is rather the vehicle of better service with better goods at steadier prices and fairer profits—equitable buying, equitable selling, and legitimate upbuilding of all the home interests. The whole world should welcome "Equity in all the business relations of life."

FOR THF HOME INTERESTS

Governor Folk Speaks for Home Trade

Missouri's most widely known Governor, Joseph W. Folk, who has done more to suppress evil in that State, and especially in the city of St. Louis, than all the State's former governors, is not afraid to speak for the home merchant and against the concentration of business in the cities as is being attempted by the mail order houses. The American Farmer and Consumer credits Gov. Folk with the following:

"I do not believe in the mail order citizen." It is better that we should have a thousand towns than one large city. If a place is good enough for a man to make his money in, it certainly should be good enough for him to spend his money in.

"The merchants have a just right to all the business of the town in which they have their stores and every good citizen will help them to get it.

"No town is better or worse than its citizens make it. Show me the stores and newspapers of a place and I will tell you the sort of citizens it harbors."

And we say amen to this if the merchants merit the trade by giving honest goods, fair prices and satisfactory service. If they will not merit the trade, it will seek other houses and no argument in favor of home trade can stay it.

Merchants and Farmers Combined

The American Farmer and Consumer believes in commercial clubs, and so do we. That publication believes farmers should belong to them, and we do too. Here is what that paper says about it:

Every town should have a good, live commercial club of which the farmers in the neighborhood should be members. These clubs can do a world of good in arranging for improvements in the public highways. In the event that the town is deficient in the matter of varied and complete stocks of goods in all lines it might well become the duty of members of this club to see that that want is supplied. There is no reason why farmers should not work in harmony with business men and there is no reason why they should not be eligible to membership in commercial clubs.

Thought Bacci

The following is a poster Mr. Nels Darling, of Oklahoma, has been distributing among the farmers and business men of the new State:

One of the Nation's greatest dangers is the concentration of wealth and its powers.

One of the greatest concentrators is the big catalog house, which boasts of its greatness.

The mail order houses seek to build a few great centers; a few centers mean fewer towns, and smaller ones—this means reduced taxable wealth and depleted population, impoverished small communities and congested cities.

The home merchants don't expend millions in advertising and for big picture books, but they do pay taxes and give employment to home people.

The catalog house shows you a picture, takes your money and sends goods later. Most men have passed the age when they trade jack knives "sight unseen".

When in a hurry do people send away for goods? Can the merchant live on hurry-up business? It will hurry him to do it.

If half the merchants in this town quit business, what will real estate and the farm be worth?

What will the bank deposits be?

You don't know what your home merchant can do and will do until you talk to him.

If you want cheap stuff he can get it for you. You can buy a piano for $150, and one for $3,000, and both may be cheap for the price. You can't get something for nothing—you usually pay what a thing is worth; not much more or less.

GREAT NEED OF EQUITY

Tricks of Trade or Dishonesty in Business

(Concluded from page 1)

bad? Rather, how can people be aught to avoid the bad and suppress it if their attention be not called to it? One would rather not see a sore, perhaps, but to cure it it must be treated and it cannot be intelligently treated unless it is seen.. Hence it is unwise to suppress the truth, however unpleasant it may be provided its telling may lead to better things. That is our justification for telling unpleasant truths. The pain of the surgeon's knife must be borne that life may be saved and health restored. After all, the "muck rake" cry is raised and most loudly shouted by those who have greatest reason to fear what "muck rake" may uncover.

This may strike the reader as being a long preliminary to an article, but UP-TO-DATE FARMING stands for equity in all the business relations of life, and wherever we find a prevalent wrong we propose to lay it bare, not for the purpose of showing the sore, but to awaken thought and suggest or apply a remedy. Our present purpose is to discuss the light weight and short measure evil in business. The only way to effect honest exchange with money for a medium is, first, to have honest money, money that always represents the same value—that will purchase the same value today that it will tomorrow. But if this is a matter for the general government to guarantee to its people, it is not our purpose to discuss it now. Second; there must be specific price for a specific quantity. and the only honest deal is where the purchaser pays the specific price and the seller gives the specific quantity.

The National Food Magazine, in an exhaustive article written by Victor Ayer, takes the positiion that **the people of the United States are every year robbed of $240,000,000 by light weights and short measures.** In the aggregate they are given that much less than the specific quantity for the specific price. In other words it seems that the sellers take from the purchasers every year $240,000,000 for which they give nothing in return. And since the purchaser is made to believe he gets the specific quantity for the specific price, that he gets all he paid for, he is as certainly robbed of that amount as though it were taken from his pocket in the darkness of the night. Most sellers would scorn to sell the same article twice, and yet every time by means of light weight or short measure, a particle of a purchase is kept back,that particle already sold to one customer is held to be sold to another. Dealers do that who would be very indignant if they were called dishonest, and yet they are dishonest.

What does it mean? A dealer puts up a milli

and a half of light weight pound packages, or their equivalent, in a year—pounds light but half an ounce, for instance. He held back to sell again 50,000 such packages that he had already sold and received the pay for. Suppose the goods were cheap, worth only ten cents a pound, he has received $5,000 for goods twice sold. Is that man honest? The dealer pretended that the customer got all he purchased. The dealer had the weighing and measuring all in his own hands. The customer trusted him because he must. But the dealer took advantage of the customer when the customer could not take advantage of him, for the dealer could count the money and the customer could but pay the full price. Such a dealer is, therefore, worse than a thief, for he not only stole, he abused a trust.

Such frauds are prevalent in canned and bottled goods. It is rare that these are true to measure. It often takes the contents of five "quart" bottles to fill a gallon measure. It is seldom also that a pound box of first-class candy contains a pound. Cheats of this kind are often effected by having an unnecessary weight of box and wrapping. These are always weighed with the articles wrapped in them, and customers sometimes find themselves paying fifty cents a pound for paper and bags and boxes that cost comparatively nothing, and that are worthless to the purchaser. Fifteen candy dealers were arrested in Chicago not long ago for frauds of this kind. In bottles and canned and boxed goods, it is but fair to say, the responsibility is upon those who put up the goods, and the local dealer does not keep back to sell again anything he has already sold.

Perhaps the greatest swindle in light weight and short measure is in selling ice and coal. The ice dealer pleads that the ice melted in the course of dlivery, but if the price paid is for the ice delivered, there should be a full pound for every time the price of a pound is paid. The poor who buy coal in small quantities are the greatest sufferers in the coal deal. Three pecks delivered for the price of a bushel is not at all unusual, and loads of coal are often found to be hundreds of pounds short. A 13,000 pound load officially tested, was 3,456 pounds short; another was 1,875 pounds short, and another was 900 pounds short. In these three loads the price of 6,231 pounds of coal was taken from the customers by the dealers. Had a customer stolen that much from a dealer he would very soon have been in jail. But the customer has no practical means of testing the weights.

Retailers sometimes put up peck packages of potatoes, for instance, ready for sale. Such packages have been found to weigh but ten pounds—the price of five pounds of potatoes stolen from every person who bought a peck. Grocerymen in buying potatoes, apples, etc., buy at heaping measures, or full weight; it is legal for them to do so. Some of them, however, sell in smaller measures. Every full heaped bushel easily makes five such pecks. Cases were found on investigation where officially sealed measures had been changed by moving the bottoms higher up, or by putting false bottoms above the true bottom. Iron or other metal weights have been found fastened to the under side of the bottom of the scale pan, and every person bought that weight every time the scale was used, at the price of the article he purchased. In such cases the dealer usually had two scale pans, marked so that he could easily tell one from the other; the unweighted one to use when he bought things, the weighted one when he sold.

Now, our farmer readers, though heavy sufferers from tricks of the trade amounting to frauds like those mentioned above, should not allow their indignation to boil over, for it must be confessed that when farmers are sellers they are not always blameless. In our own experience we have found stones in feather and wool sacks, stumps carefully concealed in bales of hay, stale eggs among the fresh ones, and very poor fruit hidden beneath choice specimens. However we may admire honesty and praise the right, **the trail of the serpent is seen everywhere in the business world.** Perhaps it was always so, but that is no reason why it should always continue. The human race has advanced, and it is still advancing. It is time to take another step. Let equity crowd out speculation, and all humanity be just and fair with one another. Give us equity in all the business relations of life—honest merchants, honest farmers; each doing his work well; each filling his sphere; all recognizing the rights and interests of all, and living together as the children of a common Father. Can anyone suggest anything better than Equity to bring it about?

RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION IN THE UNITED STATES

One would think the government could give out official statistics later than a year old, but on July 9, of this year, was issued the railroad statistics for the year ending June 30,1907. At that time there were in the United States 229,951 miles of single track road, gain of 5,588 miles during the year. Counting the double and side and yard track, the total mileage was 327,975.26. Of the 2,440 different railroads in the United States, only 29 roads, aggregating 3,926 miles, were in the hands of receivers.

There were in service on these roads 55,388 locomotives—12,814 passenger, 32,079 freight, 9,258 switching, and 1,237 unclassified. The total number of cars of all classes was 2,126,594, a gain of nearly 168,000 during the year.

The tons of freight carried during the year was 1,796,659, nearly 165,000,000 more than was carried the year before. The number of passengers carried during the year was 875,905,133, about ten times as many as the entire population of the United States, equivalent to ten trips by every man, woman and child in the country. It is a gain of nearly 76,000,000 over the preceding year.

The gross earnings for the year was $2,589,105,578, a gain of a little more than $263,000,000. The cost of operating was $1,748,515,814, which is $211,638,543 more than it had been the year before. The revenue from passenger traffic was $564,606,343, an increase of $54,575,760 over the preceding year. The cost of the roads and operation was as follows: For maintenance of way and structures, $343,544,907; maintenance of equipment, $368,061,728; conducting tranportation, $970,952,924; general expenses, $65,404,655. This expense account is not very satisfactory in that it does not give the amount paid on official salaries, interest on bonds that cost the holders nothing, and dividends on watered stock.

But one of the most important items follows: The number of persons employed by the railroads during the year was 1,672,074. Of these 65,298 were enginemen, 69,384 firemen, 48,869 conductors, 134,257 other trainmen, 53,414 switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen. Or it may be put this way; For general administration, 64,808; for maintenance of way and structure, 538,003; for maintenance of equipment, 352,181, and for conducting transportation, 713,465.

In case of revolt the railroads and their employes united, we have here a formidable army, one that, with their facilities for transportation, could overrun the country in spite of any force that could be brought against them. But in the matter of elections, where this power has been most dreaded, the vote is so divided up among the States as to make it not at all formidable.

WHERE RETRENCHMENT IS FELT

The Textile Manufacturers Journal is authority for the statement that an immense number of men are wearing suits purchased from one, two, three years ago.

We may safely accept the statement as being true. It, of course, is intended to show that this is a result of the hard times or reduced activity in business the country is suffering from. And may it not be assumed that women also are practicing economy and have resurrected wearing apparel that was discarded one, two, or three years ago. And the same way with the children.

But we must not stop with clothing. If retrenchment is practiced in clothing, is it not even more natural to practice it in buying things for the home, or the farm, or the office? And will not such retrenchment be felt all up the industrial line, through the retailer, the jobber and the manufacturer? Such has been the case and many commodities have responded to the call for retrenchment by a reduction in prices in the hope of forcing a larger market.

But there is one important exception. We refer to farm and garden products. Notwithstanding the large crops that have been produced, prices of farm products have held amazingly well, in fact in some important cases they have reached the maximum in the midst of the industrial depression.

And this is what we have always claimed would be the result when farmers were in control of marketing their crops, as they are now to a very great extent. In the few months past it has been demonstrated that because farm crops, food for humans and domestic animals, are absolutely essential they need not be subject, in price, to any great extent, to the conditions that govern the demand for other comodities. The people can go without nearly everying else a while and some things all the time, but food—the products of the farm—they must have all the time.

In this respect farmers are in an enviable position and their position will become stronger as they increase organization, or even accept the doctrine of controlled marketing and know the prices to hold for.

THE FARMER'S NEED

There has seldom been a season when farmers had greater need of the power to control their marketing. In many places crops have been large, in others quite meager, in some almost an entire failure. The regions of excessive production did not know the conditions elsewhere, because that had not been their study. Hence the usual course of shipment was pursued, and the centers were flooded while side or outside demands were great and unsatisfied. In such cases losses resulted not so much from overproduction as from unwise shipments or ignorance of market conditions.

In the first place, the onion growers of Texas had a bountiful crop which as thrown upon the central markets a tremendous loss. Had the onions n intelligently distributed, prices uld have remained good, and the crop would have been profitable.

Then came the peach crop of Georgia —a heavy yield of fine quality. One r two Eastern cities got the entire op, the demand was over supplied, ices dropped below the cost of transtation, while much near cities needed the fruit and would have paid good prices for it.

The melon crop made the same score this year. In some centers of production the yiled was large, while throughout most of the country there was an active demand entirely unsupplied. The usual course of shipment took the melons to glutted markets, while discriminating shipments would have found eager demands and good prices.

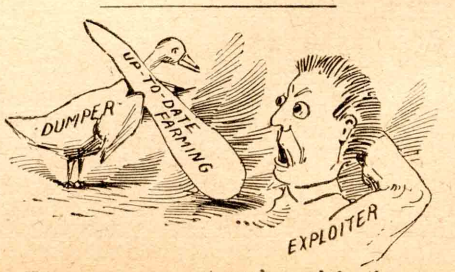
It is often so and with many crops. Intelligent marketing and intelligent shipping is worth more in dollars and cents, in profits, than is intelligent production. The labor of the season produce, let us hope abundantly; then couple this with controlled marketing —wise selling and intelligent distribution, farming becomes a business and the farmer a reaper o profits.

GOOD CROPS, POOR PRICES

This is the one universal report, the cry that comes up from every quarter where good crops have been produced. A letter from South Carolina detailing unusually bountiful production, closes thus: "Taken as a whole, however, the past season has been very unsatisfactory and many farmers report heavy losses; while the crops were generally good, the prices were very poor."

What shall we say then? Inveigh against good crops, and tell farmers to quit raising them; to direct their efforts to small yields rather than large ones? Of course not. Farmers must still work for maximum not minimum yields. To do otherwise would be idiotic, and would make farming a puerile business, a retrogressive instead of a progressive calling. Whatever men engage in they must do their best. They insult the God that gave them the power to do if they do not.

But farmers were given intelligence as well as the power to do, and what they do they should do intelligently. Only those who produce something with which the world is not supplied and cannot be, can afford to produce recklessly. When the world is offered more than it wants of anything, the producers of excess suffer loss. It is logical and legitimate that it be so. The successful producer, therefore, must know how much to produce as well as how much to produce. The universal cry of the agricultural press to produce more and more belongs to the junk pile in these days when the world's wants are so well supplied. Coupled with the knowledge of how to produce must be the equally important knowledge of what to produce and how much, and how to furnish it to the world at a legitimate profit. Each laborer must live from the work of his hands, and when his hands become fuller than he can hold, and much falls therefrom without pay, other business as well as his own is demoralized, and the world is not so well served as though the production only fully met the need. Farmers must study what is wanted and how to supply it at a legitimate profit, rather than how to pile up an unconsumable surplus. They must cooperate in Equity.



When dumpers get such a club, the exploiter gets frightened. Moral: Read Up-to-Date Farming.

It's the Profit

Not what I raise nor what I sell
Gives me my claim to sovereignty,
But what of profits I can tell—
That lifts me out of poverty.

A STEADY GRIND

We do not like to ridicule anything; but it is about the only answer that can be given to somethings that appears in the standard agricultural papers. For instance, in one of our favorite papers recently appeared instructions for salting meat. The first thing the farmer was told to do was: "For 100 pounds of meat take 10 quarts of saltpeter." That reminds us of the old backwoodsman who consulted a doctor as to a slight indisposition. The next day they were almost ready for a funeral at his cabin, and he explained the situation thus: "The doctor told me to take two spoonfuls of Ep. Salts, but I took that darned old Peter Salts, and here I be." Ten quarts of saltpeter on 100 pounds of meat would be a strong bid for several funerals.

A sober veterinarian of one of our really progressive States, advising that the dairy bull should be fed like a horse and given plenty of exercise, in order to make the exercise easy for his readers, says cooly: "Work him in a tread mill. Of course all owners of such animals have tread mills, but they might not think to work the bull in them. But if they do not happen to have a tread mill of their own, they might be able to find one some two or three hundred miles away whose owner would permit them to work the animal in it, for the sake of exercise you know.

Thus we find in so many of the farm papers, a steady grind of the absurd or imposisble, until it is a wonder that farmers tolerate many of them at all. But such papers must say something. They have so long rung the changes on production, that in seeking variety, they often get beyond their depths, and are made easy victims of the practical joker or the fool.

WATERING THE TEAM

During the hot days the work horse sweats profusely, (or ought to), and gives off a great deal of moisture. This sweating is essential to the comfort, to the health and life of the animal, as it is nature's method of equalizing the temperature and saving the animal from being overcome by the heat. The rapid evaporation on the surface absorbs the heat and prevents an excess from entering the blood of the animal.

But the moisture thus thrown off and consumed must be replaced. The man who follows the horse and also sweats freely is warned of the need of restoration of the moisture by the sensation of thirst, and he has his water jug from which he may drink every few hours. Nature gives the horse the same admonition, but that patient animal must wait his master's pleasure. If he gets a drink morning, noon and night, he is fortunate. On a really hot day when he works hard the horse needs water oftener than that, and the farmer may save time and be well paid for providing that he have it oftener, besides the comfort he renders and the increased vigor he gives the beast.

MARES FOR MULES

Prof. Rommel of the Department of Agriculture, makes a classification of mares for breeding the different grades of mules. In the first place, he recommends a large boned, heavy jack. He believes that the bone and the weight are the most important considerations in the sire.

Then he says standard mares and coachers should breed mules of good quality and fair weight. Mules from saddle bred mares should be good size, exceedingly active, and with good quality and finish. Mules from draft mares are likely to be course and heavy—the draft mules of the market, are always in good demand in the cities. The small scrub mare cannot be expected to do anything better than to bring a small scrub mule, but it will be one with great hardiness, vitality and endurance.

The demand for mules is good, with fair prices, and it is very likely to remain so for some years. The South and the cities are the main markets. The South wants medium size, active mules of strong endurance; the cities take heavier draft animals.

LIGHT FOR THE HORSE

To shield the horse from the ravages of flies during the summer, many owners darken the stall. The idea is a humane one, but few animals need the light as the horse does. The horse's sight to be carefully protected, and scarcely anything is more certain to impair the sight than keeping him in darkness, or only imperfect light. Observant persons cannot fail to notice how prone the horse taken into the light of day from a darkened stall, is to frighten and shy at things. It is because the eye will not readily adapt itself to the change from the dim light of the darkened stall to the glare of the sunshine; and continuance in the darkened stall is almost sure to permanently injure the eye.

THE WORK MARE AND HER COLT

To Up-to-Date Farming.

I read your recent article on the treatment of the working mare and her colt. I approve of that article, and this year I went still further with the most satisfactory results—further than I had ever gone before. The mare did her full share of work on the farm, the colt never went with her to the field on a single day. From the very first I left it in the stall, and it has never run with the mare except during nights and Sundays, when the mare was in the pasture. During work hours it never sucked except at noon. Throughout the entire season it has been entirely content, and so has the mare—no fretting and nickering for each other. I have kept nice, soft hay and other suitable feed with the colt, and it is surprising how soon it learned to eat. I never had a colt do better, and I need not say I never had one that was less trouble. I was always careful not to let the colt to the mare when she was abnormally hot. I gave her time to cool, and usually a drink of water before putting her with the colt. Hereafter I will not be bothered with colts in the field, nor will I destroy their vitality by having them follow the mares in the fields through hot, tiresome days of hard work.

About the only precaution to observe is that the stalls or stables in which the colts are kept, should be well lighted, for the sake of the colt's eyes.

F. M.C.

Hamilton Co., Ill.

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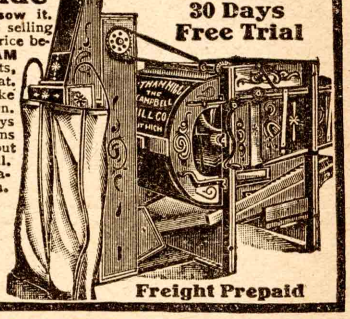

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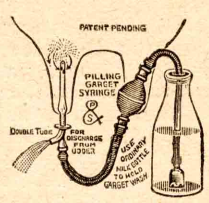
Milk Fever and Garget

Have you a Milk Fever Outfit? This is the time of the year when you need it and it is a poor time to buy it when the cow goes down with milk fever. If you are prepared to treat your cow you can do it with the assurance that ninety-five per cent of all cases treated with Air Treatment (recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture) make prompt recoveries while without it they all die. You can't afford to take the chance, and you can treat it yourself.

Write to George P. Pilling & Son Co., 2256 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., for their Milk Fever apparatus, price $3.00 delivered or better still get the Milk Fever apparatus and Garget Outfit price $6.50 both delivered and you will then be amply prepared to treat the two worst enemies of the progressive dairyman — garget and milk fever. These Outfits are "Easy to Use" and the Messrs. Pilling employ a competent Veterinary Staff to advise their clients as to what is best to do in all cases of injury or disease among your stock. This is pretty progressive and expensive but you will find it very much to your advantage. Send a postal today and get their book on the treatment of milk fever and garget.



The Sharples Separator people say "Don't wait until your wife is sick to learn about separators." And it is good advice. The separator is an important matter. It should have the attentionof both husband and wife when it comes to getting a new one or in first investing in one of the most necessary and profitable machines. Send for new catalog No. 136 of the Tubular. It gives facts about the profit from a separator that you now lose if you have none or have an inferior machine. Address Sharples Separator Co., W. Chester, Pa.

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STEEL WHEELS for farm wagons —any size to fit any axle. Send for our free booklet before you buy a wagon or a set of wheels.

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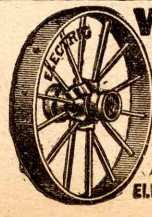

WAGON SENSE

Don't break your back and kill your horses with a high wheel wagon. For comfort's sake get an

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It will save you time and money. A set of Electric Steel Wheels will make your old wagon new at small cost. Write for catalogue. It is free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 170 Quincy, Ill.

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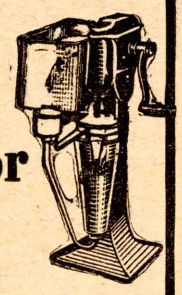
Tubular Separator



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And You Make More Money

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Phoenix, Arizona.

up-to-Date LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY

Shall a Livestock and Dairymen's Department be organized at the next convention? This is a question that all interested people should apply themselves to decide.

Domestic Animals

They cannot talk, but strength employ,
And useful service freely render;
Then let it be the human's joy
A just equivalent to tender;
Lest when the books are closed at last,
Proud man be found in debt to beast.

TEDIOUS CHURNING

This is the time of the year when the "witches get into the churn." We old fellows have seen our grandmothers, and even our mothers, churn and churn, and fret and stew, the latter almost literally, and yet the butter would not come. In the winter the milk was liable to foam and fill the churn to the lid. In the summer shiny grease spots would float on the milk, but no butter would gather. Sometimes neither grease nor butter would appear though the dasher was kept in vigorous action until both arms and back were tired.

In those days it was the fault of the witches, and various means were employed to drive them away. In the winter when the milk foamed, some hot water was poured in it to scald the witches out. In the hot summer days, when the cream got greasy and the butter wouldn't gather, it was rulable when ice could be obtained to put a lump of ice in the churn, as it was said the witches wouldn't stay where ice was; and in either case, when the witch was driven out the butter would soon come.

We laugh at such notions now, but often the butter is slow to come, and when it comes after all the hard work, it is not what it ought to be. We find reasons for it now without consulting the witches. That such troubles come on in the later summer months may be traceable to the custom of having the cows come in fresh in the spring. As the summer wanes, the natural period of laxation draws to a close, and milk or cream from cows whose flow of milk is subsiding, requires more agitation to separate and gather the butter. That is a cause not easily overcome, except by changing the time for the cows to come in fresh. It is also thought that milk from old cows requires more churning than milk from younger ones. It may be that there is something in the late summer pasturage that makes the separation more difficult; and an insufficiency of salt given the cows is believed to have the same effect. Certain it is that as the cows change from the dry feed of winter to the more sappy pasture grasses, the cream is more difficult to churn. At that time a little grain, or bran, or dry clover hay, will increase the flow, improve the milk and make the process of churning easier.

But the greatest trouble, no doubt, is the temperature. If the cream is colder than 50 degrees, it is very likely to foam when agitated and the butter will not come. The effect of the hot water is to raise the temperature, but it impairs the quality of the milk and whitens the butter. It is much better to warm the milk slowly by setting it in a warm place. On the other hand, if the temperature of the milk is above 70 degrees it takes hard work to get any butter, and then there will be but a small quantity, soft and of poor quality. Reduce the temperature, however, to 60 degrees and the churning is easy. This is how, in the old days, the hot water in the one case and the lump of ice in the other, drove the witches out of the churn. It brought the temperature to the required point.

Sometimes there is an attempt to churn cream that is not "ripe" enough. Skill and experience are necessary to know just when the proper stage of ripeness is, and that is a matter on which much of the labor of churning depends.

Another thing to avoid is filling the churn too full. If the churn is too full the movement of the dasher cannot much agitate the milk, and it takes so many more movements to effect the separation and gather the butter.

In these simple points we have most of the secrets of the ancient witches in the churn. The more thrifty grandmothers this time of the year did their churning the first thing in the morning, as the witches were not so apt to get into the churn until later in the day. The August and September nights are cool, and the temperature early is more likely to be at the proper degree, around sixty.

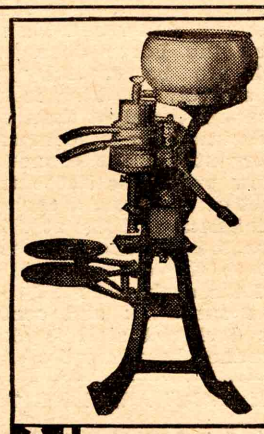
In speaking of these old habits and notions we have no disposition to make sport of our ancestors. Their minds were as active as ours, but while we look to what we call science for a solution of the troubles which beset us, they had to look to the mythical, and many of their ideas and theories were far more ingenious than ours.

BUTTER AND POULTRY HANDLERS ORGANIZE

A few days ago the butter and poultry buyers and shipers of Missouri effected a permanent organization, 73 firms entering as charter members. The stated purpose of the organization is to obtain better rates from the railroads, provide better storage facilities, bring the shippers and buyers together, and provide means for storing, marketing and distributing the vast poultry and dairy products of Missouri. This involves a business of not less than $62,000,000 annually, and hereafter it will be done virtually as under a single management.

We think these people have done wisely. A business so large in the aggregate must have more than individual attention. Questions constantly arise that interest every buyer and shipper, and that cannot be satisfactorily answered by or for one, because the answer must effect all. The transportation question is but a minor one. Rates are made by the railroad companies, and though sometimes high and unjust, perhaps, they are quite uniform, and if uniform, buyers and shippers may adjust their prices to cover them. Their prices. Here is the important question. Business men must have an income, and they like to determine what that income shall be, or at least the conditions upon which it shall depend. To do this where many are engaged in the same business, there must be uniformity of buying and selling—uniformity of price. This can be secured only by co-operation, and there cannot be co-operation without organization. This justifies organization; not only justifies it, but makes it necessary.

But in this matter there is another great interest involved, that of the producers. There are more producers of these products than there are of buyers and shippers, and their business aggregates in Missouri the same enormous sum of $62,000,000. The income of these producers depends primarily upon the price; that of the buyers and shippers depends upon the difference between the buying and the selling price. This difference may be widened and the buyers incomes enlarged either by reducing the buying price or increasing the selling price. Have the producers any assurance that the buyers will not oftenest reduce the buying price? Indeed it is sure that they will, because it is easier done. To increase the selling price makes sales fewer and harder to make. To reduce the buying price leads to



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an occasional individual complaint, but the goods come. The latter is the most natural thing to resort to, and who shall protect the $62,000,000 interest of the producers?

They must organize also. It is childish for the producers to sit down and make faces at the organization of the buyers and shippers when the same means and just as effective are at their own hands. The producers are mainly interested in only one proposition, and that is the buying price, the price they will accept in exchange for their goods. And since they are the first owners of the goods, and are free to sell or not, the same degree of organization that enables the buyers to act in concert would make the producers masters of the situation so far as their interest and income is concerned.

It is good business for the buyers to organize; it is a supreme necessity for the producers to organize, and to see them remain so long indifferent does not speak well for the schools they attended nor the teachers they had.

DAIRY CO-OPERATION

Washington dispatches tell us of a special investigation of the economic and commercial conditions in the creamery business, and information has been secured showing that there is practically a monopoly of this industry in some sections, while in others the business is largely conducted on a co-operative basis. Where co-operation prevails the farmers receive much more for their butter fat than they do in territory controlled by the monopoly.

Another argument against the monopoly system is that the monopoly product cannot be held at so high a standard of quality as can the co-operative product, because the monopoly creameries cover such large territories as to necessitate the shipment of cream over such long distances that it is impossible to have it fresh. This establishes a lower level of prices which even the co-operative creameries with their superior product made from fresh cream, must accept, and involves milk furnishers in the loss of millions of dollars annually.

The investigators place creameries in four classes: 1. Co-operative creameries, owned and operated by the patrons or furnishers of the raw material, and the entire receipts, less actual running expenses, are divided among the farmers in proportion to the amount of butter fat delivered by each; 2. Individual creameries, or those owned and operated by individuals, who buy the cream and pay all expenses, and retain all the profits as their own; 3. Combination creameries, which means two or more individual creameries in adjacent territory, owned and operated by the same individual interests, the profits being consolidated and paid to the owners as dividends: 4. Monopoly creameries, or those covering large territories and receiving cream from long distances, with no opposing or competitive creameries within their territory.

The investigations show that the co-operative creameries, where skillfully managed, yield the largest returns to the farmers; the individual creameries, being generally in close competition with co-operative creameries, pay nearly as much, but the monopoly creameries, being without competition in their territory, pay much lower prices—prices as low as they can compel the farmers to accept. And to keep out or destroy competition the monopoly creameries adopt the usual monopoly methods. If there be a co-operative or individual creamery in any part of their territory, they put prices up in that locality beyond what the competitive creamery can pay. The shortsightedness of the farmers prompts them to sell to the highest bidder. The competitive creameries must, therefore, run at a loss or go out of business for want of material to work upon. The monopoly creameries pay the excessive price at a loss, but it is a loss they can easily recoup. When to clear themselves from competition they are compelled to pay too much in any portion of their territory, they sightedly reduce the price they pay in the remaining portion of their territory, the reduction being so small that it attracts but little attention, and may be excused in many ways, and yet it makes good the loss sustained elsewhere to kill the competing institution. That accomplished the farmers who went off after the higher price, find prices going down with a vengeance.

The system of killing the small creameries, it is said, has been carried on to the fullest extent in Southern Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. In Kansas it was found that in five years, the number of creameries was reduced from 133 to 67; but in Minnesota, where co-operative creameries prevail, the increase was from 582 to 905. The loss to Kansas in reduced prices for lack of competition was not less than $1,000,000. Fifteen years ago, the report says, Kansas and Minnesota were about equal in the creamery interest. In Kansas the monopoly system prevailed; in Minnesota the co-operative ar competitive. Now Minnesota is far ahead in production, and the Minnesota farmers get 6 or 7 cents per pound more for their butter fat than do the farmers of Kansas. And the same is true of all other sections where these different systems prevailed.

There can be no doubt that the tendency of the monopoly system is bad for both the farmer and the public. The effect is to exact high prices from the consumer for a somewhat stale article, and to pay low prices to the farmer, the great profits going to the large operators who have control of both situation and price. Hence the local co-operative creameries should be encouraged, and the Dairy Division is trying to do that.

But the remedy is in the hands of the farmers themselves. Being first on the ground, first owners of the material, they have the first voice in the matter of control. They can shape the creameries as they will. But they must co-operate to do it. It is easy to compel one farmer to accept a situation or a price, but it is not easy to so compel a hundred. If all the farmers would speak with one voice and act with one impulse, manifest a unit in purpose and determination, they would be invincible—thorough masters of every situation.

CATARRHAL FEVER IN THE HORSE

According to "Veterinary Notes," this disease is known under a number of names, prominent among which are catarrhal fever, shipping fever, distemper, pink eye, epizootic, catarrh and influenza. It is an acute, infectious disease, characterized by a rise in temperature and catarrhal condition of the mucous membranes, especially those of the head. It is not usually fatal, and for that reason too little attention is paid to it.

Influenza seems to be known in almost every part of the civilized world. In certain sections of this country it is almost a constant affection. This is especially true in our large horse markets, owing to the constant introduction of fresh horses. The fresh horses generally come to the salestables in fine condition, in good flesh, and ready for the market; but if they remain in the stables a few days they are almost certain to contract the disease. Infection usually takes place from horse to horse, but the virus may be carried on the clothing of the stable men, or in the litter, blankets, etc.

The disease is frequently ushered in with rigors, followed immediately by a high fever, the temperature rising from three to four degrees in a few hours. This is generally accompanied by an entire loss of appetite and much nervous depression. The visible mucous membranes become congested, assuming a pink or red hue, hence the frequent name of pink-eye. The eyelids swell, are hot and apparently painful, and in a short time the iris assumes a yellowish color, indicative of jaundice or torpidity of the liver. There is frequently a soreness of the throat, indicated by difficulty in swallowing. The thirst seems to be intense, but owing to the inflamed condition of the larynx, very little water is taken at a time.

The duration of the disease in its acute form is usually from five to ten days, but owing to the debilitating effect produced by the loss of appetite, horses are frequently out of condition for several weeks. This entails a loss to the owner or shipper that is almost ruinous. And is it not possible to trace to this fact the prevalence of the disease at salestables? No matter what the value of the horse when he arrives at the stables, he is worth next to nothing in the market after this disease has developed in him; and yet the disease will run its course in a few days, the horse will recuperate in a few more, and is then as valuable as ever. There is an opportunity here for the meanest of all swindling, and even its possibility warrants not only a rigid investigation, but strict laws requiring the disinfection of salestables, and providing severe penalties for their nonobservance.

Rosendale, Wis., Mar. 23, '08. I have used a U. S. for 15 years. It has always been perfectly satisfactory and I never hesitate to recommend it to anyone. CHAS. L. HILL.

DURABILITY

This word is the secret in separator construction. Compare these two letters, please. Is not Mr. Kroyer's experience, with this "cheap" apology for a separator, sufficient proof to any fair-minded reader, about to purchase a separator, the wise move to make? Read Mr. Hill's testimony, please, and compare—15 years of perfect satisfaction as compared with 8 months' use and "all played out." The ever-ready-to-use

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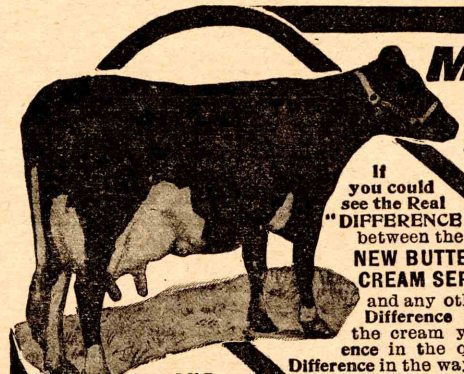

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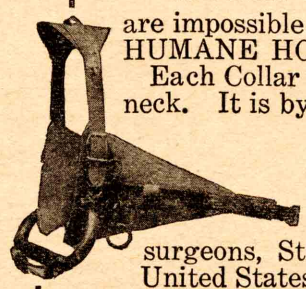

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Pesky lice bother your poultry more in winter than in summer. They get next to a fowls warm body and stay there. Poultry gets out of condition, run-down and easily susceptable to disease. Your hens cannot lay when these conditions prevail. Use **Leaks Lice Exterminator** and you will not be bothered with Lice on poultry. Inexpensive. Easily applied. Guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. Quart 35c, Gallon $1.00. Five gallon can $4.00. Manufactured and sold by

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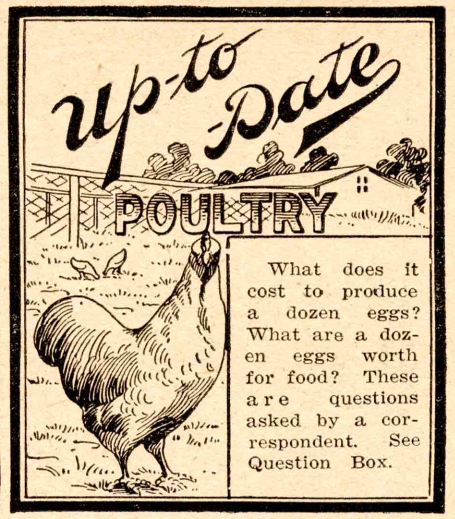

What does it cost to produce a dozen eggs? What are a dozen eggs worth for food? These are questions asked by a correspondent. See Question Box.

The Tragedy of Change

The hopper has a race for life
When Biddy and her family,
Bold chanticleer and babes and wife,
Go for him, oh, so handily.
But then his loss makes human store;
The hopper comes to life once more;
But this time he is chicken—
He helped to build a chicken.

STRONG AND WEAK FOWLS

All observant poultry raisers have discovered that there is a difference in the vitality of fowls, and that difference usually represents the difference between profit and loss in keeping poultry. Hence it is important that constant care be taken to maintain or increase the flock, and this care must begin with the hen that produced the egg from which the chick was hatched. If the vitality of the hens can be determined, only eggs from strong hens should be used for hatching.

The next point of care is the eggs themselves. Eggs are not all alike. Some are long, some are short and round, and some are ill shapen. Most breeds have a special egg form, and eggs truest to the type are of the best form. Usually the thick, plump egg is the best. A mishappen egg, or an egg in any way imperfect in shell or color, or too large or too small, should never be used under the hen or in the incubator.

At hatching time another careful selection should be made. No matter how carefully the eggs were selected some weak chickens will be hatched, and these are most likely to betray themselves as they come from the shell. It is little use to help a chick out of the shell. It is sometimes done, and a chick saved and brought to maturity, but it cannot be other than a weakling, and eggs from it cannot be relied upon to produce strongly vitilized chicks. Improper incubation is a cause of weakness in chicks even from the most perfect eggs. If the setting hen gets careless, and leaves the eggs too long exposed to chilly air, or if the nest becomes wet or too hot and dry, or if the incubator be allowed to get too cold or too hot, the almost certain result is weakened chicks or chicks of low vitality. The highly vitilized chick comes from the egg without apparent effort, it is large, plump and full of life, is covered with a good coat of down, quickly dries, has little eyes that stand out prominently and black and bright.; the shank is round and well developed, beak short and thick, and of a good color instead of pale and thin. The chicks that meet this description should be marked in some way, for among them will be found the valuable layers for future broods.

But even these should be carefully observed throughout their entire growing period. Various causes may result in weakening them, and as soon as any material weakness is shown the marking should be removed. And to be exact, weakness should be watched for in the adult fowls. Strong vitality in the breeding birds is of sufficient importance to justify the utmost care to secure it.

Prof. Rice, of Cornell University, made an actual test of fowls that had been so marked when they were chicks. Of a test of White Leghorns the strong ones averaged at the same time with the same treatment, 3 3-10 pounds,, the weak ones 2 8-10 pounds, with very little perceptible difference in size. The total number of eggs laid in a given period by 25 of the weak ones was 287; that by a like number of the strong was 315. A like experiment with Barred Plymouth Rocks showed an average of 4 6-10 pounds for the weak and 6 3-10 for the strong. We are not given the difference in egg production in the case of the Rocks.

This shows the importance of breeding only from the strong birds, and we believe if it were carefully followed for a few years an almost different race, so far as strength, vitality, hardiness and profit are concerned, could be produced on every farm.

SCALEY LEGS

This is an unsightly trouble among fowls, and, while it is seldom fatal, it reduces their vitality and impairs their usefulness. The growth of thick, ugly scales is the resul of small parasites that work, or rather live in the seams of the scales. It is not contagious, but it is communicable just as all other parasites are, by their passing from one fowl to another.

A very simple remedy is entirely effective. Take equal parts of coal oil and lard, warm and thoroughly mix. Apply to the scaley legs, carefully but gently rubbing in, being careful to treat every effected part. One thorough application is usually sufficient. As a precaution, whitewash the roosts, adding a little carbolic acid, or coal oil to the whitewash, and your flock will soon be rid of scaley legs.

MIDSUMMER IN THE POULTRY YARD

This is a trying period in the life of the hen and her family. The time of her greatest activity, like that of the farmer with his crops, is supposed to be over. But the depressing heat, the general scarcity of water, and the too often absence of abundant shade, coupled with her natural change of clothing called moulting, conspire to make it a trying time for her. At this time she needs plenty of feed, and it ought to be of the right kind; the kind to produce feathers—meat, bone, lime. If she can get plenty of beetles and grasshoppers, without too much hard work, she will get along, and may reward her favorable conditions by continuing to produce eggs. But she must have water, which should be kept fresh and good, and she should have plenty of thick shade easily accessible. If the shade be within walls, there should be good ventilation and the place should be kept clean.

HEALTH IN THE POULTRY YARD

Mr. Otto Barth, an incubator manufacturer and experienced poultry man, has the following to say concerning disease especially epidemics, among the poultry:

You need have no epidemics among your fowls if you give them reasonable attention. Clean out their houses two or three times a week, and once a week burn in each of them a quarter of a pound of sulphur. Put some live coals in an old iron pot or heavy can, throw the sulphur over them and make for the door as quickly as you can and close it. Keep the building closed until the sulphur is burned out, after which open all windows and doors to let fresh air in. It takes about an hour to do this fumigating, but it is worth the time and expense.

Have dust boxes and plenty of litter (frequently renewed) for them to scratch in, and keep a supply of grit, bone, charcoal and fresh water constantly before them. Keep drinking vessels clean by scalding them out a couple of times a week, and put in fresh water every day, first throwing out the water remaining in the vesesls before refilling them.

Keep the fowls' quarters dry and well ventilated, and the fowls themselves well fed, and there will be no cause for epidemics and you won't have any.

SUGGESTIONS

As a rule the poultry receives less attention than any other live property on the farm, and yet, compared with the capital invested, it makes the best returns.

* * *

The chicken runs or yards should be plowed or forked two or three times every season; and the smaller they are the oftener they should thus worked up. Such working enables the fowls to get the worms and insects that infest the soil and it gives the ward a fresh surface.

* * *

Once more we suggest that the early pullets should have a little extra care; they are to be depended upon for the egg supply next winter.

* * *

Naturally more eggs are produced in warm weather than in cold. That is a lesson in temperature for egg production, and it proves that if hens are to lay in winter, they must have warm quarters.

* * *

The dust bath is the fowl's natural weapon in its war with parasites, and winter and summer provision should be made for it to indulge in the dust bath at pleasure.

* * *

In hot weather the comfort of the fowls depend upon shade and fresh water. They should have ready access to both. This is particularly to be observed in the case of young chicks.

* * *

Gapes is not a disease; it is only the manifestation of the lodgment in the throat (trachea) of the chick of a parasite, a double-headed worm hatched from an egg the chick gets from the ground where it feeds. This is often so prevalent that it is mistaken for an epidemic disease, and it not infrequently destroys all hope of profit in the season's hatch. Keep the runs, especially the feeding places, well sprinkled with lime from the time the first chicks are hatched in the spring until there are no longer any small chicks.

* * *

Some take infertile eggs from the incubator after they have been in long enough to prove them infertile, and use or sell them. Don't do it. They may not show themselves spoiled, but they are not fit for food.

* * *

A friend of ours broke a dog from the egg-eating habit by withdrawing a portion of the contents of an egg and refilling with cayenne pepper or capsicum. He then watched the dog until it had taken an egg, when he forced the "loaded" egg into its mouth and mashed it therein, so as to give the dog the full benefit of the egg and pepper. It was never known to touch another egg.

* * *

Don't leave any carion or decaying flesh where the fowls can have access to it. They will devour it, very certainly with bad results. Maggots or larvae that infest decaying flesh are eagerly eaten by fowls, and, if obtained in large numbers, generally prove fatal. Besides eggs from hens that feed on such things are not fit for food.

Chickens Turkeys, Ducks and Geese, bred to lay—35 varieties. Northwestern agents Model Incubators. All kinds poultry supplies. "Wyandotte Brand—Quality Paramount." Largest establishment in the Northwest. Oakland Poultry Farm, Albert Lea, Minn. Successor to Pike & Co.

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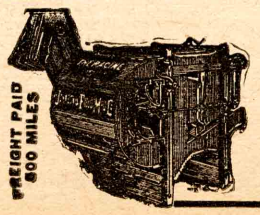

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JOHNSON & FIELD MFG. CO.

Racine, Wisconsin.

A disappointment

The chirp of the cricket and the grasshopper's whir,
Are heard in the ordchard when autumn leaves stir;
But sad disapointment the farmers betray,
When the leaves blown aside no apples display.

MELON MARKET DEMORALIZED

The Fruit Trade Journal as early as July 18, told us the melon market was completely demoralized in one of the leading centers. The receipts had been very heavy, and these added to a surplus held over made the condition exceedingly bad. On a certain Monday 120 cars had been received, and these were followed on Tuesday by 57 cars more, and on Wednesday by 27 more. Considerable stock was received during the week that would not pay freight charges, and of course was a complete loss to the growers. The market referred to can handle per day 25 cars at prices remunerative to the growers, but when the receipts exceed that, both growers and shippers suffer.

We do not write this expecting it to be of service to the growers this season; but it seems to offer an opportunity to impress an important lesson. Farmers are intelligent. They possess almost all the educational advantages of other people. They have every means of information and communication. The telegraph and telephone are as much for them as for any one else. Had those shippers known that market could profitably handle but 25 cars of melons a day and that it was already glutted, would they have sent in that 120 car loads of melons where not one was needed? That they did not know these things was their own fault, or rather the fault of the inexcusable, unbusiness way of doing business. They have got into the rut of filling cars and shipping them. The tags are stereotyped and printed to order. All they have to do is to tack them on and let them go. It is easy, because it requires neither thought nor infomration. But it is woefully wasteful of labor, destructive of goods and obliterating of profits. Such shipments are not only reckless, but idiotic. Organization that does not regulate shipments is a farce, and failing to organize for that very purpose is criminal, because it leads to the waste of what others need and are able and willing to pay for. It is an easy matter for organization to know the condition of the markets every day; and on the very day that 120 car loads of melons went to that glutted market, there were markets just as accessible, many of them more so, to which the 120 cars could have been distributed and met a welcome reception and a remunerative price.

And the same is true every season of many products. Producers must learn how to sell, and they must cooperate together. It is much more important in selling than in buying. And here co-operation with the merchants is important. Buyers do not like glutted markets. Such markets are as destructive of their profits as of those of the producers. Merchants would gladly assist farmers in this very matter if they understood each other and worked together. Let us plead with them all to bury their prejudices, and help each other to the mutual advantage of all. It is largely a question of saving the crops or losing them; of reaping profits in business or meeting losses.

And here is an important but easy field for the National Department of Agriculture. The weather service telegraphs every day to every part of the United States what the weather will probably be during the next two days; and the information, though only a probablility, is valuable and useful. Suppose a market service would do the same thing concerning marketing of crops in their season—whether such and such markets are glutted or unsupplied, etc. But, whew! that's business. None o' that, if you please.

TOO MUCH RUINS PRICES

The burden of agricultural instruction is for increased production, and it has been so for all the years past. How farmers have been kept blinded to the fallacy of such instruction is close on to the wonderful. When the demand is greater than the supply production may be profitably increased; but when the supply is equal to or greater than the demand, production can be increased only at a loss. We are sorry the colleges, the institutes and the press cannot be awakened to this fact. The only way they can make their instruction proper or profitable is to add to it increased demand, and show the farmers how they may profitably dispose of their increased crops. This they never pretend to do.

The Fruit Trade Journal, referring to the New York slump in the fruit market, and losses sustained by the Georgia peach growers because of the low prices they were compelled to accept, says plainly it was not the quality of the fruit that produced the slump but the great quantity put upon the market. New York can handle from 40 to 50 car loads of good peaches a day; that market has been given from 75 to 100 per day. What could be expected but low prices and losses? We pray for the time when farmers will produce to meet the demand, and then ship intelligently.

BIG DEALERS WON'T STAND IT

The power of big dealers in farm products was manifested in Cleveland not long ago. The potato growers of Virginia decided to market through their own chosen agencies, and thus secure a more equitable distribution of both potatoes and profits. No sooner had a large shipment been made on this plan and the big dealers, who had been in the habit of dictating sales and prices, learned of it, than, through their own combination, they put prices flat down to ruin the new system. They could afford to lose a few thousands, or even millions, to prevent the breaking of their own monopoly.

Growers of all crops may expect to meet that tactics, and there is but one way they can overcome it, and that is to concentrate their own combined power against the combined power of the fat monopoly dealers. Local efforts are no more than partial eclipses of the sun. A little light is momentarily shut off to shine all the brighter when the obstruction passes off or is removed. A society that covers every crop every where is the only remedy. Power must meet power, and then when the monopoly losses money to crush the society, it only hastens its own destruction. How we wish farmers would grow wise.

THE LAZY ORCHARD

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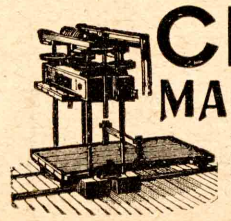
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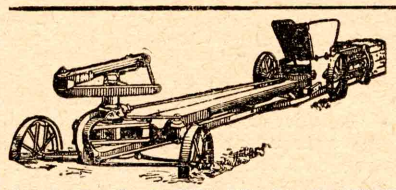
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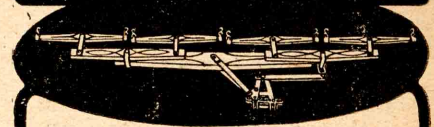
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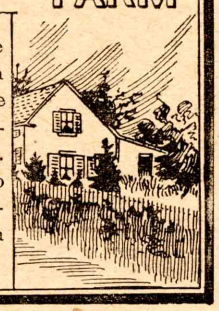

The ladies of the home are as much interested in the mission of this paper as are the men. We invite them to the next convention and want them to organize.

The Rainbow

My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky;
So was it when my life began;
So is it now I am a man;
So be it when I shall grow old,
Or let me die!

—*Wordsworth.*

THE RAINBOW OF LIFE

The rainbow is the bow of promise, the harbinger of better things. Happy is the man or boy, the woman or girl, whose life is constantly spanned by the rainbow. Nothing is so bad but that it might be worse, and nothing so good but that it might be better. It is not the part of wisdom to stop and mourn or fret and worry over the bad; it is not the spirit of progress to be content with only the good. We may not attain to the BEST, but we can always step up to something better.

The rainbow always appears upon a cloud. If there were no cloud there would be no rainbow. It comes like a smile upon the face to drive away a frown. Often the worst storm is but to stretch a canvass on which for Nature to paint a rainbow. As the storm passes the sunshine comes with a glitter in the lingering tears, and behold the rainbow! Montgomery says:

Sweet the hour of tribulation,
When the heart can freely sigh;
And the tear or resignation
Twinkle in the mourner's eye.

Have you felt a kind emotion
Tremble through your troubled breast,
Soft as evening o'er the ocean,
When she charms the wave to rest?

Have you lost a friend or brother?
Heard a father's parting breath?
Gazed upon a lifeless mother,
Till she seemed to wake from death?

Trembling, pale and agonizing,
While you mourned the dear one gone,
Bright the morning star arising,
Opened heaven from whence it shone.

Thither all your wishes bending,
Rose in ecstacy sublime;
Thither all your hopes ascending
Triumphed over death and time.

It was the rainbow on the cloud of sorrow, and the sunshine of hope and sweet resignation, glittering a moment in the tears, dried them up, and the roses bloomed again beside the path the tears had made.

Clouds sometimes come with the every-day duties of our lives. Even young people often feel that their tasks are too great for them. They chafe in the darkness which surrounds them and impedes their onward progress, and, though something within is constantly fluttering like a bird in a cage to get to the light, the road sems so long and the way so steep, the obstructions so great, that discouragement chains the longing soul to the lower levels. But ambition will not stay there; the divinity struggles upward, and brighter scenes reward the ascending eye. The boy or girl that struggled on in the darkness and panted up the rocky way, becomes the man or woman on the summit, looking benignly down upon the scenes of battles and of vietories. The rainbow smiles upon the clouds that have floated off behind.

But success brings other, may we not say higher duties? The moon itself is helpless and dark, but so soon as it gets above the horrizon, it catches the light and sends it back to those in darkness. We may not be able to paint rainbows, but we can send a silvery beam to guide some one struggling upward.

Be a helper in the battle,
Be a cheer to weary feet,
Lead the way from darksome shadows
Where the storm and river meet.
Be a ray of sunshine, brother;
Always radiate a glow
That will make the old world better—
Simulate the spreading bow.

Had no one helped another the world would be centuries farther back than it is, and much as has been done there is much yet to do. Those who have climbed highest must reach back to those below—must help to bend rainbows over storm swept lives.

Someone near you is struggling alone
Over life's desert sand;
Faith, hope, and courage together are gone;
Reach him a helping hand;
Turn on his darkness a beam of your light;
Kindle, to guide him, a beacon fire bright;
Cheer his discouragement, soothe his affright,
Lovingly help him to stand.

Dear one, be busy, for time flieth fast,
Soon it will all be gone;
Soon will our season of service be past,
Soon will our day be done.
Somebody near you needs now a kind word;
Someone needs help, such as you can afford;
Haste to assist in the name of the Lord;
There may be a soul to be won.

We can assure our good people—Our Up-to-Date People—that loving service done to uplift humanity, will not go unrewarded. The reward may seem slow in coming, and we may think the debt overdue, but He who has written before Him the deeds of the good and the bad, is the collector, and the debt will be paid. Heaven and earth have decreed it, something in the mystery of the human race and the life we are living has entered the judgment, and its settlement comes in the immutable destiny of the race.

Give love, and love to your life will flow,
A strength in your utmost need;
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.

Give truth and your gift will be paid in kind,
And honor will honor meet;
And a smile that is sweet will surely find
A smile that is just as sweet.

For life is the mirror of king and slave;
'Tis just what we are and do;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

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A disappointment

The chirp of the cricket and the grasshopper's whir,
Are heard in the ordchard when autumn leaves stir;
But sad disapointment the farmers betray,
When the leaves blown aside no apples display.

MELON MARKET DEMORALIZED

The Fruit Trade Journal as early as July 18, told us the melon market was completely demoralized in one of the leading centers. The receipts had been very heavy, and these added to a surplus held over made the condition exceedingly bad. On a certain Monday 120 cars had been received, and these were followed on Tuesday by 57 cars more, and on Wednesday by 27 more. Considerable stock was received during the week that would not pay freight charges, and of course was a complete loss to the growers. The market referred to can handle per day 25 cars at prices remunerative to the growers, but when the receipts exceed that, both growers and shippers suffer.

We do not write this expecting it to be of service to the growers this season; but it seems to offer an opportunity to impress an important lesson. Farmers are intelligent. They possess almost all the educational advantages of other people. They have every means of information and communication. The telegraph and telephone are as much for them as for any one else. Had those shippers known that market could profitably handle but 25 cars of melons a day and that it was already glutted, would they have sent in that 120 car loads of melons where not one was needed? That they did not know these things was their own fault, or rather the fault of the inexcusable, unbusiness way of doing business. They have got into the rut of filling cars and shipping them. The tags are stereotyped and printed to order. All they have to do is to tack them on and let them go. It is easy, because it requires neither thought nor infomration. But it is woefully wasteful of labor, destructive of goods and obliterating of profits. Such shipments are not only reckless, but idiotic. Organization that does not regulate shipments is a farce, and failing to organize for that very purpose is criminal, because it leads to the waste of what others need and are able and willing to pay for. It is an easy matter for organization to know the condition of the markets every day; and on the very day that 120 car loads of melons went to that glutted market, there were markets just as accessible, many of them more so, to which the 120 cars could have been distributed and met a welcome reception and a remunerative price.

And the same is true every season of many products. Producers must learn how to sell, and they must cooperate together. It is much more important in selling than in buying. And here co-operation with the merchants is important. Buyers do not like glutted markets. Such markets are as destructive of their profits as of those of the producers. Merchants would gladly assist farmers in this very matter if they understood each other and worked together. Let us plead with them all to bury their prejudices, and help each other to the mutual advantage of all. It is largely a question of saving the crops or losing them; of reaping profits in business or meeting losses.

And here is an important but easy field for the National Department of Agriculture. The weather service telegraphs every day to every part of the United States what the weather will probably be during the next two days; and the information, though only a probablility, is valuable and useful. Suppose a market service would do the same thing concerning marketing of crops in their season—whether such and such markets are glutted or unsupplied, etc. But, whew! that's business. None o' that, if you please.

TOO MUCH RUINS PRICES

The burden of agricultural instruction is for increased production, and it has been so for all the years past. How farmers have been kept blinded to the fallacy of such instruction is close on to the wonderful. When the demand is greater than the supply production may be profitably increased; but when the supply is equal to or greater than the demand, production can be increased only at a loss. We are sorry the colleges, the institutes and the press cannot be awakened to this fact. The only way they can make their instruction proper or profitable is to add to it increased demand, and show the farmers how they may profitably dispose of their increased crops. This they never pretend to do.

The Fruit Trade Journal, referring to the New York slump in the fruit market, and losses sustained by the Georgia peach growers because of the low prices they were compelled to accept, says plainly it was not the quality of the fruit that produced the slump but the great quantity put upon the market. New York can handle from 40 to 50 car loads of good peaches a day; that market has been given from 75 to 100 per day. What could be expected but low prices and losses? We pray for the time when farmers will produce to meet the demand, and then ship intelligently.

BIG DEALERS WON'T STAND IT

The power of big dealers in farm products was manifested in Cleveland not long ago. The potato growers of Virginia decided to market through their own chosen agencies, and thus secure a more equitable distribution of both potatoes and profits. No sooner had a large shipment been made on this plan and the big dealers, who had been in the habit of dictating sales and prices, learned of it, than, through their own combination, they put prices flat down to ruin the new system. They could afford to lose a few thousands, or even millions, to prevent the breaking of their own monopoly.

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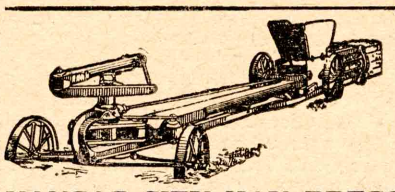
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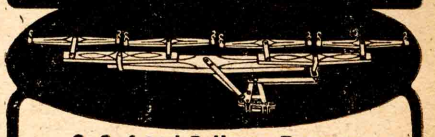
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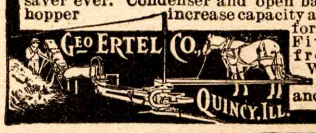

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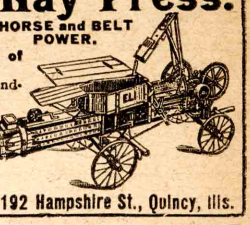
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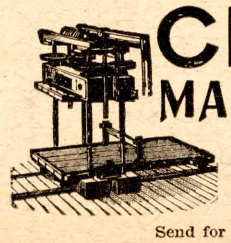
COWS IN CLOVER. an illustrated Book on the great Dairy Country in Northern Minnesota, sent FREE. Write Land Com'r. D. & I. P. R. Co. 549 Volvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

MAY 1909
CORN
Write for my May 1909 Corn Circular. The most exhaustive corn summary ever issued. Sent free.
E. W. WAGNER
Department F. Chicago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We have had 35 years' experience in furnishing outfits for both Custom and Merchant Cider Mills.
OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD.
Send for catalogue.
BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.,
474 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

TWO LAMPS FREE

The Color a Beautiful, Restful Green

I want a little of your help, or some extremely pleasant effort

We are organizing Souvenir Clubs among ladies in towns all over the country and we want a lady in your town to do this for us. So we will send you **16 beautiful** souvenir spoons (besides an extra spoon as a present for you—a total of 17 spoons). Tell your girl friends and your lady friends when they call at your house to join the Souvenir Club. Each of the girls and ladies can have **one** souvenir spoon at 25c—only 25c for a souvenir spoon. **In one evening all the spoons will be done.** You may want several in your own family or for your relations. That is all—nothing more. You get both lamps for this little effort, this little introductory effort in our behalf. **The spoons are so beautiful every friend will want one.** Think of getting a souvenir spoon for 25c. Most souvenir spoons cost $1.00 or more. Yet we let you give these spoons to your friends for only 25 cents. Everybody is wild about Swastika goods and our spoons are solid marked ware with a beautiful Swastika Cross enameled on handle.

The large parlor lamp is 18 inches high, genuine Tiffany style, beautifully decorated in green and gold rosettes and complete with globe and chimney. The smaller bedroom or dresser lamp is very artistic, also magnificently colored and decorated, and very useful. Both lamps will be shipped you at once as soon as you dispose of the 16 Swastika spoons for 25 cents. You will be delighted with these two grand and useful presents, and on our club plan you can very quickly hand out the 16 spoons for 25c each. Remember we also send you an extra Swastika spoon for yourself. Just sign the coupon below and mail to us and the spoons and complete instructions will be sent you at once. We pay all postage.

FREE COUPON

C. A. CUMMINS, Pres. C. A. Cummins & Co.
207-213 Van Buren St., Dept. 1108, Chicago.

Send me at once, postage prepaid, your 16 Swastika Souvenir Spoons to dispose of on your club plan at 25 cents each. Then the two lamps will be mine. Also send extra spoon.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

EATING AND SLEEPING

It is a common expression that to take food immediately before going to bed and to sleep is unwise. Such a suggestion is answered by a reminder that the instinct of animals prompts them to sleep as soon as they have eaten; and in summer an after-dinner nap, especially when that meal is taken at midday, is a luxury indulged in by many. Neither darkness nor season of the year alter the conditions. If the ordinary hour of the evening meal is six or seven o'clock and the morning meal at seven or eight o'clock an interval of twelve hours or more elapses without food, and for the person whose nutrition is at fault this is altogether too long a period for fasting. That such an interval without food is permitted explains many a restless night, and much of the head and back ache, and the languid, half-rested condition on rising, which is accompanied by no appetite for breakfast. This meal itself often dissipates these sensations. It is, therefore, desirable if not essential, when nutriment is to be crowded, that the last thing before going to bed should be the taking of food. Sleeplessness is often caused by starvation, and a tumbler of milk, if drank in the middle of the night, will often put people to sleep when hypnotics would fail of their purpose. Food before rising is an equally important expedient. It supplies strength for bathing and dressing, laborious and wearisome tasks for the unfed, and is a better morning "pick-me-up" than any hackneyed "tonic." — Farmers Voice.

ASCENDING IDEALS

I have long believed that the next century is to see as great an advance in the artistic and spirtual as the last one beheld in science and invention. If not, the other advancement will not bring the results of which it is worthy. It furnished the root and trunk of the tree of progress, but not the flower and fruit. It is the foundation and framework of the temple of man, but not the finishing touches. These are yet to come.

War is outworn and all its kindred activities. The ages have dreamed of brotherhood, and now the dream is coming true. The mere brute struggle for existence is losing its intensity. People will soon learn how to adjust their economic environment, to make machinery do much of the difficult labor, to distribute the fruits of toil with justice and solve the other primary problems of living. After that, what? Then in the creation of beauty, in the study of higher forces, in the real joy of life apart from mere sense excitement, men and women will seek happiness. They will then become acquainted with their own souls. Being beautiful and joyous within, they will seek a beautiful and joyous outward expression.

That will be the golden summer of art, and of all arts that of painting pictures upon the landscape and of writing poems in lawn and garden will be most universal.

The race climbs a ladder of ideals. As soon as the feet are placed firmly on one round another appears. Industrial liberty thus succeeds political liberty, while the finer forms of soil culture come as the flower and fruit upon the stem of agriculture. When such civilization has reached its highest point it has found its noblest expression in poetry, architecture, art and landscape gardening. America has now reached this plane, and her accomplishments in these fields should be as much nobler as her ground work of science, education, physical prospertiy and democratic self reliance have been broader than any nation preceding.

JAPAN HOP

The Japan hop is a growing favorite. It is one of the most rapid growers among the climbers, and it is claimed that the vines have been known to make a growth of from thirty to forty feet in three or four weeks. It is one of the best to grow on lattices, to cover porches, or to make screens for windows. The seed may be planted late, perhaps as late as the middle of July, and yet make a good growth. The foliage is very luxuriant if in good soil with a suitable amount of moisture. Well rotted manure and decayed chip dirt well worked in, make a very good seed bed for this rapid growing vine.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES

A little sugar or a quarter of a teaspoonful of molasses adder to stove polish will make the polish appear much blacker, prevents dust from arising and gives a better luster.

Unpainted wood will remain whiter if scrubbed with cold water and soap; hot water and strong alkali makes the wood yellow.

Sweet apples will cook better and have a more delicious flavor if a little lemon juice or pure vingear is added.

Olive oil will remove tar stains from dress goods. Wash afterwards with white soap and tepid water.

If porcelain vessels are placed directly over the gas flame, they will clean much better by rubbing lard over the outside of the pan before putting it over the flame.

If the sink pipe is clogged, remove the strainer and insert the hose into it and turn the water on full force. In almost all cases it cleans the pipe.

Fashion Book Free!

I want to send you my handsome new book showing over 400 of the latest styles with illustrated lessons on cutting and dressmaking. I will agree to sell you all the patterns you want for 5 cents each. They are the same patterns you have always paid 10c and 15c for at the stores, made by the same people, and correct in every detail.

HOW I DO IT.

I publish **The Home Instructor,** an illustrated woman's magazine and I want your name on my subscription list. **The Home Instructor** is bright, entertaining, clean and instructive—just the sort of a paper you should have in your home. It has departments for every feature of home life, and prints the choicest fiction every month. Every issue has several pages devoted to the latest fashions, fully illustrated.

My Special Offer.

Send me 25 cents and I will send you **The Home Instructor** for **two years** and will send my big fashion book to you free. I will also agree to sell you any pattern you want thereafter for 5 cts. I can sell them for 5 cents because I buy them by the thousand and don't make any profit. I don't want the profit, I want your subscription to **The Home Instructor.** You will save many times the cost of my offer in a year. Write to-day. **A. OTIS ARNOLD,** Dept. U **Quincy, Ill.**

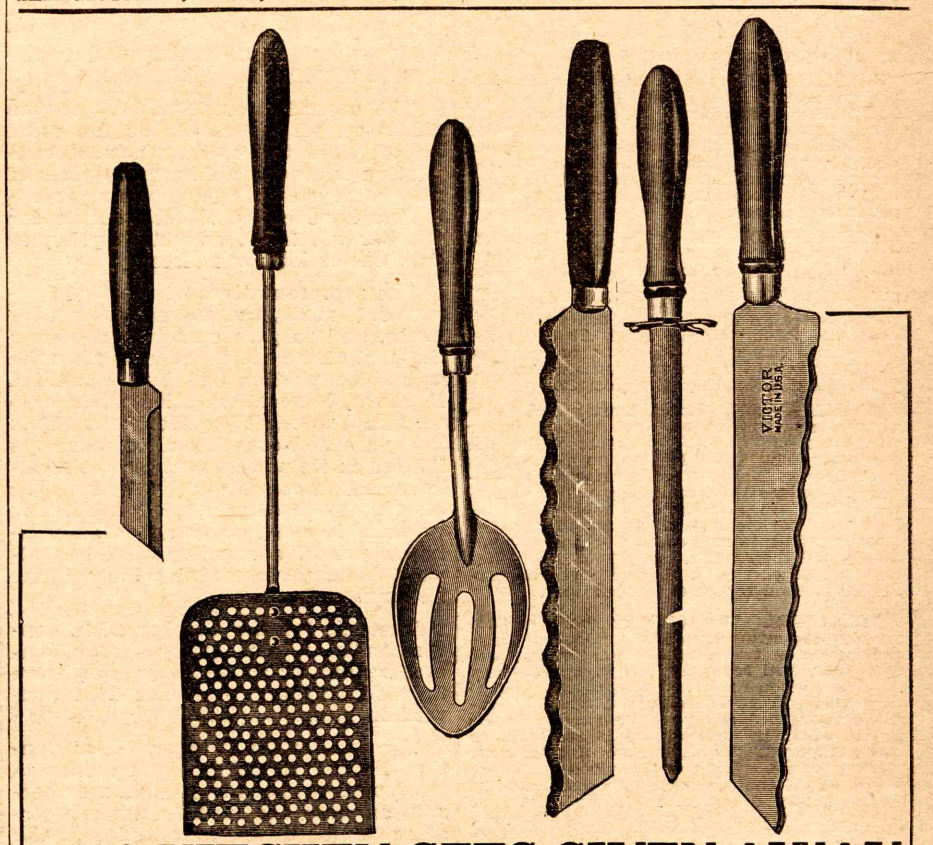
$200 TO $500 EACH MONTH selling THE MINUTE BUTTER CHURN. Will make the highest grade sweet creamery butter from cream or milk fresh from the cow in less than 5 minutes. A mechanical wonder. USE IT YOURSELF AND EVERY OWNER OF A COW WILL BUY ONE FROM YOU. Used and recommended by the most noted dairy experts. FREE churn to workers. Address.

FREE MINUTE CHURN CO. 145 Cincinnati, Ohio

Roosevelt Family POST CARDS

Every patriotic citizen should have a set. They are not the cheap picture post cards so often sold through the mails but are the very best ever offered at a low price. Send 10 cents for a year's subscription to American Stories, the popular short story magazine, and we will send you a set of these cards by return mail, postpaid. **AMERICAN STORIES, 214 A. K., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.**

Money Making Secrets A great collection of valuable recipes some of which have sold for $50 each. 64 large double column pages of money makers FREE for the names of two agents and 10c for 3 months subscription to our New Ideas Magazine. M 14, BOX 3693, PHILA., PA.



1000 KITCHEN SETS GIVEN AWAY

There are only 1000 of them—1000 happy women will have their kitchen work lightened and made easier in some degree by using one of our 6 piece UP-TO-DATE KITCHEN SETS. We are going to give these thousand sets away to workers who will help us boost our subscription list between now and September 15, 1908.

OUR OFFER

This is an outfit every piece of which will be used many times daily in the kitchen.

Send us two subscribers at 50c each (new or renewal) and we will send prepaid one of these sets. Or send 10 three months trial subscriptions at 10c each.

LADIES, GET THIS SET FOR YOURSELVES.

MEN, YOUR WIVES WILL APPRECIATE A SET.

BOYS AND GIRLS, LIGHTEN YOUR MOTHERS' WORK WITH A SET.

Limited Offer
GOOD ONLY UNTIL
Sept. 15.

The offer positively withdrawn September 15. Your letter must be mailed before that date. Every piece well made and serviceable.

1 Paring Knife
1 Bread Knife
1 Cake Knife
1 Baster
1 Sharpener
1 Cake Turner

Do you want a set?

When sending your order for subscriptions give Express office as well as Post office. We deliver free, so the 6 piece Up-to-Date Kitchen set costs you nothing but a little work. You know that UP-TO-DATE FARMING should be in every farm home. This is an opportunity for you to be rewarded for doing a good work—extending UP-TO-DATE'S circulation.

Remember: Only 1 set to a family; your letter must be mailed before September 15th; the set is given for two yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each, or 10 three months subscriptions at 10 cents each.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Dept. A, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

As its name would indicate, this is a farmers' society. Its organized forms are a National Union, State Unions, County Unions and Local Unions. Also Department, Section and District Unions are provided for controlling and marketing the various crops. Particulars for organizing the various unions will be sent on request.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall consist of farmers. By farmers we mean people who are engaged in the vocation of farming or who own land on which crops are produced. (To be *also* engaged in merchantile business, manufacturing or the professions does not disqualify a farmer, or one who owns land on which crops are produced, from joining the F. S. of E.)

SPECIAL MEMBERS. First, an exception to the rule regarding eligibility for membership may be made by any local union by a majority vote of its members at any regular meeting. It can in this way elect any one of good character, not a farmer, to *special* membership in the local union on payment of the regular fee, but such special members must never be elected or appointed as delegates to conventions of higher unions. The object of this is to always keep the management of the Society in the control of farmers themselves.

Second, wives of members and daughters of the same may be admitted to *special* membership without the payment of any fee, also male children between 14 and 21 years may become *special* members in the same way. These *special* members may retain membership without the payment of any dues, but on reaching his majority the male members can only retain membership by paying the regular fee.

MEMBERSHIP FEE. The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00. This is divided as follows: The local union retains 25 cents. The balance is sent to headquarters and 50 cents is paid for the official paper one year to the member; $1.00 goes into the organization fund and 25 cents, or as much of it as is necessary, will go to pay the general expenses.

ANNUAL DUES. Each member must pay Annual Dues of $1.20. This is payable when a year has elapsed after first joining, and annually thereafter. It is apportioned as follows: The local union may retain 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. This will be used, 50 cents for the official paper and 35 cents, or as much as necessary of it, to meeting general expenses and extending the Society.

AFFILIATION. Local, county and State unions, now organized, of societies under any other name will be chartered by the Farmers Society of Equity on resolutions passed by a majority of members or delegates. Unions thus affiliating will be chartered free on remittance of the dues as above. Provisions will be made for the support of State and county unions so affiliating and their activities defined. Supplies and a seal of the F. S. of E. will be furnished free on report of annual dues.

REMARKS. Ten (10) or more eligible people may organize a local union by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and reporting it to headquarters. Blanks will be furnished on request. Members will receive the official paper (UP-TO-DATE FARMING) one year from the time the report of their membership is received, or one year from the time their annual dues were payable. They are advised to watch the date on their subscription label and if there is any delay in receiving paper, or changing date in the case of paying dues, please report to headquarters. Promptness in reporting will be required from all secretaries and organizers. ¶ *Write Plainly.* If you cannot, then print names and addresses or get some person to write who can write plainly. We must *guard against errors* if every person is to be satisfactorily served and our Society is to quickly accomplish its great and good objects.

OBJECTS. The FIRST and chief object of the Farmers Society of Equity is *to obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.*

The SECOND great object is *to have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principle market cities and in all localities where surplus crops are raised, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for profitable prices, instead of being dumped to pass into the hands of middlemen and trusts.*

OTHER OBJECTS. The F. S. of E. also has many other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first. Also all farmers may as well understand that the *first* object depends largely upon the accomplishment of the *second,* because crops must be controlled before equitable, and always profitable prices can be secured. To control the crops, the facilities to control—store—must be provided. Therefore it is important that *a granary be provided on every farm that produces a surplus of grain and an elevator or warehouse be built at every shipping point.*

OFFICERS

President—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.
Vice President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Secretary—I. C. Rous, Indianapolis.

Send all reports, and address all communications to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also send for report blanks, etc.

ADDRESSING. Always address communications and make all remittances payable to the *Farmers' Society of Equity* and not to individuals.

If your business is with the Society, always make money orders or drafts *"to the order of Farmers' Society of Equity,"* and not to any individual. If with the publisher of this paper, make them *"to the order of Up-to-Date Farming"* and not to any individual.

Members' buttons for F. S. of E. cost secretaries and organizers 1 cent each. A supply should always be kept on hand for delivery to new members. The same way with members' cards and fee and dues stamps, which will be sent on request without advance payment.

In 1907 there were two conventions of the A. S. of E.

The first convention changed their by-laws and made the time for the annual meeting in December.

The second convention held to the old time, viz: October as the most logical time to hold the annual convention to agree on minimum prices of all the crops of the year. Its representatives have called its convention for October 27, 1908, at Indianapolis, to continue as long as necessary.

The representatives of the first convention, realizing the mistake they made, and to gain an advantage over the part of the society representing the second convention and by UP-TO-DATE FARMING, have now called their convention to meet October 6th. This being a called convention, of course, is limited in its powers and cannot legally amend its constitution or by-laws, or elect national officers, etc. We doubt whether it can legally agree on minimum prices, a function that has always been performed by the **regular** national convention.

The call for the October 27th. convention is for a mass convention, embracing any or all members who were in good standing when the 1907 convention met.

The call for the October 6th convention limits its representation only to that small part of the original membership as were deceived by the conspirators and their mouth-piece, the Equity Farm Journal. Read the article in this issue, "Our Society."

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is now and always has been for the best interests of the society. Therefore, it is opposed to **two** conventions this year which may continue the factions, and consequently the troubles of the society, another year with the result of further demoralization and the delay of the benefits that only the A. S. of E. can give.

It is further oposed to **any** convention that does not grant representation to those loyal members who stood aloof the past year because they could not conscientiously suport either faction. In view of recent developments these were the best friends of the society, and if none of the members had suported the Drayton, Bowne, Nelson, Pierson, Speer, Jones, Emmerton, et. al., faction the campaign of abuse, slander, libel anl misrepresentation could not have been conducted; several of the people would not now stand before the world as convicted criminals and others would not be awaiting their trials. All the money these members paid in has gone, not to build up the society, but to injure the man and the paper who gave to the farmers of the country the only plan they ever had to gain their industrial freedom and independence. And for no other reason than that they were true to their trust and would not join with the people who had betrayed the trusting members of the society and who sold them out in the hope of furthering their selfish ends.

In the above arraignment we did not include President Barnett and Secretary Pauley. They now stand "out of accord" with a majority of the active members of their board, as Mr. Everitt stood in 1907. This much is to their credit.

We have done all we could do to bring the factions together in one convention, but without evidence of success to this time. We now call upon the members themselves. As UP-TO-DATE FARMING does not now go to all the old members, we will trust to those who have stood by us to tell those who may have gone with the revolutionary faction, or who have stood aloof until the troubles were adjusted.

We acted on the recommendation of various State unions to bring about harmony, and in every conceivable other way, all without results. The conspirators of 1907 are still in control, but their control will be short if the members repudiate them. The way to repudiate them is to demand one convention in 1908, and that a mass convention.

This will re-establish the society and preserve to it the fruits of the first five years of hard toil and education, while two conventions, we fear, will mean its complete disruption.

Will you work for the mass convention at Indianapolis, Oct. 27, 1908?

Minnesota Members, Attention

Mr. W. O. Reiter, ex-Vice-President of Minnesota State Union, wants to hear from those who want a speaker for a rally, or to organize. Address him at Plainview, Minn.

In recent issues was an offer to send Dumper Post Cards free, and many sets have been sent out to our subscribers. The result is that many new subscribers have been received and many remittances of 25 cents as a reward to the workers. If you received some Dumper cards and have not started them on their mission, you should do so. Those who write a few appropriate lines on the first page influence the most subscribers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At the request of Organizer W. E. Singleton, of Laural, Mont., we acknowledge the society's obligation to Mr. E. W. Peck, J. P., for the free use of his hall for a meeting, August 8th, in Park City, Montana. Thanks.

MEN WANTED FOR FAIRS

I can utilize the services of a few good men to represent us at their local or State fairs. No previous experience necessary. Pleasant work. Liberal inducements.

Write me the date of the fairs you can attend and I'll send you the most attractive proposition ever made by a publisher.

GARRETT WALL,
UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

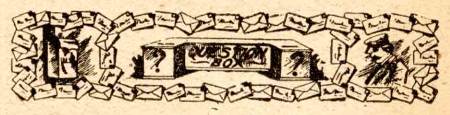
OCTOBER 27, 1908—Sixth Annual Convention of the American Society of Equity (F. S. of E. branch as representing the second convention), at Indianapolis, Ind. I C. Rous, Sec., Indianapolis, Ind.

SEPTEMBER 1, 2 and 3, 1908—Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania Retail Merchants Association at New Castle, Pa. Mr. Everitt has been invited to address this convention on co-operation of merchants and farmers, and he expects to do so. A. M. Howe, Sec., Room 209, Lincoln Bldg., Erie, Pennsylvania.

OCTOBER 27, 28 and 29, 1908—The Seventh Annual Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association at Chattanooga, Tenn. A feature of the convention will be a large and varied collection of nuts representing this season's crop. J F. Wilson, Sec., Chattanooga, Tenn.

DECEMBER 2 TO 10, 1908—The Third Annual Dairy Show will be held at Chicago, Ill., in the Colliseum. For further particulars address National Dairy Show Association, 154 Washington St., Room 307, Chicago, Ill.

W. E. SINGLETON, organizer, Lourel, Mont., will hold meetings in and about Joliet, Mont., as follows: Silesia School House, Aug. 15; Hobbs School House, Aug. 19; Carbonado School House, Aug. 22. All meetings at 7.30 p. m.



This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

QUESTION. *I am much pleased to read your article in August 1st number, "Columbus AO.Q Wants Farm Produce," though I consider it my duty as the consumers representative, to comment on your prices:* (1) *Do you believe potatoes are actually worth over 60c cents for food?* (2) *Is an egg worth more than 1½ cents each?* (3) *Cannot they be produced so as to afford them to consumers at this price?* (4) *What is a pound of butter worth to the consumer?* (5) *Is any article of food worth more at one time of the year than at another; will it produce any more muscle, fat or bone one time of the year than at another? Your price list says: Potatoes, 75c@80c for August. At the present time potatoes are selling here for $1.00. But eggs you list at 18c and they are selling here for this price. Turkeys at 12c I consider fair and should reach the consumer at about 15c. I am inclined to think that 50c a bushel for apples is a fair price, while the price to the consumer should not go above $1.00. I have known my father in Pennsylvania to sell hand picked apples at $1.00 per bbl., while the same year my sister in Montana paid $1.00 a peck.—Geo. B. Dickert, 26 East Woodruff Ave., Columbus, O.*

ANSWER. (1) This is a difficult question to answer. If the question referred to food for cattle or hogs, then we would take into account the value of the finished pork, or beef, or milk, or butter, a bushel of potatoes would make. The only way we can reply to the question, as it relates to food for humans is to say, yes or no. For instance, as food for a man whose day's labor brings him hundreds of dolars worth of profit, potatoes at $5.00 a bushel would be cheap enough food; for a laborer who earns $3.00 or $5.00 a day, potatoes at $1.00 a bushel should not be a hardship, while for the man who cannot command more than a dollar a day, 60 cents would probably be considered high. So I fear we cannot expect to make the price on farm produce based on what the commodity *is worth for human food,* but make it on the basis of cost of production with a reasonable profit added. This will vary, as the production from a given area of ground or from a given amount of effort varies. It is then up to the consumers to select the food that they respectively can sell their labor, knowledge and skill for. (2) Answered in No. 1. (3) If producers could get 15 or 16 cents a dozen for all the eggs produced, we believe the business would be profitable and 2 or 3 cents a dozen should put them to the consumers. But the trouble is the producers have been required to take less than 15 cents when the egg harvest was on, consequently when production is low, it is their privilege to put their price up with the hope that a fair average will result for the year's operation. Great fluctuations in the price of eggs will continue until the producers store the temporary surplus for their own account and supply the demand as it comes. In this way, we estimate that 15 cents would be a fair summer price, and possibly 20 cents for winter, which must include the storage charges, something for interest on money, and for lossage. We have not, however, investigated the expense and loss in storing eggs. (4) This varies very much. We estimate good butter, carefully and cleanly made, should bring the producer 20 cents in summer and more in winter, in the Central West States. Farther East, where high priced feed must be bought, the price should be higher. (5) We must say again that prices must be based on cost of production, storage shrinkage, etc. The price of the finished product, in this case, the labor that the human being performs, should be regulated by the cost of living and all other factors that enter into the case. In the first place we claim that farmers and farming are fundamental. They should protect themselves first in the price of their products and all others, for instance laborers, should have wages that will allow them to enjoy some of the comforts, all the necessaries and the reasonable luxuries of life.

GOOD WAGES

We always have room on our staff for a few good hustlers. If you can devote any or all of your time to representing us in your vicinity, we will make it worth your while to do so. We pay both salary and commission. Write for particulars.

Circulation Manager
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

MICHIGAN LADIES SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Officers—President, Mrs. James Howey, E. Jordon; vice-president, Mrs. C. A. Masten, Sherwood; secretary, Miss Julia Ball, Hamburg; treasurer, Mrs. Matthew Hamilton, Williamsburg.

WHAT WE ARE DOING

Goldenrod Local met with Sister Elsa Matthews, June 24th, at 3 p. m. Meeting opened with singing, and prayer by the president. Roll call. All officers present, six members and two visitors—Mrs. Matthews and Mrs. A. C. Gregg of Howard City, who noted the proceedings of our meeting and were loud in their praise. Meeting proceded in usual form; minutes read and approved. The report of the committee sent to Charlevoix to secure orders for eggs, poultry, fruit and other produce from the farm, was satisfactory. Various other topics were discussed for the good of the order. Motion carried to continue to buy eggs for two weeks at 16c per dozen. Equity ladies, bring in your eggs and receive the cash. That is what makes every one so pleasant—profitable prices and square dealing. Next the questions were read by the president and answered with interest. Reading by Sister Ross. Testament reading omitted on account of time; let's get together a little earlier and study our lesson and so improve our minds so as to fit ourselves for the task which each member of the M. L. S. of E. are in duty bound to perform. Sister Hackett was reported sick. We all miss her smiling face and sisterly help and may she be permitted to join in our next meeting. After singing and prayer we adjourned to meet with Sister Murray July 8th. Aunt Minerva.

QUESTION BOX

The M. L. S. of E. will try to answer the folowing questions satisfactorily to ourselves if not to the entire population of the country. The question, "Government Ownership," is especially assigned to husbands and sons for discussion:

1. What would be the advantages and what the disadvantages, if railroads, telegraphs, and telephones were owned by the government?
2. Has the government a right to regulate the railroads?
3. What is meant by "the initiative and referendum," and what are the arguments for and against?
4. Should the constitution of the United States be amended so that the president, senators, cabinet members, and judge would be elected by the people?
5. Would it be well if the people had the power to recall, at any time, unsatisfactory officers?
6. Should congress pass a law forbidding the employment of children? If so, under what age?
7. Should everyone who wishes, be permitted to come into the United States? If not, who should be excluded?
8. Should congress pass a law declaring eight hours a working day?
9. Should employers be obliged to pay damages to those injured in their service?
10. What should government do for the unemployed?

POST CARD COLLECTING

Not only is the collecting of Souvenir Post Cards an interesting pastime, but it is also highly instructive and useful. It has been proven that illustrations educate people quicker than in any other way. Your friends may talk about the Statue of Liberty, but only through illustrations can its real beauty be brought before you, unless you have the good fortune to see it yourself.

It is in the power of every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to have a large and instructive collection of Souvenir Post Cards sent him from all parts of the United States. If you were sent a list of collectors in Maine, California, Florida, Michigan and from nearly every State in the Union, would you exchange Post Cards with a few of them?

You say possibly that you haven't the post cards to exchange with, that Souvenir Post Cards are not sold anywhere near you. If a set of 20 cards were sent you, would you then exchange them? We think you would, and if you will refer to our notice on page 14, you will learn how it is possible to get a large collection of Souvenir Post Cards from all over the U. S. and a supply to send from, in return.

ALL BUT THEM

Says Mr. Packer, as he makes
A famine rate on stews and steaks,
"There's doubtless truth in what you say,
That evil trusts exist today,
But kindly not before you go,
There is no Beef trust—mercy, no!"

Says Mr. Rogers, as he signs
Death warrants for competing mines,
"I heartily agree with you
That unfair combinations do
A deal of nasty mischief—but
There is no Copper Trust—tut-tut!"

With fresh foreclosures in his hands
The saintly Rockefeller stands,
"These mergers, when unchecked," he sighs,
"I have no doubt demoralize;
But Sin will Retribution bring—
An Oil Trust? There's no such thing!"

While prices rise on anthracite,
Says Mr. Baer, "It isn't right
To make the toiling public bleed
For the commodities they need.
Cases like these the laws should fit—
A Coal Trust? Never heard of it!"

Says Mr. Satan, as he draws
His fiery trident through his claws,
"The world, no doubt, to Sin is quick;
But wherefore blame it to Old Nick,
When circumstances plainly show
There is no Devil—mercy, no!"

WERE THEY THE BEST?

The gentleman comes out and sings
And tells the world that he
Would give a farm and several things
To sit on mother's knee.
He doesn't think about the day
When with her slipper trim
She held him down the other way
And played a tune on him.

We think about the happy hours
When round we frisked like colts,
When life was sunshine sweet and flowers,
Remembering how we used to swim
Or go on horseback rides,
Forgetting how they used to trim
Our jackets and our hides.

We dream about our golden morn,
When care had spreading wings,
Quite overlooking every thorn,
Stone bruises and such things.
We tell our children of the pies
That mother used to make,
But not a word about the sighs
Or of the stomach ache.

Yes, looking backward to the past
We only see the gold,
They seem one playtime sweet and vast,
Those palmy days of old.
No tears of sorrow dimmed our eyes,
No discord marred our joys,
No clouds obscured the pleasant skies
When you and I were boys.
But we forgot the up and down
The times when we were done up brown.

NONE FOR ME

Ah, grim is the fate of the man who must wait
And gaze at the passing parade.
For him there's no call when the hours have grown small
To list to the band's serenade.
But he's there with the boys, for it's one of his joys;
Yet he sighs 'mid the general glee,
"I hurrah all I can for some fortunate man—
But there's no one hurrahing for me!"

Some men must be meek, and let other men speak;
Some toil that others may spend.
Were there none to stand near with encouraging cheer,
The orator's duties would end.
So, with faith that is strong he goes plodding along
And says, "'Tis my duty you see,
To hurarh all I can for some luckier man,
Though there's no one hurrahing for me!"

WHAT DID HE MEAN?

He vainly tries
To lift his chair.
The floor he eyes
With vagrant stare.
Her maiden heart goes pit-a-pat,
She wonders what he means by that.

He eyes her books;
The carpets grain,
He says it looks
A bit like rain.
Expectant maid! She cannot chat
She wonders what he means by that.

He's had to roam
For years, says he.
He thinks a home
Must pleasant be.
She keeps her eyes upon the mat,
And wonders what he means by that.

His idle gas
Doth onward flow.
It comes to pass
'Tis time to go.
Poor little maid! the game falls flat,
He didn't mean a thing by that.
—Courier Journal.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 5 Cents a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues will not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say; "I saw it advertised in Up-to-Date Farming."

Agents Wanted

Agents Automatic Curry Comb, postpaid 50c. Over $5.00 daily or sample returnable. Particulars free. Clean Comb Co. [B] Racine, Wis.

Agents make money selling Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners. Every farmer and teamster needs from one to a dozen pair. Sample 25c. Dozen $1.10. Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Agents make $103.50 per month selling wonderful self-sharpening patented scissors and cutlery. V. C. Giebner sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it. We show you how. Free outfit. Thomas Mfg. Co., 53 Home Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

Sales Manager for exclusive district, newly patented staple necessity; permanent business, big profits, experience not essential. $250 or more required. President, 426 Ohio Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

Farm Lands

Farm Catalog free. Fidelity Reality Syndicate, Baltimore, Md.

Farms for sale to Catholics on easy terms; half-mile from church, two miles from railroad. Write T. A. McKittrick, owner, McCracken, Kansas.

Farms fairly improved, well laying, ten to twenty dollars per acre; timbered lands, choice for range, corn, clover, fruit, from four dollars up per acre. Our productive soils, excellent markets, good water, mild climate, healthy location, no negro population, attract wide-awake buyers. Investigate now. For price lists and booklet, write A. M. Knobel, Doniphan, Missouri.

Farms Sold Quickly—Write us if you want to buy or sell. Ohio Farmers' Real Estate Exchange, Cleveland, Ohio.

If you want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Sacramento Valley, California, is the greatest agricultural valley in America. It is the "Land of Opportunity" for the farmer. A family may be independent on twenty acres. Write Sacramento Valley Development Association, Sacramento, California. We have nothing to sell.

Snaps in land in Central Minnesota. Send for list. A. MURRAY, Wadena, Minnesota.

Ferrets

Ferrets for sale. Stamp for prices. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

For Sale trained Ferrets. Guaranteed workers. H. R. Miller, Lowell, Ohio

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Free Price List. Shorthorns, Southdowns, fox hounds, setters, pointers. I buy and sell foxes. J. D. Stodghill, Shelbyville, Ky.

Rambouillet Sheep; best blood, all ages; rams and ewes. Address J. HARVEY, FORKVILLE, MISS.

Registered Poland Chinas, choice breeding, fine individuals, large variety to select from. Satisfaction or no sale. Write me your wants. S. H. Taylor, Mottville, Mich.

Tamworths Immense size, early maturers, economical feeders and most prolific of all hogs. Booklet free. W.W. Morton, Russellville, Ky.

Machinery

Why not buy a gasoline engine to do your hard work? It is the cheapest help you can hire. An air-cooled engine is the best and cheapest. Built in four sizes, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10 H. P. Write for prices The Air-Cooled Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 Bailie Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents M. A. Schmidt, registered patent attorney, 715 11th St., N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for Inventor's Manual. Free.

Poultry and Supplies

Chicks: We ship thousands of day-olds each season. Send for booklet and testimonials. Freeport Hatchery, Box 40, Freeport Michigan.

Eggs 75c per 13, $1.50 per 30, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Catalog free. Link Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

Baby Chicks 25,000 World's best Rhode Island Red baby chicks 15c each, $15 per 100. We own Chicago King, the most valuable male in the world. Eggs, breeders, exhibition birds. 10,000 Barred Rock, Brown Leghorn and Black Minorca chicks 10c each, $10 per 100. Buff Orpingtons 25c. Chicks safely delivered 1500 miles. Some great big bargains now in higher priced eggs, chicks, breeders. EDWIN R. CORNISH, Edwardsburg, Michigan.

Introductory prices on eggs and breeding stock, either comb Rhode Island Reds. Sure method of selecting the laying and best layers. 50 cents. Money back if not convinced. Virginia Poultry Farm, McGaheysville, Va.

Laying Hens Every hen is of a laying strain. All tested. All kinds of Rocks, Wyandottes, Cochins, Rhode Islands, Leghorns, Turkeys, Geese, Houdons. These birds will bring you money. 50 cents gets Burket's egg formula, roup cure—yours for life. Egg formula will make every one of your hens lay in any season. White Rock Poultry Yards, Findlay, Ohio.

Morning Glory Farm. The home of pure bred Rhode Island Reds. Stock and eggs for sale. Morning Glory Farm, R. 2, Sellersburg, Ind.

Rhode Island Reds, best breed for farmers. Rose Comb—trap nests. Eggs 75c per 15, $1.40 per 30 for short time. Irvington Poultry Yards, Irvington, Ind.

64 Varieties Poultry, pigeons, hares. 20 eggs $1.00. Catalog and show record free. H. D. Roth, Box 14, Franconia, Pa.

Zenoleum Lice Powder.—Especially for poultry, but kills lice on all livestock; a full pound package at all dealers, 25 cents; postpaid 35 cents. Zenner Disinfectant Company, 17 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

Dahlias 25 for $1.00, postpaid. Gladiolus, $1.00 per 100. Send for catalog. J. L. Moore, Northboro, Mass.

Tobacco For Sale

For Sale 20,000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin. R. R. 5 Franklin, Ky.

Post Cards

Eight beautiful tinselled flower post cards with any one greeting you want printed in gold, 10c (Silver). Resell and make 300 per cent profit. H. A Earle, 1916 Ave. D., Birmingham, Ala.

32 good post cards and an extra money making proposition 10c. A. B. Morgan, Dept. 13, 3824 Vernon Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE ADVERTISING PAYS

Read what a few who have used it say:

"I got very satisfactory results from ad. placed with you."—John A. McClure, Hickman, Ky.

"I had no idea your paper could give me such good results."—H. J. Schild, Ionia, Mich.

"My ad. brought forth an abundant harvest."—W. T. Groton, Pocamoke City, Md.

"My ad. in UP-TO-DATE FARMING was a success."—F. J. Rossman, Lakeview, Mich.

The cost of this advertising is made especially attractive for subscribers. Only 5 cents a word, which is less than many other papers charge with half the circulation.

Give the Business Exchange a trial. Fill in and cut out attached coupon. You have something to sell. Let your brother farmers know what you have.

Business Exchange Advertising Department

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis

Gentlemen—Enclosed find $..... for which insert my..... word advertisement in the Business Exchnge Department. Begin first possible issue. Copy of announcement below. Yours truly,

Signed .....

Date..... Address.....

If desired, write the advertisement or description here:

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ALFALFA SEED

Orders booked now for 1908 crop fancy quality American grown Alfalfa seed for August shipment. We can also supply Turkestan Alfalfa, the plant of wonderful vitality and drouth resisting quality. Sow during August and September. Write to-day for samples and prices.

MISSOURI SEED CO., Box Y, Kansas City, Mo.

I WANT A FARM OR OTHER COUNTRY PROPERTY or BUSINESS. Not particular about location. Describe fully and state price wanted. **Home Seeker No. 91, Box 3693, Philadelphin, Pa.**

OZARK FARMS For Cattle, Sheep and Poultry raising, Horse or Mule breeding, Fruit, General or Dairy Farming or Market Gardening. Beautiful climate, running water. Ideal conditions. Write to-day for our lists.—NO PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE. PICQUET-HARTRICH REALTY CO., 74 LIGGETT BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

CORNS

taken out by the roots by a few simple applications of A-CORN SALVE. Safe, easy, perfectly painless.

15 cents at your druggists or by mail.

GIANT CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia

CANADA FARM LANDS

50 bushels of wheat to the acre has been grown in the famous Vermillion Valley, (Central Alberta), as shown by authentic statistics. Vermillion Valley is swept by the warm Chinook winds, is on the main line of the C. N. R. and the soil is a rich black loam with clay subsoil. Prices range $10.00 per acre up. Easy terms. Write for **Free Information, Reports, Maps, Etc., to W. A. CAMPBELL, 401 Nanton Bldg., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Buy Land in the South

Where farmers are putting money in the bank. Where they raise three lusty crops yearly. Soil rich and productive. No disappointments. No frost-bitten farms. Land workable ten months of the year. Cost of living low. Splendid soil for corn and hay. Lands on easy terms. Write for full particulars to

F. L. MERRITT, Land and Indust'l Agt., Norfolk and Southern Railway, 15 Citizens Bank Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

WINTER SEED WHEAT

62 Bu. per acre: Ratekin's Imported Malakoff, Turkish Red and Fultz. Three hardiest, best yielding northern grown varieties in the world. A record of 62, 58 and 56 bushels per acre. *All* seed pure, recleaned and graded for sowing. Mammoth White Rye and extra quality Timothy, Clovers, Alfalfa and other Farm and grass seeds. Catalog and samples FREE. Address,

RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenadoah, Ia.

Michigan Farms

To own a farm in Michigan means that you are rich because you have the most productive land in the United States and your resources would simply be unlimited.

MICHIGAN LANDS

Produce Bumper Crops. Her land never fails. Seasons are uniform. We have hundreds of choice farms for sale that will satisfy the most exact purchaser. Write for our list of prices and descriptions.

FARM REALTY COMPANY
913 Majestic Bldg.
DETROIT - MICHIGAN

OUR SOCIETY

Some Facts That Every Member Needs Before Entering on the Work of the 1908 Convention

No. 1.

The time for the Sixth Annual Convention of the American Society of Equity approaches—next October.

As on the next convention depends the future of the society, and much of weal or woe for American agriculture, it behooves every member of the society, yes, every farmer in the country, to understand the present situation and what is necessary to return the society to the position of power and influence it formerly occupied.

This is our reason for beginning a series of articles that will continue until the convention on October 27th. We trust they will serve to throw light on what is still a dark subject with many, and result in a harmonious convention which is necessary if the society is ever to become the great power for good that was hoped for by its founder and all its members.

In the beginning of this series we cannot do better than to reprint from "An Address" published in November 15th, 1907, number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, the first number after the convention. We recommend those who have followed the society the past year observe, as they read the following, how events have corroborated the charges made in this "Address".

AN ADDRESS

To State, County and Local Unions of the American Society of Equity of N. A., and ..All Members Thereof:

Without regard to anybody's personal interests, personal feelings, or personal preferences, we are compelled to declare that the late convention which assembled in Indianapolis, October 22, and pretended to be an annual meeting of the American Society of Equity of North America, was revolutionary in its purpose, unconstitutional in its makeup, and dominated by influences entirely foreign to the principles of the said American Society of Equity of North America.

For months, almost a year, before the assembling of the convention, the secretary and a horde of assistants that he had around him in the pay of the Sociey, and who were in no sense identified with farming or its interests, had been circulating false and slanderous literature to create a sentiment against UP-TO-DATE FARMING, the official paper, and those who stood as unyielding suporters of Equity in its original purpose to help the farmers to secure equitable prices for their crops.

Among other things, those who sought to divert the society from its original purpose, began to promote what they called Equity Exchanges, ostensibly to handle farm products, but on plans the same as those of the speculators at prices made by the speculator, and not by the society, and by the old commission houses, and on a basis not nearly so secure. These so-called exchanges soon proved inadequate to the aims and purposes of their promoters, if not absolute failures, and an alleged million dollar stock company was incorporated in New Jersey, where all the most dangerous combines, including the Standard Oil Company, had their origin.

For the promotion of the million dollar corporation, the name of the society was used, and the time of its employes, including the secretary himself, and the society's money, were diverted to that purpose, against the protest of the president and the official paper, much of the president's authority having been, by the board of directors, unconstitutionally transferred to the secretary.

To make sure their purpose, which was the overthrow of all who opposed or even refused to endorse their million dollar corporation, they worked up a strong representation of their adherents from the nearby States of Illinois and Indiana, both of which are weak in membership compared with that of many outlying States. In proof we submit the folowing table of the ratio of representation as shown by the regular report of the committee on credentials:

States	*Ratio of Representation*
Illinois	1 to every 80 members
Indiana	1 to every 51 members
Kansas	1 to every 600 members
Kentucky	1 to every 601 members
Michigan	1 to every 300 members
Minnesota	1 to every 418 members
Missouri	1 to every 139 members
Montana	1 to every 360 members
Nevada	1 to every 91 members
New York	1 to every 93 members
North Dakota	1 to every 427 members
Oklahoma	1 to every ... members
Ohio	1 to every 766 members
South Dakota	1 to every 380 members
Tennessee	1 to every 298 members
Virginia	1 to every 581 members
Wisconsin	1 to every 267 members
Washington	1 to every ... members

Subsequent reports added other delegates to Illinois, which brought its ratio or representation down to a representative for every 64 members, and enough additional to Indiana to give that State a representative for every 41 members.

From the above it will be seen that 64 members in Illinois and 41 in Indiana had the power or voting strength in the convention that 600 did in Kansas, 601 in Kentucky, 300 in Michigan, 418 in Minnesota, 427 in North Dakota, 581 in Virginia, and so on, even to 766 in Ohio.

It was apparent very early in the convention that these States, thus dominated by the exchange corporation influence, proposed to take advantage of their great preponderance of representation. Throwing aside the courtesies usually shown in such conventions to members from a distance, they established themselves next to and immediately in front of the chair, crowding the distant States to the rear, and thenceforth absolutely dominated the convention, materially changed the constitution, endorsed the so-called exchange idea with its million dollar corporation, forfeited, so far as they are concerned, the legal incorporation of the society, assumed to disannull a contract made five years before for the publication of an official paper, that had tacitly been endorsed by every annual meeting since then, repudiated UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper, and allied themselves to influences that are entirely foreign to the American Society of Equity of North America.

In the midst of such arbitrary, revolutionary, and high-handed proceedings, what could the sincere anl loyal members of the society do? They did the only thing that was left open to them to save the society; those who had not returned to their homes in disgust retired from the convention that had so plainly betrayed the society, and, exercising a power we believed was vested in us by our constituents, organized the annual meeting of the American Society of Equity of North America, and transacted the business recorded in the following proceedings of said meeting:

The proceedings of the convention we omit now.

The address closed with the following notice and appeal:

The action we have taken is a precautionary one, to save the society from mischievous counsels, wrong purposes and evil influences. Should these continue to dominate the organization, we stand ready to act, and act promptly.

We appeal to our constituents, and to the membership everywhere, did we do right, and will you sustain us?

With heartfelt devotion to the cause of Equity, and to the society that has taught to the world and compelled the recognition of the doctrine of equitable prices for farm produce, and controlled marketing to secure them, we are

Such were the claims of the second convention, which retained UP-TO-DATE FARMING as its official paper, and have been the contentions of this paper for almost a year. We have proceeded with unfaltering faith in the future of the society and in the belief that right, Justice and Equity would triumph over all the powers that have tried to de-

BITTER ROOT VALLEY LAND---

The MARCUS DALY ESTATE offers for sale 8,000 acres of HIGHLY CULTIVATED farm land on the FAMOUS Bitter Root Stock Farm, suitable for FRUIT GROWING, DAIRYING and DIVERSIFIED FARMING. SOIL, CLIMATE and IRRIGATION system are unsurpassed. This land will be sold in tracts of twenty acres or more. Long time—easy payments. For Booklet and further information write,

BITTER ROOT STOCK FARM, Hamilton, Mont.

20 American Girls

Will be Sent you Free!

Let us send you a FREE set of Souvenir Post Cards—American Girl Series—20 in the series. All worth framing. If you collect Post Cards, this set will be the gem of your album. If you are not a collector, send them to your friends, and if you wish to exchange cards with collectors in any part of the United States, **we will supply you with a large list of collectors who want to exchange cards with YOU.**

We will send you the complete American Girl series of Souvenir Post Cards (they retai at 2 for 5 cents), if you will send send us a new one-year subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 50 cents a year. What's more, we will include FREE, on request, a list of collectors who would like to exchange cards with you.

Get this set today—the supply is limited.

Souvenir Post Card Exchange, Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

The Dixie Home **10c a Year!**

Magazine, largest brightest and finest *Illustrated Magazine* in the world for 10c a year, to introduce it ONLY. It is bright and up-to-date. Tells all about Southern Home Life. It is full of fine engravings of grand scenery, buildings, and famous people. Send at once. 10c a year postpaid anywhere in the U. S., Canada and Mexico. 6 years, 50c. Or, clubs of 6 names, 50c. 12 for $1.00. Send us a club. Money back if not delighted. Stamps taken. Cut this out. Send today.

THE DIXIE HOME
Birmingham Alabama

HOW TO SELL YOUR FARM—Cheapest practical method; get what it's worth. Send description, including price. Particulars FREE.

HOLLIS CORBIN,
1344 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL *without a cent deposit*, prepay the freight and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.**

IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous offers* on highest grade 1908 model bicycles

FACTORY PRICES *Do not buy* a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you write for our large **Art Catalog** and learn our *wonderful proposition* on first sample bicycle going to your town.

RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. **We Sell** cheaper than any other factory. **Tires, Coaster-Brakes,** single wheels, parts, repairs and sundries at *half usual prices.* **Do Not Wait;** write *today* for our *special offer.*

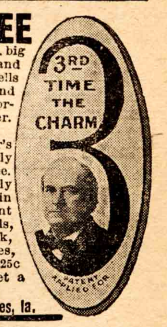
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. P80 CHICAGO

SURPRISE POCKET CAMERA

Press the button, the Camera does the rest. Snap shots or time exposures. Bushels of fun. You can carry it with you in your pocket, and everybody you meet will want their picture taken. You get them to pose for you in some nice position, and tell them to look "pleasant" or look at the "birdies," and to their surprise, after you press the button, they will have a picture produced, nicely mounted, 2x2 inches. You can make as many as they want, and that will almost make them die laughing. You can have more fun with this than any other article made. Everything carefully made and bound to work perfectly. Price complete, only **20 cents** by mail, postpaid, or given for one yearly subscription at 25 cents. Address **THE WELCOME GUEST, Dept. 180 PORTLAND, ME.**

SEE YOUR NAME IN PRINT AND GET A BIG MAIL For only **10c.** silver we will send you our magazine for 3 months and if you send the names of two good agents we will give you 200 Gummed Labels with your name and address thereon, convenient for use on your stationery or to paste on your books or other articles to prevent their loss, and print your name in our mailing directory, from which you will receive lots of free samples mdse., books, magazines, letters, etc. **All this for only 10c** (silver) or 12 cts. in stamps. Address; **NEW IDEAS, Dept. 24, Box 3693, Philadelphia, Pa.**

BRYAN BUTTON FREE



Most unique button of the campaign. A big "3" containing fine picture of Bryan and the words "3rd Time the Charm." It tells the whole story. Every man, woman and child wants one. Be first in your neighborhood to wear it. Taft button if you prefer.

ONE FREE TO YOU.

Every person who sends 25c for a year's subscription to People's Popular Monthly will receive one of these buttons free. People's Popular Monthly is handsomely illustrated, 32 page magazine, printed in colors; contains political and current news, splendid stories, thrilling serials, departments on fashions, fancy work, household affairs, colored comic pages, jokes and page for the children. Send 25c today for a year's subscription and get a Bryan or Taft Button free.

People's Popular Monthly, Dept. 13, Des Moines, Ia.

We Will Give A RURAL MAIL BOX, The best and handsomest Galvanized Steel Rural Mail Box made, to the first person sending address of party canvassing for petitions for new Rural Route. Write today.

KENTUCKY STAMPING CO., DEPT. 356 LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS ACT QUICKLY!! **Patented Bread Making Machine,** Labor saver; sales enormous. Simple in construction. Child can operate. Agent's Sample **FREE.** Forshee Mfg. Co., 1241, Dayton, O.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS

$100,000 for one invention; another $8,500. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense.

Patent Obtained or Fee Returned.

CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Att'ys, (*Established 15 years*)

1010 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

Tell them you saw the "ad" in Up-to-Date Farming

stroy the society or divert it from its true plan. With a firm determination to guard the members' interests, we have worked and waited, and, we believe, our work and patience will be rewarded in seeing the society reorganized in October, and soon re-established in its former or greater strength and influence.

In corroboration of the charges made in "An Address," as reprinted above; of the statements and claims we have made in this paper regarding a conspiracy; that the delegates to the 1907 convention were deceived; the unscrupulousness of the enemies of Mr. Everitt and UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the desperate character of the people who dominated the first 1907 convention and who have dictated the control of the society since, we offer the sworn confession of one of the arch conspirators as follows:

NOTE—This confession is so lengthy that it will need to run in two or three issues, after which we will publish much more evidence. This confession is published for good motives and for justifiable ends.—Ed.

A CONFESSION

By C. R. Walrod

I desire to offer the following as a true and correct statement of facts, since my connections with the American Society of Equity:

By way of introduction I will say that I am offering this sworn statement of my own free will. I am offering it to Mr. Everitt with a request that it will be published in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, so that it may get before the membership.

My reasons for wanting this to meet with the eyes of the members, is that something must be done at once toward uniting the existing factions. The organization has been so split apart since the last convention that it is useless for us to hope to obtain any great results until we get together and drop all differences. Let the next convention get together and do business in the right way. The desire on the part of Mr. Everitt's enemies to "knock him out" has thrown good judgment and "common horse sense" to the winds. Those who were most instrumental in bringing about the changed conditions also realize that something must be done at once.

What it Means to Me

Do you understand what this means? What it means for me to take up my pen in defense of the man I myself have been fighting so hard? Do you realize what this change of front means?

It means that I, for one, am sick of this fight; sick of the conspiracy and stragetic moves that have been made at all times to ward off the attempts Mr. Everitt has made since the last convention to vindicate himself in the eyes of the membership.

Who is Responsible?

Digging back into the past, let us see how all this rot and stench was brought about; why all these slanderous tales were put into circulation, and by whom:

I commenced my employment with the society the latter part of January, 1907. I was employed by Mr. Everitt to run the Equity Press Bureau, and to assist in other matters both in the interest of the society and of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I will say right here, that on account of my duties being divided between the two, my salary was likewise divided, one-half being paid by Mr. Everitt and one-half by the society.

In several instances the clerical work of the society was so closely associated with UP-TO-DATE FARMING in some of its departments, that it was a matter of economy to both, to share in the payment of some of the employes. For instance, those who spent three-fourths of their time on work for the paper and one-fourth in the interest of the society, were paid accordingly. Some were one-half and one-half, others one-third and two-thirds. It was a good plan, as was shown afterward when the two offices were separated, and it became necessary to put employes to work and pay them the full amount instead of a fractional part as before.

Tubbs Had a Motive

Mr. Tubbs used to say that Everitt and UP-TO-DATE were getting the best of the deal. He had a right to kick if he wasn't satisfied, but as long as he agreed upon the divisions in the pay roll, I can't see where he had any kick coming. At any time he didn't like the method of divisions Mr. Everitt would have taken the matter up. But Tubbs had a motive for his later complaint.

Tubbs industriously circulated the report that Mr. Everitt had charge of the society office work and that he was responsible for delays and mistakes. I want to say that this is false. The trouble was that Tubbs would not follow out the systems Mr. Everitt had prepared three consecutive weeks, and as a result chaos often reigned in the office. The bulk of the complaints during the first half of 1907 can be traced down to this cause, though in every instance the parties were always made to believe that the fault lay with Everitt and UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Speer Had a Motive, Also

Mr. Speer ,as Director of Organization, was an absolute failure. I do not know of any well defined plan he ever mapped out and put into execution that brought in any results. From the first time I made his acquaintance his chief activity was to grumble over this or that that he was ever ready to blame Everitt for. And Speer had a motive for not liking Mr. Everitt.

Failed to Oust Speer

Mr. Everitt realized that something must be done in the organization department or else the organizers we already had would be dropping the work. Mr Everitt called the Board to meet in March (1907) to "oust" Speer, and again in July, but owing to the "make-up" of the Board, he was unsuccessful. Mr. Speer's continued fancied grievances toward Mr. Everitt kept him from doing anything even though he had been capable. It is unjust for anyone to presume for a moment that Mr. Everitt was to blame for lack of results.

Mr. Everitt has printed a good deal in his paper since the last national convention about "Conspiracy and Rebellion." He has tried his best to show you that it was a fixed up plot to "oust" him at the convention.

Mr. Everitt Must Be Dumped

I won't say that there were "oaths" of alegiance sworn to down Mr. Everitt, but it was an understood fact amongst us—Tubbs, Speer, Drayton, Sharp, Scott and still others that **Mr. Everitt must be dumped** at all hazards, **because** he would not join in with the wild cat schemes of Equity Exchanges and an affiliation with the Federation of Labor.

Speer, while not a member of the Board of Directors, was enabled through Tubbs to help pit the majority of the Board against Mr. Everitt in any measures that Mr. Everitt might ask for. The Board of Directors was composed of the following: Messers. Everitt, **Tubbs**, Rous, **Drayton, Sharp, Scott** and Wilson. The names in black face type indicate the members of the Board who were pledged to defeat Everitt. How much of a show for his "white alley" did he have in the face of such a Board.

At the March meeting of the Board, Tubbs said he wanted headquarters moved into other offices away from Everitt and so when the "Tubbs" side of the Board said "move" it went through, and we moved with $125.00 in the treasury.

The Hearron Claim

The claim has often been made by the "insurgents" that Mr. Everitt stole the plan of the society from a Mr. Hearron over in Illinois. * I saw Mr. Hearron at Indianapolis before the convention opened and I heard him say that Mr. Everitt had been printing in his paper a plan very similar to the one he had thought out; that he wrote Mr. Everitt mentioning one part that should be improved, etc.

Now Mr. Hearron has said as far as he was concerned, he didn't have the education to promote it himself and had hoped some paper would take the matter up and push it.

Tubbs and Speer made a lot of "smoke" over the Hearron matter even to getting 27 affidavits from various persons to show that Mr. Hearron had actually organized five local unions before Mr. Everitt founded the American Society of Equity.

Now just suppose that Mr. Everitt did use Mr. Hearron's plan. What of it? Who cared at all other than Tubbs and Speer? Mr. Hearron didn't. We got the society and it cost J. A. Everitt his seed business and thousands of dollars too, to get it started.

(To be continued)

* I believe Mr. Hearron claimed that he wrote to me in 1899 about a plan. At that time and after, up to 1902 when I formulated the A. S. of E. plan, my mail was usually 1,000 or more letters daily, and as such a subject was not on my mind in 1899, Hearron's letter, if I received one, exerted no influence toward the plan. After I published the plan more than a hundred people wrote and said they had the same ideas in mind for years.—J. A. Everitt.

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Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown

The fastest and most beautiful Brown on the market.

Never before have you been able to make dresses of such rich, fast, and stylish brown calicoes. This beautiful shade cannot be moved by sunlight, perspiration, or soap. The up-to-date designs and splendid quality of these cotton dress-goods give unequalled service and satisfaction.

Beware of all imitations Browns. They are *not* "just as good." If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown, write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

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Do You Have Pimples? If you want a sure cure send ten cents for sample of our beautifier. CREAMY COMPLEXION COMPANY, Dept. 180, WOODFORDS, MAINE.

FORTUNE TELLER AND DREAM BOOK 10c. Matters of business, love, marriage and health told. Greatest book out. If you wish to know the future send 10c to MYSTIC PUB. CO., D 16, 1218 FRANKFORD AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia

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Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.

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Our "Cyclone" three stroke self feed hay press is the latest, most powerful and most efficient press on the market. Each circle of the team presses in three charges. The self feed automatically puts the hay down to the bottom of the bale chamber. These two improvements wonderfully increase capacity of our presses. Write today for circular and prices. Five days' free trial.

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Thrifty Farmers are invited to settle in the STATE OF MARYLAND where they will find a delightful and healthful climate, first-class markets for their products and plenty of land at reasonable prices. Maps and descriptive phamplets will be sent free upon application to STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, Baltimore, Md.

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SIX SHOTS IN FOUR SECONDS

$5 to $27

This hammerless repeater is the most rapid pump gun made; it has every known improvement—easy take-down feature, heavy breech block, covered mechanism and top rib if desired. Catalog shows our other shot guns, doubles, singles, etc. A postal brings our book—FREE. THE UNION FIRE ARMS CO., 277 Auburndale, TOLEDO, O.

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We have a little patented article made of malleable iron that is practically indispensable when once used. It is needed on every set of work harness. Used by farmers, teamsters, liverymen, etc. Big demand—quick sale. From four to twenty pairs used by every horse owner. *Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners* fit any harness. Easily attached and will out-wear the harness when they can be attached to a new set.

Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners

do away with troublesome straps. Fastened in winter with gloves on. Those who once use *Ferry's Fasteners* never try to get along without them. Mr. H. A. Carter, Franklin, Ky., writes: *"I bought a Handy Hame Fastener four years ago and have used it ever since. It is the thing."*

175% to Agents Sample mailed for 25c. To agents $1.10 per dozen. Dozen $2.25 by express not prepaid. Larger quantities cheaper. Money refunded promptly if not entirely satisfactory. One agent sells 24 dozen a week easily. You can do better. Order a sample.

Illustration one-half actual size.

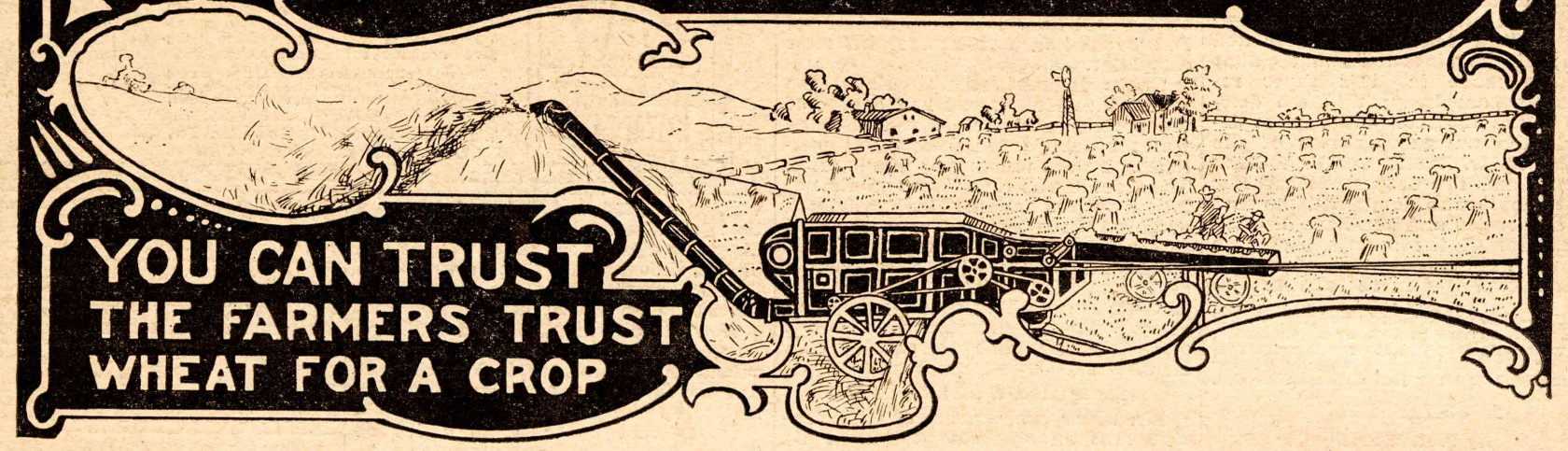
COONER & FORTUNE CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Wanted FULTZO-MEDITERRANEAN OR COLUMBIA Wheat

Only straight crops, practically pure wanted. Write how much you have and price wanted. Send samples of the grain and if possible the heads. We supply bags for shipping.

JOHN R. HECK, Mgr, Indianapolis, Indiana

FARMER'S TRUST WHEAT
IS THE GREATEST TRUST OF ALL



A wonderful wheat. Rapid grower in the fall, strong stooler in the spring, extra early at harvest. The best and strongest straw of any bearded wheat. Large, well-filled heads, 3 to 5 grains to mesh, hard, red grain. Outlives and outyields Rudy, Nigger, etc.

The Farmers' Trust wheat has proved, in competition with all other varieties, to be the most valuable bearded winter wheat. Farmers who prefer a bearded variety will make no mistake by growing it. It is a remarkably hardy and vigorous sort. In winter it is nearly as hardy as rye, and in spring it stools well, indicating the vigor of the plant. **The straw is stronger than any other bearded wheat,** which makes it less likely to lodge. The heads are long and well filled. The grain is well contained and is not easily shattered, weigh very heavy. Excellent milling qualities.

A field of it always attracts attention because of its distinct appearance and splendid growth. The investment in seed is additionally justified by the fact that the first crops readily sell at extra prices for seed in your own neighborhood. **The supply is limited.**

FARMERS' TRUST WHEAT frequently yields in good seasons 40 bushels to the acre on good soil. Then get good seed of Farmers' Trust and you can better trust to providence for a good crop.

READ REPORTS FROM THE FIELD

NOTE—We do not give the full address of our customers as in that way we would advertise for them and our trade would be injured.

TWENTY-NINE BUSHELS TO TEN

The Farmers' Trust wheat turned out first rate, 29 bu. per acre, while other kinds made 10 bu. per acre. D. M., Cumberland Co., Pa.

YIELDS FOUR TIMES AS MUCH

All varieties of wheat failed here on account of the rust, but mine. I sowed the Farmers' Trust, and it has yielded four times as much as others. The farmers want my wheat for seed. H. C. D., Henry Co., Tenn.

YIELDS TEN BUSHELS MORE THAN RUDY

This is the third year I have raised the Farmers' Trust wheat, and every year it has been the best wheat in my part of the country. The first year it yielded 41 bushels per acre, second year 32 bushels and this year (a very bad season) 31 bushels. I have discarded the Rudy, which was my old standby. It don't yield within 10 bushels per acre as much as Farmers' Trust. G. Van B., Marion Co., Ind.

YIELDS TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT MORE

I have used your seed for many years. I always buy your new varieties when you introduce them, and have made money by doing it. I have grown your Farmers' Trust wheat three years, and it has yielded 25 per cent more than any other bearded wheat around here. Keep on in your good work of introducing good varieties of wheat.

W. R. P., Hardin Co., Ky.

TWENTY-SEVEN BUSHELS AGAINST FIVE TO FIFTEEN BUSHELS

I sowed 25 bushels of Farmers' Trust wheat last fall. This wheat has proven to be a very superior variety. It came through the winter perfectly, and was not very seriously affected by the wet weather this spring. In spite of excessive wet, drought, bugs, fly and rust, it has threshed out 27 bushels per acre, while other wheat makes from 5 to 15 bushels. I will try your wheat again. B. W. R., Highland Co., O.

THE EARLIEST WHEAT

Farmers' Trust is the earliest wheat and the best in this part of the country. I cut my crop 4 days before any other variety was fit. It is not threshed yet, but is good for nearly 30 bushels per acre. I don't know of any other variety that will make 20. L. M. S., Braxton, W. Va.

BEST WHEAT I EVER GREW

Farmers' Trust wheat is the best bearded wheat I ever grew. It is free from rust, and blight, and fly, while other brands suffered badly. I estimate the yield over 30 bushels per acre. Other wheat 5 to 10.

E. P. R., Campbell Co., Tenn.

FARMERS' TRUST TAKES THE LEAD

Farmers' Trust wheat is taking the lead here, where Fulcaster has been the favorite. For two years it outyielded Fulcaster nearly two to one. This year the wheat crop is very poor, but Farmers' Trust yielded 23 bushels per acre of fine quality. M. R. E., Pickett Co., Tenn.

ONLY WHEAT THAT MADE FULL CROP

The Farmers' Trust wheat gave entire satisfaction. It is the only wheat in this country that made a full crop.

R. H. & Co., Catawba Co., N. C.

WISH I HAD BOUGHT MORE

The only thing that I regret about the Farmers' Trust wheat is that I did not buy more seed. The one bushel yielded 36¼ bushels. If I had sown my whole crop of this variety, I would have had over two hundred bushels more wheat, which would readily sell at $1.50 a bushel here at home for seed. I thank you for bringing this wheat to my attention.

M. J. J., Atchison Co., Kas.

Head of Farmers' Trust Wheat

TWICE AS GOOD AS ANY OTHER

The Framers' Trust wheat is twice as good as any other wheat sown here. It is the best bearded wheat I ever saw, and it stood the past severe winter better than any other. I consider it the finest variety

C. E. C., Montgomery Co., Va.

DISTINCT AND SUPERIOR

The Farmers' Trust wheat is distinct and superior. The few fields of it in this neighborhood could be picked out as far as they could be seen. Everybody admits the superiority of Farmers' Trust over Rudy and Nigger and other bearded sorts. J. F., Preston Co., W. Va.

GIVES GREAT SATISFACTION

The Farmers' Trust wheat has given great satisfaction. It is particularly gratifying and profitable to have a wheat that gives good crops, when so many varieties fail, and this is what the Trust does. I regret that I invested in only a small quantity of seed last year, as it would bring a fancy price here for seed. I will buy of you in the future.

P. R. M., Morgan Co., Ind.

WILL IT PAY? *Will it be a profitable investment* to secure new seed wheat? Suppose you want to sow 20 acres. If you sow your own wheat it will require 1½ bushels per acre, or 30 bushels. We will suppose that the market price of good wheat is $1.00 a bushel, and to clean your wheat, and shrinkage, will represent, say, 15 cents a bushel. Or 30 bushels of your own wheat at $1.15 equals $34.50.

If you buy our hardy, vigorous seed wheat, you should figure this way: 1¼ bushels per acre; 20 acres will require 25 bushels at $1.50 per bushel, equals $37.50. The bags will be worth $2.00, leaving $35.50 for the wheat. There will be something for freight, but it will not be very much. Outside of the freight, the cost is only $1.00 more to seed with our fine, hardy, productive wheat, than to sow wheat that is probably run out and weakly—only 5 cents per acre.

Compare this extra cost with the extra yield that is certain to result; and the extra price you can probably get for the crop. Think about this matter and we believe you will conclude that it will be a good investment to change your seed and sow a good part of your crop with our justly famous Farmers' Trust wheat. If you don't want to sow 20 acres, sow less.

FILLS THE BILL

The new wheat, Farmers' Trust, certainly fills the bill. I have grown wheat for about 40 years, but never saw a wheat with a finer head made for business than is contained on the Farmers' Trust. I raised 41 bushels from one bushel of seed, and would not take $1.00 a bushel for the crop and do without it. Will sow it all, and this shows how I prize the wheat. Send your new catalogue, and hurrah for $1.00 wheat.

G. B. D., Ionia Co., Mich.

YIELDS TWICE AS MUCH

Farmers' Trust stood the winter better than any other wheat and is yielding twice as much as any other. I want the agency for your wheat again, and can sell a larger quantity this year. R. H.G., Scott Co., Ind.

BEST BARGAIN WE EVER MADE

The Farmers' Trust wheat is the greatest bargain we ever made. It yielded twice the wheat of any other variety in this section.

C. H. & Son., Wyoming Co., N. Y.

After reading the reports, no doubt should remain that this is a good wheat to sow. The only other question is, "Can I afford to pay the price?" This should be settled when you compare the yield of Farmers' Trust with Rudy, Nigger and other well known sorts. It don't cost any more in labor, time and investment to raise 30 to 40 bushels per acre, than to raise 5 to 20 bushels, except the little extra cost in the seed. The wheat is cheap enough at the price, and our prices are as low as we dare make them, considering the expenses for cleaning, advertising, help, etc., etc.

PRICE: **By mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25c; 4 lbs., 75c. By freight or express, not prepaid, ¼ bu., 65c; 1 bu., $2.00; 2½ bu., (1 bag for 2 acres), $4.50; 5 bu., (2 bags for 4 acres, $8.50; 10 bu., (4 bags for 8 acres), $16.50; 25 bu., (10 bags for 20 acres), or more, at $1.50 per bushel. We furnish bags free. Purchaser pays freight. Prices are subject to change. Quantity orders may be made up by clubbing with neighbors. All cleaned, ready to sow.**

How to Order: Send remittance with order, or we will ship to responsible parties *payable on arrival* and subject to examination if $1.00 is sent to guarantee good faith. Remit by money order or send cash in registered letter. Give full address, including county and shipping station if different from postoffice.

The O. K. Seed Store has been headquarters for best varieties of Winter Wheat for 25 years. We refer to our thousands of customers over the country; also to any bank or business house in Indianapolis. Send us your order for wheat and harvest a big crop next year. Central location. Low freight rates. Prompt shipments. All wheat thoroughly cleaned and graded, ready to sow. Circulars free.

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FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
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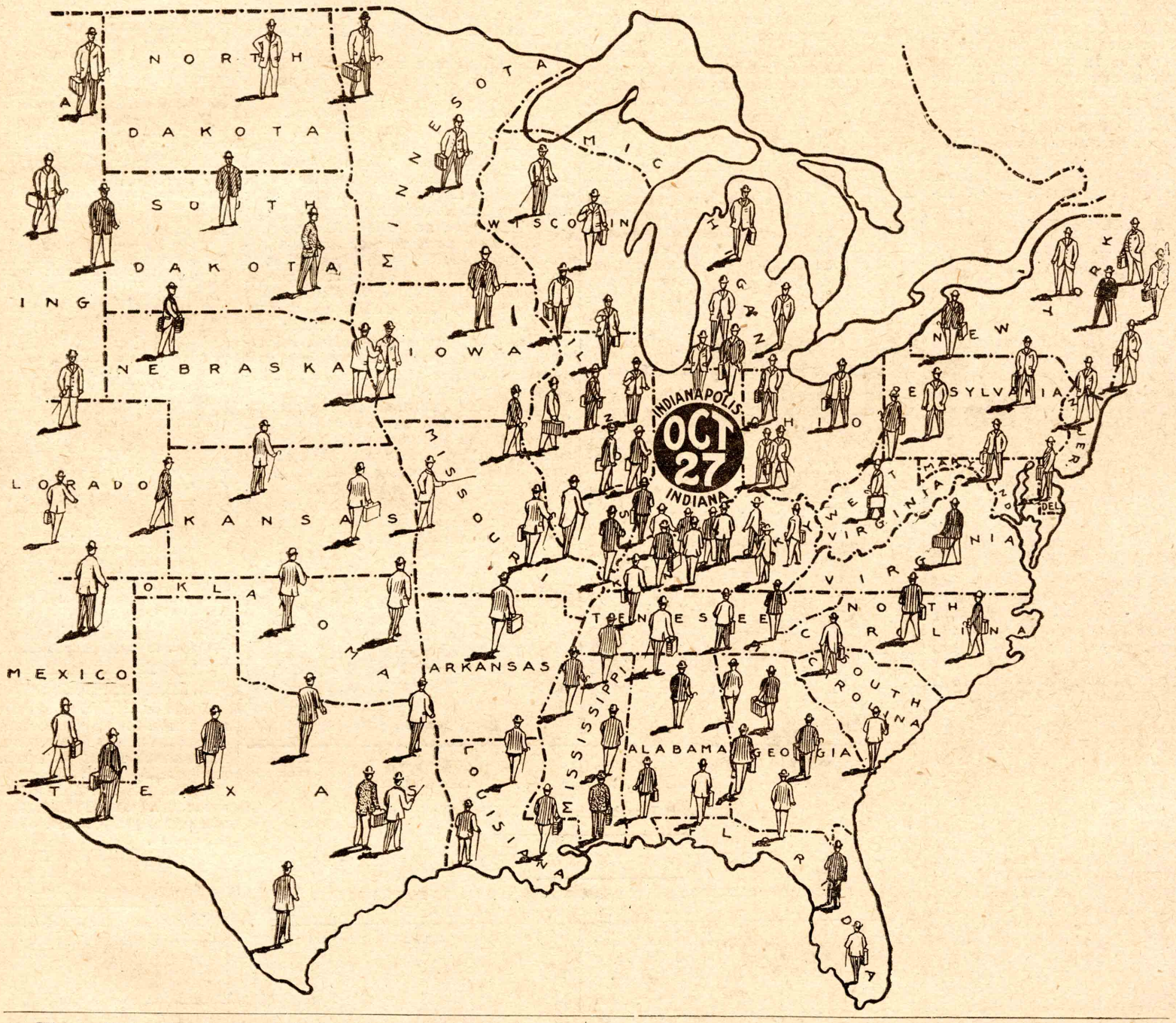
Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1908 | Number 17

The 1908 National Convention



The call for the A. S. of E. mass convention (including all the members who were in good standing when the 1907 convention met), should interest all farmers.

Understand, this convention will represent all members; those who from strong convictions supported either faction and those members who through lack of convictions could not support either. In other words it is the aim to retain the full strength of the society, and the result of five years of hard labor to organize it rather than only a small fraction of the membership who were deceived and deluded into supporting the campaign of destruction waged by a faction for a year past. Let there be a representation from every state and for every crop and thus truly carry out the great plan of the society.

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

OUR SOCIETY

Some Facts That Every Member Needs Before Entering on the Work of the 1908 Convention

No. 2.

This series of articles began in the August 15th number. Explaining in that number our purpose in printing the articles, we said as follows:

The time for the Sixth Annual Convention of the American Society of Equity approaches—next October.

As on the next convention depends the future of the society, and much of weal or woe for American agriculture, it behooves every member of the society, yes, every farmer in the country, to understand the present situation and what is necessary to return the society to the position of power and influence it formerly occupied.

This is our reason for beginning a series of articles that will continue until the convention on October 27th. We trust they will serve to throw light on what is still a dark subject with many, and result in a harmonious convention which is necessary if the society is ever to become the great power for good that was hoped for by its founder and all its members.

The first number consisted of "An Address" reprinted from November 15 1907, number, as in introduction and to show how events subsequent to the 1907 convention have corroborated all that this paper claimed in that "Address." Also the confession by Claire R. Walrod was begun and is continued in this number (the Walrod confession is also published in pamphlet form and copies will be sent free on request).

A CONFESSION

By C. R. Walrod

(Continued)

Never thought of what it cost to get started did you? Did you ever take into account the amount of publicity he gave to the plan of the society in his paper, and of the probable loss he suffered in an advertising way for a time, because of the fact that advertisers thought at first that such an organization as he proposed would be detrimental to their best interests? Ever think about the immense amount of literature and blank forms it was necessary to have printed? Ever think of the man as not having drawn any salary for his labors in those pioneer years?

Mr. Everitt Sacrificed Business

Pause a moment and think also of Mr. E.'s seed business. I have known of the Everitt seed house for years. I myself bought garden seeds there for several years. My wife's folks always dealt there and they never thought they got "swindled." It was a seed house that bore a good reputation.

When Mr. Everitt started in to give you the Society of Equity, he had to entrust the seed business to hired help. From that time on I have been told by those who know, that Mr. Everitt ceased to make any money in the seed business, but on the contrary had a "white elephant" on his hands.

I have been told by a friend of mine who knew of the condition of affairs, that he often wondered why Mr. Everitt would so neglect a business that was worth thousands of dollars and let it simply run itself into the ground. Was also told by this same party that Mr. Everitt was offered $90,000 for his paper and he drop out of the movement. This, too, in the early stages of the society when $90,000 would have meant a nice, neat sum for all he had put into it. Did he do it? No; and in times of distress he tided the society over financially. Everyone got his pay when Everitt was at the helm. He fathered it when it needed a guiding hand, and you can thank J. A. Everitt for the fact that there is an American Society of Equity today.

And this is the man that we kicked out because we couldn't find where he had paid the little "measley" $1.20 dues for 1907. For all his labors in putting on its feet an organization that is bound to bring more beneficial results to all classes of people than any other, we would be doing little enough indeed if we gave him a life time membership inscribed on a gold plate set with diamonds. It isn't any wonder that Mr. Everitt's membership couldn't be located. There were thousands of members paid dues the first two months of 1907 and on account of the chaotic state of affairs under Mr. Tubbs, there were hundreds that kicked all last year because our records did not show them paid. We seized upon Mr. Everitt's membership as a "duck takes to water." I think any fair-minded person will admit that no matter if Everitt never paid one cent, he was by right of being the founder, entitled to some consideration and respect.

A Loyal Bunch

The employes were constantly told this and that in regard to Everitt in order that a loyal working force might be assembled. As most of the employes of the society headquarters force were girls, it was not a difficult matter to line them up against Everitt. When we moved headquarters we had as loyal a "bunch" as ever sallied forth to beat a man. I feel sure, too, that every girl fully believed that Everitt was a rascal and that everything we had said against the man was true. They were made to think that the man had the cunning of a cat and that it would take double cunning to beat him. Therefore, they were always ready for any little thing that would tend to throw the tide in our favor. Tubbs did everything he could to encourage them in our behalf.

Equity Exchanges the Main Issue

The main issue between Mr. Everitt and the society headquarters was the subject of Equity Exchanges. Under the plan proposed Mr. Everitt could not see where we would receive any benefit at this time.

The Equity Exchange, as proposed by Mr. Tubbs' plan and their plan of selling stock is so much along the lines of "wild-cat" mining schemes that they will never be able to sell any more stock than enough to keep paying Mr. Tubbs' salary.

They have tried for over a year to establish an Exchange in Chicago. The labor people have met a good many times and said it was a good thing but when it come down to taking any active measures looking toward a solid foundation, they have been wonderfully lacking.

Mr. Scott has been conducting the Exchange. (Mr. Scott is the same man who was on the Board of Directors last year and who was pledged against Mr. Everitt.) He has run the Exchange along the same lines as any other commission house.

He has made some good returns for some of the members who have shipped to him, but at the present time there is some trouble over certain cars of potatoes shipped to him from La Valle, Wis., and other points, and for which no return had been made up to June 10. Mr. Scott had acknowledged that he was short and says that he has had to take the receipts of one consignment to pay the shipper for a previous lot that had been sold. This looks as though somebody was going to lose out for a whole shipment before long. Mr. Scott says that he has had to use the money received to pay running expenses.

Mulholland a Bluffer

John Mulholland, an ex-labor man, was employed by Mr. Everitt along in February, 1907, to act as correspondent and to assist along the line of organization. He was soon recognized as a "bluffer" and was discharged by Mr. Everitt, who had discovered his worthlessness to the society shortly after he arrived.

Mulholland was such a good "bluffer" that he bluffed Tubbs into an expense of something like $30.00 per week to retain him. Tubbs kept him on Exchange matters entirely, and while recognizing the inability of Mulholland, except as a "bluffer," he and his friends on the Board retained him for fear he might go over to Everitt and give the conspiracy away. Even Speer, Drayton and Scott had no use for the man as a worker for the society, but were likewise afraid that if he was let down and out that he would go over to Everitt. I was told more than once by Mr. Tubbs to "never mind, we won't need him after the convention." (The convention selected this man first vice-president and general manager of the Fruit and Produce department.)

Mulholland's interest in the society began and ended in the dollars and cents that he drew as salary and his entire salary, together with that of his stenographer, is really chargeable to the Equity Exchange movement.

If Mulholland had been dropped out of Equity and a new face seen in his stead who would give his time to the straight course of Equity; if Tubbs likewise, had dropped his personal feelings toward Mr. Everitt and devoted his whole time in trying to do something along the lines of organization instead of trying to undermine Mr. Everitt's reputation the entire summer, our records would have been much better and a tremendous gain in membership

(*Continued on page* 18)

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A. EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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Imperative Order. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, do not fail to send your printed address as on the wrapper along. Failure to observe this order may cause us much unnecessary work.

The Latest Date shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Subscribers are urged to keep their time paid *IN ADVANCE.*

Members of Equity will find the date on their wrapper to which subscription has been paid.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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EDITORIAL

EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION

It Means One Organization for All Crops for the Whole Country

That farmers can organize effectively and accomplish results, the last four years have clearly demonstrated. No region was ever so completely in the power of the buyers as were the tobacco producing sctions of the country, particularly those of Kentucky and the adjoining States. The buyers and manufacturers were piling up immense fortunes while the growers were going further and further into poverty. Then came a revolt. The worm, (though nearly crushed), turned at last. The Society of Equity and UP-TO-DATE FARMING began to teach the new and almost rebellious doctrine that the producers of a crop, who are the first owners of it, have a right to determine the price at which it shall sell, and that no law, human or divine, requires them to sell until they receive their price.

The tobacco growers saw the truth and justice of the doctrine, and organized to enforce it. Other societies formed also, and though not always in the harmony that should characterize the action of those whose interests are identical, no doubt did good service in crystalizing sentiment and stimulating action. We must regret the tales of lawlessness that have been told, and we do not know where to place the responsibility. Certain it is that no authorized mouth-piece of the Society of Equity ever taguht any action that even remotely indicated anything but the strictest observance of law and order. But this is no time to criminate or recriminate, or even to find fault. The tobacco growers have demonstrated their power, have won their independence, have become men in the market as well as in the fields and have proven themselves sellers as well as producers. As a result, their products are bringing them profits that were heretofore entirely absorbed by the buyers and manufacturers; and tobacco growing, unless some monumental mistake be made, will never again relapse into the slavish drudgery that it has been in the past.

The production of cotton in the South was rapidly sinking to the same unremunerative level. The cotton exchanges, like a cat toying with a mouse before devouring it, were playing with the planters, urging greater and greater production, and making prices lower and lower, as if to try the endurance of the planters and determine how much they would stand. But the doctrine of controlled marketing went to the cotton plantations as well as to the fields of tobacco, and the Southern Cotton Association was formed to suport the rights of the planters in selling as well as in producing, and to verify the acknowledged truth in fair business that it takes two to make a bargain; that those who produce a commodity from the soil have the same right to say what that commodity is worth as have those who take raw material and manufacture therefrom a useful article. About the same time, or a little before, sprang up in Texas the Farmers Union, at first with the indefinite aims and purposes of the older efforts at farm organization, but as the doctrine of controlled marketing, spreading like a wave from its starting point, began to be felt in its councils, the Union also took up the selling side of farming as well as the producing and buying side.

These two organizations in the Southern States, not always acting in proper harmony, it is true, presented a determined front and became great schools and powerful levers in controlled marketing, with the result that the cotton planters occupy a place in the business world they never did before, and exercise a power with the cotton exchanges heretofore unthought of.

The Society of Equity, in accordance with its policy not to interefer where any instrumentality was honestly and with any show of success seeking to accomplish the same purpose, turned its attention to the North and Northwest—to the great wheat and corn fields, and to the growers of hay, beans, potatoes, barley, etc. In these great sections much has been accomplished—why not more we need not now discuss.

Certain it is that the need for farm organization has been discovered and its efficiency demonstrated. The necessity, too, that it be on a broad basis has been shown. An organization of tobacco growers alone is not enough, nor of cotton planters, nor grain growers, nor stockmen. Virtually the same machinery that would maintain the rights and care for the interests of one of these, would do the same for all of them. The organization that will finally win for agriculture what it must have if it cease to work at a disadvantage with other callings, must be as wide as the United States, and broad enough to have room for every crop. And it must not only include those engaged in active production, but it must make friends and allies of all engaged in similar work and whose interests are interwoven. The best school of all is experience, and the broad mind cannot be held in circurscribed limits when the same necessity for the same effort appears all around, and when the momentum of the work applied to all is so much greater than when applied to one.

TOBACCO FARMERS STICK

Able to Control Both Production and Marketing

Early in their fight with the buying trust, the tobacco growers were told that too much tobacco had been produced; that the buyers were not offering low prices just because they could and wished to deprive the growers of profits, but because so much tobacco had been grown that, comparing the demand with the excessive supply, they could not afford to pay more.

This was a well deserved slap at those farm teachers who teach nothing but production, and urge that more and more be continually produced, but the tobacco growers held that they had the same right to control production that they had to control marketing, and it was, therefore, decided to cut down the crop of 1908. But the "wise enemies" said the growers wouldn't do it, that they wouldn't stick.

The Department of Agriculture has heard from the tobacco districts, and reported in July that the tobacco crop of the United States has been this year reduced 58,000 acres. Speaking of the Burley district of Kentucky where the organized farmers decided to reduce the crop so as to enable the demand to catch up with the supply, the government report says:

"There was a small area of tobacco planted in this district, it being only 18 per cent of last year. Some of the largest producing counties in Kentucky will not raise any and others only a very small amount. Very few counties in the district report a full crop, and they grow only a small area."

Here we have official proof from the highest source in the nation, that farmers will stick when the matter comes up to them in the form of a plain business proposition, and that farm organization may be made effective in the control of production as well as of marketing and price. The buyers, the trust, will be put to the test. They will be given an opportunity to unload their pretended surplus, and let the world know how badly they need tobacco in 1909, and how much they can handle at a price remunerative to the growers.

But further on, this government report gives the farmers an important lesson as to the kind of organization that is necessary to win complete success. Among the growers of dark tobacco, the organization was not so perfect, and in these districts little or no effort was made to control the acreage or yield. The organized selling methods had compelled better prices, which, with no control of production, stimulated planting and increased the acreage. In the Paducah district the acreage is reported about 2 per cent greater than it was last year; in the Upper Green River district it is about 9 per cent greater, and in the Upper Cumberland district, where there is very little organization, it is almost doubled. These increases, however, do not affect the Burley growers, as the dark tobacco does not compete in the market with the Burley. But it shows clearly that to be effective, organization must be general, that it must cover all producing regions, and to be universally powerful it must apply to all crops, and it must control production as well as marketing. The results accomplished prove also that farmers can so organize, and that they can accomplish their purpose if they will honestly take it up and carry it out on the lines of Equity—fairness and justice to all.

GOOD ROADS ABROAD CONTRASTED WITH ROADS AT HOME

An American traveling in England writes back to this country:

If I could choose but one of England's points of superiority as a gift for my own country, I believe I should take her good roads. With such beautiful highways, innumerable other good things would be added to us. No one could ever think of putting up a ramshackle cabin alongside such roads, and in a thousand ways they would stimulate and hasten the development of our people and of our resources.

We ought to have better roads. The resources of the United States are unlimited and, with all our progress and improvement, they are practically undeveloped. We presume it is neither egotistic nor an extravagant expression to say that the congress of the United States is the greatest law-making body in the world, and on account of the way it is chosen and the material to choose from, it ought to be the wisest and most devoted to the public (not selfish) interests. It is not unusual for that congress to expend a billion dollars of public money at a single session. That money ought to be expended for the greatest good of all our people.

But is it? A sum of it, not large comparatively, is spent to provide irrigation for the arid lands of of West, ostensibly to make room for additional homes for our people, but more certainly to gratify the greed of syndicates and corporations. We are quite willing that this expression shall stand the test of honest, unbiased investigation. Yet we do not opose these investments, doubtful as some of them may be. A few years hence the country will be the greater for them.

But all over the nation, where men and women are toiling to produce what the world must have or cease to live, the greatest struggle is to get the products to the consumers to as to leave the producers an income proportioned to that of those who do less important service. The roads in portions of the year are such as to forbid transportation to the nearest markets, and all the year they are uninviting and deny either the good taste or the prosperity of which we boast.

What has the congress done to improve these roads? Millions have been spent to make production easy and certain where it was impossible before, and we approve; but what has been spent to aid in getting to market that which nature has provided for and man's labor has made? That which is produced is of no value until it is brought within the reach of those who need it. Which, then, is more important, bringing to the consumer that which is already produced or making productive regions where nothing had been produced?

We repeat,, it is well to do the latter, but it is not well to fail or refuse to do the other. It is more important to make good roads for the productive States than it is to dig irrigating ditches in the arid regions. The congress of wheose greatness and wisdom we boast, but recently CREATED (note the word) half a billion ($500,000,000) dollars, which it placed at the disposal of the financial institutions, the creators of panics, to bribe them not to create any more panics, but in no sense to prevent them. Might not the congress just as well have created money to be judiciously expended in building good roads, and would not such circulation of money, independent of the banks, in payment for labor, be a better guarantee against panics than the placing of the money in the vaults of the banks, locking it there and giving the bankers the key?

But the congress is great and wise. It recently spent a billion dollars. Who knows what for? We could have better roads than England for less expenditure, for the people would do the work on the faith of the nation which would return as the proper increment of the great values it would create. Why don't we?

WILSON AND PURE FOOD

We have often found occasion to object to Secretary Wilson's system of crop reporting, but we have always freely given him credit for the good things he has done, which we have found to be not a few. Hence we regret very much to find going the rounds of the press, the following statement attributed to Paul Pierce, editor of "What to Eat:"

Charges that James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, and the referee board have permitted themselves to become tied to a plot to defeat the ends of pure food legislation and already have nullified most of the good work done by President Roosevelt and Dr. H. W. Wiley, of the Bureau of Chemistry, afforded the drowning sensation of today's proceedings of the convention of the association of State and national food and dairy departments.

The referee board, familiarly known as the "committee if five," recently was appointed to consider matters in dispute between the manufacturers of foods and the board of food and drug inspection, of which Dr. Wiley is the leading power.

Dr. Wiley himself sat in the convention hall, and after the fusillade of anathemas had been hurled at the board and at the Secretary of Agriculture he came to the defense of his chief in a short speech just before adjournment.

It is charged against the Secretary of Agriculture and the referee board that there is nothing in the national pure food law authorizing the appointment of such a board or the expenditure of $100,000 set apart for its maintenance; that the board has no legal authority to act; that it was appointed at the solicitation of food manufacturers for the purpose of stopping the work of preparing food standards and thus permitting the manufacturers to resume their old practices of chemical preservers and colorings. In other words, that the halters have been removed from the food adulterator, and he is permitted to stalk among us again, scattering his poisons right and left as he did in the days before the national food law went into effect.

Therefore, continues the article, the attitude of the opening session of their convention was one of dismay and general regret that most of the good work performed during the last four years in the interest of pure foods had been all in vain, and the battle must now be all fought over again.

We are not prepared to say how true these declarations are, but coming from the national convention of State and national food and dairy departments, they are entitled to serious consideration. Prof. E. F. Ladd, president of the association, quoting from President Roosevelt's message concerning uniform pure food legislation and administration, said:

"Never were words more truly uttered than these, and how much could be accomplished were the national law left for its enforcement to an unhampered, liberal-minded, and fearless man like Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. Then food adulterators and special interests would respect and obey the mandates of the law, but when there stands between him and the interests specially constituted boards of doubtful constitutionality, how can we hope for co-operation such as the President calls for?

"The Secretary of Agriculture may have been misled by some of the advisers and misrepresentatives who have taken advantage of the fact that he can not be expected to be familiar with the real conditions that make for the highest success of the enforcement of a new national food and drug law.

"The establishment of standards is what the food adulterators and special interests fight against, for with established standards once in force the food adulterators' days are numbered, the honest producer comes to his own, and the people receive what they order and pay for.

"The Secretary of Agriculture, when the work had been partially completed, observed that such standards were not pleasing to the special interests, seems to have succumbed to the pressure brought to bear, and, unfortunately, even aided in nullifying the work. In the Senate committee his official representative urged the cutting out of the appropriation intended for carrying on the work of standardization on the ground that the Secretary had been given full authority under the food and drug act to continue the work and to utilize the committee then engaged in preparing standards.

"The request of the Ssecretary was granted, and it is evident that there were lobbyists influential enough to put an end to the official work of the Department of Agriculture in the preparation of standards.

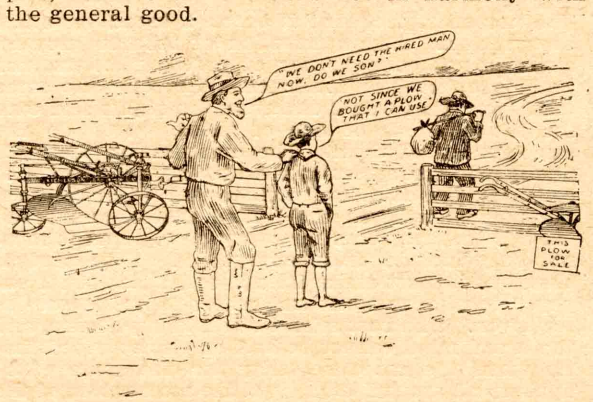
"Later, as a member of a committee of food officials and citizens to visit Washington to aid in securing the co-operation of the department, the Secretary stated that Congress had taken from him the power to co-operate in the further preparation of standards, when Congress, through its committee, did just what the Secretary, through his representative, asked to have done. When his attention was called to the fact that he had stated that he had full authority to continue this work and that it was not a matter of financing the proposition, the Secretary insisted that the department could do nothing, for it would be unlawful for the Government to employ men without pay."

Prof. Ladd went into further details, the article declares, to show that Secretary Wilson had seemingly gone out of his way to defeat the cause of pure foods, to prevent the co-operation of State and national authorities, and to destroy the effectiveness of the work at Washington. We trust it will be found that Secretary Wilson and what he has done has been misunderstood or misjudged; but the special interests are so strong in this country that it seems hard to find officers strong enough to withstand them. Abundant proof of this was observable in the action of Speaker Cannon in the Lower House, in refusing to permit measures of general interest but restrictive of the monopolistic special interests to get before that body. The masses of the people must get in position to exercise greater power, which they can do by non-partisan organization for co-operation.

NO USE FOR THE HIRED MAN

We saw a picture not long since in the Farm Implement News which is suggestive of thought. It was designated to illustrate the superiority of one plow over another, and it represented the hired man, with the traditional pack on his back, starting out on a tramp in search of employment, because his services were no longer needed, since the new plow could be handled by the farmer's boy.

We have no kick on improved or labor-saving implements; that is not the point at issue in our mind. Give the farmer every advantage and aid it is possible to give him. But in this illustration we have represented a direct injury to two persons, and an indirect injury to many on general principles, because of conditions not in harmony with the general good.



First, the hired man lost a job, and was immediately changed from a self-supporting wealth producer to a non-producing consumer of wealth produced by others, for even tramps must live. Second, the boy must be set to doing a man's work before his time, and possibly the mental and physical strength of the future race thereby impaired.

We do not charge this to the new implement. Admit it to be all that the picture claims for it, and we all the more heartily welcome it as an aid to agriculture and a means to reduce the slavishness of human toil. But we wish to see the farmer surrounded by such conditions that improved machinery will not tempt him to burden his children with toil beyond their years, but that each improvement will rather enable him, instead of discharging the hired man, to employ more labor and to pay better wages for it. The one thing needful to that condition is more equitable prices for farm products, and steadier prices so that the farmer may know when he plows and plants and cultivates and harvests, approximately what his reward will be. Equity, co-operation and controlled marketing will inevitably create that condition.

FORESTS

Another Field for Co-operative Effort

The man who fifty years ago had made an appeal for the cultivation of forests in this country, or even for forest preservation, would have been deemed an inconsiderate enthusiast or a seer with distorted vision. Now that very thing is a live subject throughout the entire country, and Lord Fitzwilliam of Ireland, half a century ago did a work which affords an admirable example and demonstrates a practicability, not only for his little Island country, but for the whole world. Only one and a half per cent of Ireland is in Timber, though 23 per cent of it is unfit for cultivation; and every year the people of Ireland pay $5,000,000 for timber. Fifty years ago Lord Fitzwilliam planted a forest on his large estate in Ireland. That forest has been cared for almost as a cultivated field, and within the past year $50,000 worth of timber was sold from it. But the estate is not to be denuded. Only such is taken as will leave it a thickly set and growing forest.

Fifty years seem like a long time to wait for the harvest after planting a crop, but this artificial forest began to yield revenue a long time ago. The past year is quoted to show what the ultimate outcome may be; and it appeals to America as well as it does to Ireland and to contineutal Europe. A nation without timber is a nation handicapped in many ways. There is much of forest area that yet might be saved in America—saved by forbidding and preventing reckless destruction, even though it might be drawn upon for its usual valuable contribution to the nation's wealth; and there are large areas in places and small areas in others, where some American Lord Fitzwilliam might provide an endless fortune for his successors and a living monument to his own name, by planting a forest.

It is not egotism that enables us to see in this another great work that a co-operative organization of farmers and business men could inaugurate and prosecute to the grandest of results.

FARMING IN ENGLAND *and* AMERICA

A Comparison of the Conditions and the Results

A southern newspaper man traveling in Europe, wrirtes back to his people of the difference between farming in England and in the United States. He says:

Here in England every foot of land seems to have intelligent attention, the fields being as carefully tended as our gardens, while the Scotch and English gardens themselves are models of beauty and excellence such as Americans do not even dream of. The fences enclosing the farms are nearly all of stone, or else hedges; stone walls line every road; railway tracks are bordered with shrubbery; the public highways are all of macadam and kept in constant repair; while the meanest houses are so neat and so beautified by lawn, hedge, shrub and flower that you can hardly think of the inmates as being poor at all. A frame house is almost never seen. The stone fences cross hill, meadow, and even climb the mountain-sides, and add a touch of picturesqueness to the landscape which nothing else could quite replace. Every home, too, has a wealth of beautiful flowers, and vegetables are cultivated much more extensively and in much greater variety than with us.

There is, of course, a reason for it all. As an inhabited and farmed country England is much older than the United States, and hedged in by the waters everywhere, it is held within circumscribed limits, so that as the population increased they had to look for sustenance to increased productiveness, instead of, as in America, to other and broader farms hewed out of the still unbroken prairie or forest. This has made us as a people careless of land, careless of fertility, and reckless of our resources.

But the great trouble with farming in this country is the uncertainty which attends it. In the first place we are never very certain of the production of our fields from season to season. Conditions may not be favorable, and we may not always plant the crops best adapted to climate and soil for that peculiar season. If we were confined to smaller compass we would learn to be more careful in this respect, just as they have learned in England, and just as we will learn as the years increase our numbers without adding to our acres.

But the worst thing with us here is the uncertainty of prices and values In this country exchange is the universal vehicle of speculation. Not a bushel or a pound goes into the general market that does not in some way and somewhere pay tribute to speculation. And speculation has very naturally caught the American spirit of greed, which refuses to be satisfied so long as an additional penny may be added to the profits of trade. Unfortunately the American farmer, from example, habit and teaching, has given over to speculation the sole function of determining the prices, and since greed is the dominating spirit of speculation, greed governs the prices, and as greed and its opportunities vary from day to day, so do the prices, always to the disadvantage either of producer or consumer. In fact greed has built up for itself in this country such an impregnable system of advantage that it can make low prices when buying and high prices when selling, thus making every change of price operate against both producer and consumer, and add in some way to the gains of speculation.

Under these conditions American farming is handicapped. Beginning in the spring with a full knowledge of the work that must be done, but without knowing anything of what either yield or price may be, the farmer cannot take the risk of much home improvement or of farming methods, not even the expense for fertilizers, that involve increased expenditure, however desirable both may be.

Give the American farmer, however, the ability to exercise the right that belongs to all, the right to control the value of his labor and its products, teach him to do that by means of organization and co-operation, and American farmers will do in a decade what British farmers have accomplshed in centuries.

WHAT WILL YOU TAKE?

If any one doubts that the agitation commenced by UP-TO-DATE FARMING some six years ago has aroused attention to a subject that had previously been ignored, the following short but pointed editorial from the Farmers Voice ought to remove that doubt:

The trouble with most American farmers is that they have the habit of selling at public quotations without question. Many do not know what their crop has cost to produce. Many do not value their own labor high enough. Few keep accounts with any department of their work. Their fat steers may cost them in feed and labor 7 cents a pound and the stock yards return is only 6. Milk costing $1.50 per 100 pounds is rated by the Borden's or other buyers at $1.40. Prices of farm products are higher than they were ten years ago, but everything else is higher also. The cost of labor has doubled. Land values are advancing. Manufactured articles of all kinds cost more. There can be no real satisfaction in following the plow as a business unless it yields more than a mere living. The world must be fed and if farmers as a class would adopt an independent attitude toward the commission man, the elevator, the creamery or whatever source they look to for cash, the world would soon come to their doors and say, "What will you take?"

Merchants *and* Manufacturers Interested

A Great Opportunity to Develop the Society *of* Equity

The plan of organization of the A. S. of E. includes the local merchants, professional men, bankers, etc., in the movement for "Equity in all the business relations of life." The first declaration, when defining those eligible for membership in the society said: "farmers and friends of farmers."

As farmers cannot organize on the true A. S. of E. plan and accomplish the original good objects without conferring great benefits to all the people in any community, the founder of the society believed these other people should share the expense and labor of organizing the society.

In conformity with this belief, we have always advocated the close co-operation of the farmers and local business men, leading to cordial business relations that would result in profitable prices for the farmers' crops and home trade for the merchants. By this program all local interests will be best promoted and the benefits to both classes will be numerous and immeasurable.

The time has now arrived for a great forward movement to establish the society. Our future effort must be to advocate the community of interest idea that has always pervaded the teachings of this paper and the plan of the society. The appeals to the farmer, which include profitable prices, are irresistable, while the appeal to the country merchants and other business men of home trade strikes a responsive chord.

To secure the co-operation of the two bodies, the editor of this paper called representatives of the **National** Merchants' and Manufacturers' Associations to meet with him at Chicago, July 11, 1908. Of the twelve invited, eight participated. Following is a report of the meeting:

The Chicago Meeting

At 10:30 A. M., Mr. J. A. Everitt explained the purpose of the meeting and moved that the body organize by selecting a chairman and secretary. The motion was carried and Mr. Corey nominated Mr. D. N. Foster for chairman. Mr. Corey's motion was seconded and Mr. Foster was elected unanimously.

Chairman Foster then nominated Mr. Everitt for the position of secretary, which upon being seconded, carried unanimously.

A roll call showed the following present:

M. L. Corey, Argus, Ind., Secretary National Retail Hardware Dealers Association.

Henry Othmer, Chicago, Ill., Secretary Wholesale Saddlery Association of the U. S.

W. H. Reese, Milwaukee, Wis., Personal Representative of Luddington Patton, 1st Vice-President Paint Manufacturers Association of the U. S.

Geo. W. Hotchkiss, Secretary Illinois Lumber Dealers Association, 215 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

A. C. Rockwell, Representative of Heath & Milligan, a member of the Paint Manufacturers Association of the U. S., Chicago, Illinois.

C. S. N. Hallberg, Editor of Bulletin of American Pharmaceutical Association, 12th and Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

D. N. Foster, President National Retail Furniture Dealers Association, Fort Wayne, Ind.

C. N. Scherz, Secretary National Saddlery and Harness Association, 1006-8 Freeman Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Joseph Meyer, Associate Editor National Harness Review, 359 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Thos. V. Wooten, Secretary National Association of Retail Druggists, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Fred M. Loomis, Secretary Association of Agricultural Implement & Vehicle Manufacturers of the U. S., 422 Home Insurance Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Mr. D. M. Parry, an officer of the National Association of Manufacturers, intended to be present and explained the reason for his absence in the following letter:

Indianapolis, Ind., July 9, 1908.

My Dear Mr. Everitt:

The indications are that it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting in Chicago on next Saturday. I am very sorry of my inability to carry out my intention of being present, and sincerely hope that the meeting will result in pushing the educational movement, as I feel convinced that this is the only manner in which the question can be solved, and, without wishing in any way to flatter you, I do not know of any man or concern in the country that is better situated to handle this educational feature.

Trusting that the results of this meeting will be satisfactory to all those concerned, I am Very truly yours,

D. M. PARRY.

Following the roll call, on request, Mr. Everitt explained in considerable detail the Equity System of Merchandising plan, what it was expected to accomplish, and made recommendations for a campaign for its accomplishment. The burden of his address was the education of the present patrons of the mail order houses, to the end that they might be convinced that it was not to their best interests to patronize those houses in preference to their home merchants. He said that he believed it could be demonstrated to them that in the long run, they did not actually save any money by buying part of their supplies from the catalogue houses, but outside of the mere matter of price, so many factors entered into the matter, and which were vital to the prosperity of the country communities, that he believed, with a wise campaign of education with the co-operation of the retail merchants, that nearly all of the present customers of the catalogue houses could be induced to trade at home.

Mr. Everitt also said that his idea was to enlist the National Merchants and Manufacturers Associations in this movement first and then go down the line and secure the co-operation of the State Associations and the members of the Associations. At present his paper would educate the farmers and he said, "I hope other farm papers will join with us"; the trade papers will lead the merchants and the local papers will be supplied with articles and enlisted in the campaign to establish the Equity System of Merchandising. "In this way," he said, "we will have an irresistable force to oppose the present educational force in *favor* of the catalogue house system."

He also made it clear that the movement was also to secure profitable prices for farm crops, through organization of the farmers. Thus with profitable prices for farm crops, the farmers' trade kept at home and all working to build up country communities, a revolution would soon be in our country.

Mr. Meyers addressed the meeting and admitted the advantages that must flow from the proposed education of the farmers and others, at present patrons of the mail order houses, but believed special efforts should be made toward educating local dealers how to advertise in their local papers more effectively, and urged the various Associations to make it part of their activities, and also the trade papers to instruct the local merchants how to make their advertising more effective. He called attention to the fact that the mail order house catalogue gave the price of the goods, as well as a description, and thought it would be an excellent plan for retail merchants to follow their example in this respect.

Mr. Loomis agreed with Mr. Meyers as to the advantages that would result through more advertising and better advertising on the part of the retail merchants. He made the point that too often the merchant required the local publisher to take trade from his store for pay, instead of paying cash, and as a result the publisher sought the advertising of the mail order houses for which cash was paid. He recommended that the Merchants and Manufacturers Associations should urge the retail merchants to be more liberal in their advertising in the local papers and to pay cash for the same. In this way they would completely enlist the co-operation of the local papers to keep the trade at home.

Mr. Scherz rose to remark that his Association had been working along the lines indicated by Messrs. Meyers and Loomis, and for those objects.

Mr. Corey disagreed with Mr. Loomis in the claim that country merchants required the local publisher to take trade in payment for advertising. Also, he thought it would not be sufficient to confine the efforts to the retail merchants and the local newspapers, but that we must reach out farther, to the customers of the catalogue houses, in the proposed educational campaign. He was in favor of the merchants and manufacturers patronizing the newspapers that did not carry mail order house advertising.

Mr. Reese was very positive in stating his position that the object could be accomplished through education, and the education should be directed to the farmers. He said: "If you start with the merchants, you will start backwards." He advocated a joint educational campaign, covering the customers of the catalogue houses, the retail merchants, local publishers and editors. He further said: "I can recommend the editorials printed in UP-TO-DATE FARMING very much, and as evidence of our appreciation of them, will say that my firm ordered 3,000 copies of a sheet containing several of the editorials that have been printed in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and we sent them to 3,000 of our customers with the request that they have them reprinted in their home papers."

Mr. Loomis arose again to explain that some of the gentlemen probably misinterpreted his statement, that he believed in educating the farmers, the chief patrons of the mail order houses. In his remarks he said, "The sale of agricultural implements is possibly affected about as little as any line of goods, while with vehicles, it is quite different and the catalogue house sales on these are very large. Farmer demand standard implements, which are not listed by the catalogue houses, also their necessity for repairs impels them to buy the implements sold by the local dealer.

Mr. Hallberg expressed himself that the educational campaign should cover all the classes as follows: Manufacturers, jobbers, retailers and consumers, which are the factors in the old established system of merchandising. To eliminate any of these will revolutionize the merchandisng system of the country. He said: "I believe farmers read more than any other class. I believe they can be converted to the idea that if they buy their supplies from the large catalogue houses, they will, eventually, eliminate the country retail merchant, which will be a calamity to the country communities and will be instrumental in establishing a few large mail order houses, which will have a practcal monopoly of the merchandising of the country." As an illustration," Mr. Hallberg said, "Two million people in Chicago are largely served by a few stores on State street, so it may transpire that the ten millions of farmers and other millions of consumers in the country towns and small cities will, in time, be supplied by a few large catalogue houses, and when the country merchants are eliminated, there will be no competition, except such as these mail order houses may have amongst themselves, and there will be no check on these houses charging unfairly high prices."

Mr. Foster spoke as follows:

"In our Retail Furniture Association, State and National, we have pretty effectually knocked out the catalogue and mail order houses, by educating our members to discriminate in their purchases in favor of such manufacturers as do not sell mail order houses or allow them to catalogue their goods. We have published a booklet, which we call our 'Roll of Honor,' which we have supplied to all our members. This booklet contains the names of such manufacturers as have expressed to us their intention not to sell mail order houses and not to retail, nor permit their catalogues to be used for retailing by "curbstone brokers," who carry no stock and have no place of business. Ninety-five per cent of all furniture manufacturers of the country are with us in this fight, and the remaining five per cent are principally composed of small and weak concerns, which cut but little figure in the trade. From these booklets, a buyer can, in an instant, inform himself as to whether the particular house represented by any particular salesman, is or is not on the 'Honor Roll,' and govern himself accordingly. We find our plan is very effective. We have shut out of the mail order catalogues nearly all the well made furniture of the country, and that they are having to send their customers poorly made stuff, that is cheaply packed by the factories when shipped, is proven by the statement recently made here in Chicago, at a convention of freight agents of various railroads—that ninety per cent of all the claims for furniture damaged in transit came from the mail order shipments. We should embrace every plan to educate the farmer and other customers of the mail order houses, and there is no means more effective than a farm paper, devoted to the idea of the equity system of merchandising, as UP-TO-DATE FARMING, represented here today by Mr. Everitt. Let us encourage him in every way we can. In many towns in Indiana we have strong retail merchants associations. These should encourage and assist in the distribution of Mr. Everitt's paper. Wherever possible, they should make an appropriation from their treasury to assist in a canvass for subscribers. Let a farmer read UP-TO-DATE FARMING for six months or a year, and he will come to see the inestimable value of his home market to him, and of the damage he is inflicting on his own interests when he sends his money out of his own town to purchase goods of these mail order concerns."

Mr. Corey, in considering the matter of support for the proposed campaign, said as follows: "We have in our Association a large number of members who do publicity advertising, but in the past they have not advertised in farm papers, because of the fact that farm papers uniformly carried the advertising of the mail order houses. These members will advertise in a paper, such as UP-TO-DATE FARMING proposes to be in this campaign, and thus support the movement. Also, in my locality we can hire a man and send him out through the country to solicit subscribers, even though we may offer the paper to the farmers at a special price and our Association make up the difference to the publisher."

At this juncture, Mr. Everitt asked permission to submit some resolutions. This permission being granted, the following preamble and resolutions were read:

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas.. the direct selling system of merchandising, also called the mail order and catalogue house system, has developed to enormous proportions and is still increasing at a remarkable rate, and

Whereas, there have been, and are, many influences at work to promote this system, among which we mention: Some of the magazines, all of the mail order papers, and many of the farm papers. These have been a tremendous educational force in favor of the mail order system of buying, and

Whereas, we believe the system is wrong, and against the best interests of the purchasers, chiefly farmers, and has done great injury to establish business houses, manufacturers, distributors, retail merchants and country communities, and

Whereas, we believe if the tendency to direct selling it not curbed, the old system of selling and distribution will be greatly weakened and in some lines, may come to to an end, the result will be the closing of thousands of retail stores, a great reduction in volume of business for those that remain, the dismissal of thousands of clerks and traveling men, and thousands of manufacturers will be forced to adopt the new, or mail order, system. Also the merchandising of the country will then be in the hands of a few houses so powerful that they can make prices without regard to equity or the interests of consumers, and

Whereas, we believe there is no way to curb, curtail or eliminate the new and dangerous system except to oppose another educational force against it.

Therefore, be it Resolved:

First. That we will give encouragement and such support as is possible to every worthy movement that has for its object the curtailment of the catalogue house evil and to deliver the trade back to the country merchants at equitable prices and terms made by such merchants.

Second. Since we believe a remedy can only come through wise education directed to the patrons of the mail order houses, we commend all papers and institutions that aid in this education and recommend them for the support of merchants and manufacturers. And particularly do we approve of the course pursued by the publisher of Up-to-Date Farming, and the campaign this paper is conducting with manufacturers, merchants, country newspapers, the trade press and farmers, to promote home trade.

Fourth. That we recommend all Merchant's and Manufacturer's Associations to subscribe for Up-to-Date Farming for all their members, or, when this is impracticable, we recommend that the officers of such Associations urge their members, by letters and otherwise, to subscribe for it, so they may learn of this movement and help to make it successful.

Fifth. That we appeal to country merchants to interest themselves more in farmers and their problems, cultivate their friendship and promote a condition of co-operation between the farmers and merchants for good markets for farm crops and home trade, which will result in building up and enriching country communities.

Sixth. That the trade papers should join in this campaign and educate the merchants so the campaign may be promoted by their intelligent co-operation.

Seventh. That the representatives of each Association represented here will report these resolutions and other acts of this meeting to his particular Executive Committee, or to the next general convention of his Association and recommend owcial endorsement of this movement.

Eighth. That the motto shall be, until the Equity System of Merchandising is established, "Equity in all the Business Relations of Life," and we recommend each National Association to endorse and confirm the action of this meeting in the selection of a motto.

Ninth. And we further select as our slogan, or campaign cry, these words, "All for Home," and we recommend that each National Association here represented will endorse our action and urge their members to give the motto and the campaign cry, as much publicity as possible by words and print, in their advertisements, circulars and catalogues.

Mr. Loomis moved the adoption of the Resolutions.

Seconded.

After a general discussion, Mr. Loomis withdrew his motion and substituted the following:

"We, the parties here present, recommend that the Resolutions read be referred to our respective Associations and further we recommend their favorable consideration."

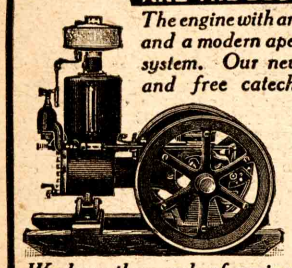
The motion was seconded and carried.

Our object in this meeting we have stated, but state it again. It was to enlist the co-operation of the merchants of America in our movement that means more to all the people than any movement since the christian era began. We are extremely gratified at the results. Think of **eight great merchants' and manufacturers' associations** being represented in this meeting and anxious to co-operate with farmers to **secure Equity in all the business relations of life!** These associations have a membership of about 50,000 merchants and these merchants now will be glad to aid our organizers in securing meetings, halls to meet in, and will join the organization for co-operation to build up and enrich country communties.

Also think of the great opportunity that is now present. Does not this hearty response by nearly all the national merchants associations of the country indicate that farmers should forever be done with farmers' stores, stick to their own business and let other people have theirs? If the old grange and allaince secured millions of members when they fought merchants and were fought at every turn by merchants, why should not our American Society of Equity soon have mil-

(Continued on page 18)

Stickney Gasoline Engines
ARE THE BEST



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CORN

Write for my May 1909 Corn Circular. The most exhaustive corn summary ever issued. Sent free.

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62 Bu. per acre: Ratekin's Imported Malakoff, Turkish Red and Fultz. Three hardiest, best yielding northern grown varieties in the world. A record of 62, 58 and 56 bushels per acre. *All* seed pure, recleaned and graded for sowing. Mammoth White Rye and extra quality Timothy, Clovers, Alfalfa and other Farm and grass seeds. Catalog and samples FREE. Address,

RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenadoah, Ia.

ALFALFA SEED

Orders booked now for 1908 crop fancy quality American grown Alfalfa seed for August shipment. We can also supply Turkestan Alfalfa, the plant of wonderful vitality and drouth resisting quality. Sow during August and September. Write to-day for samples and prices.

MISSOURI SEED CO., Box Y, Kansas City, Mo.

ALFALFA SEED

Greatest money maker farmers can grow. Get started this fall. Sow August and September. Alfalfa is the plant of wonderful vitality and drouth resisting qualities. Write for prices.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn binder. Sold in every State. Price $15. Testimonials and catalog free, showing harvester at work.

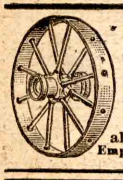
NEW PROCESS MFG. CO, SALINA, KAN.

DO YOU KNOW WHY YOUR FENCE POSTS DECAY?

Do You Know How to Prevent It?

If you will drop me a postal, I will send you Free a treatise on Wood Decay and How to Prevent it, the results of the investigations of all the leading scientists from 1737 up to date. :-:

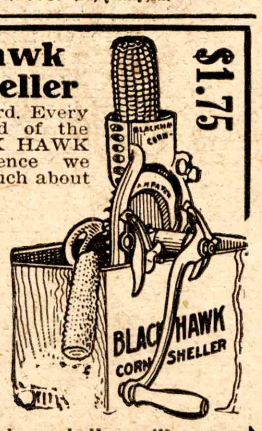
GEO. O. WORLAND, Evansville, Ind.



Steel Wheels will make your old farm wagon as good as new. Save money because they never need repairs. Write for big free book telling all about them and how they pay. **Book Free**
Empire Mfg. Co, Box 68 AG, Quincy, Ill.

Black Hawk Corn Sheller

It is the standard. Every body has heard of the famous BLACK HAWK SHELLER, hence we need not say much about them. This is absolutely the highest grade sheller on the market. Made of best material. Separates cobs from corn. Runs easy. Practically indestructable. Our *Special Price* only **$1.75**



A good first-class sheller will save its cost in a week's use.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis

Every farmer should take an interest in the National Convention beginning October 27, 1908, at Indianapolis, Ind. Prices of all farm crops will be agreed upon.

The Farmer

Between the rising and the setting sun he stands,
A Silhouette against a background sky,
He holds the pulse of ages in his hands,
He times the heart-beats of eternity.
He cradles with his grain the lives of men;
The sinews and the muscles and the thought
Which guide the court, the camp, the mart, the pen, by him are wrought.
—*H. F. Blodgett.*

AUGUST CROP REPORT

The August report of the Department of Agriculture gives the corn acreage for this year as normal, but the condition is slightly below the ten year average. By States in the corn belt the condition is given as folows: Illinois, 77 per cent; Iowa, 84; Missouri 74; Nebraska, 86; Kansas, 76; Oklahoma, 80; Indiana, 75; Ohio, 85. It will be seen that every one of these States is low. Some of the Southern States make a better showing, North Carolina giving as high as 91, but these States do not greatly affect the general crop.

The average production of winter wheat, harvest of 1908, is found to be 14.3 bushels per acre against 14.6 last year. The total crop is given at 425,940,000 bushels against 409,442,000 bushels for the crop of last year. The condition of the spring wheat crop is only 80.7 per cent against 89.4 per cent a month ago. This would seem to indicate a smalled crop than last year.

The condition of the oat crop is put at 76.8 per cent against 85.7 per cent a month ago, which indicates a loss of nearly 9 per cent during July.

The condition of potatoes is below that of last year, not a single section showing up to that of last year, and not one up to the ten year average.

The August condition of tobacco is a fraction above that of last August, but it lost a point during July.

POTATOES AND TOBACCO

In a recent issue of the Lexington, Kentucky, Herald appeared the following article. It strikes us as being suggestive and good. Blue grass soil is undoubtedly productive of potatoes, and when the farmers of that section learn to fertilize for potatoes, to plant, cultivate, handle and market as is done in the regions now devoted to that crop, we are sure yield and quality will be entirely satisfactory. And we believe Kentucky may produce potatoes without coming into serious competition with the present producing regions. It is quite distant from the present regions of commercial production, and this is emphasized when we say we know of places not two hundred miles from Kentucky where potatoes are now selling in a small way at three cents per pound or at from $1.00 to $1.50 per bushel.

The Herald article follows:

In this section of the Blue Grass, it is said, there are more than three times as many acres planted in potatoes than have ever been before. It seems probable that Lexington, with its many shipping facilities, is destined to become one of the leading potato markets of the world. The fertile soil here is in many ways specialy suited to the growth of potatoes.

Tobacco has for many years been the chief source of income for the farmers in this section, but since the recent tobacco troubles many have planted potatoes in the ground which had been previously used for tobacco. This is thought by many dealers and farmers to be a wise step and one that will for good change the crops of the Blue Grass. Last season was the most profitable for potatoe raisers for many years. A few farmers broke away from the tobacco crop last year and the crop was so profitable that many more decided to try it this season. This would seem to disprove the old saying that a Blue Grass farmer cannot live save for raising tobacco, is untrue.

Potato raising should be more profitable because two crops can be planted in one year to only one of tobacco, and since there are no troubles in the potato market at present a ready sale can be secured for the product.

This would have been the boom year for the Blue Grass section had the weather conditions been in any way favorable. But even as it is all hopes have not been yet given up. There are about 50,000 acres in this immediate section planted in potatoes, as compared with about 15,000 of last year, according to local dealers. Only about from 25 to 100 bushels an acre, it is estimated, will be the general run of the crops, but in Woodford and Franklin counties the crops are perhaps better and more per acre may be expected. The vines are thick and luxuriant, but there are not a great many potatoes to the hill.

For the last two weeks many potatoes have been coming into the local markets and have been selling for good prices. This is the first crop and is mostly consumed in Lexington.

The second crop is now being planted and it is said this crop will surpass the first one. This crop will not be brought in until after the first frost and will bring about the same price, that is from 65 to 70 cents per bushel. Seed for the second planting is in and now sells for $4.50 per barrel.

The second crop will find markets in Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Dayton, as well as in Lexington. The wholesale dealers here have already received extensive orders from those cities for large consignments of potatoes this fall. There will be many bushels brought in, the number of which cannot yet be even approximately estimated.

Exploiter—Look at the doughnut, not at the hole.

Farmer—Yes, but we must consider the size of the hole. It is what we often get when we raise big crops.

The Roofing Proposition

Is prepared roofing all right? How does it compare with shingles when used in Nebraska? I am told that the wind plays smash with this kind of roofing here in the West. Tell us something about it.—T. H. D., David City, Neb.

The cheap, thin, poor roofing is dear at any price, and we would not advise its use. The good, heavy roofing is all right and you can use it without fear of its blowing away or leaking if you use even ordinary care in putting it on. There is roofing on the market that is not much thicker than common paper, and this we advise everybody to pass up. The heavy mineral roofing that does not need painting when put on is the kind to get. It will cost you a little more at first, but in after years you will be glad that you invested in that kind. "Amatite" will give good results used on any roof no matter of what pitch. It requires no paint or asphalt dressing, so can be used on a steep roof. The old time shingles made the best roof we know of aside from slate, is costly, but that kind of shingles are gone with the white pine lumber. The shingles that are furnished today are very unsatisfactory and are getting worse all the time. We know of roofs that have been covered with this "Amatite" for a long time and it is giving the best of results. It is easy to put on and easy to haul out from town. Try it on the next building you put up and you will not be disappointed with the results. *Farm Progress.*

You can obtain a free sample of Amatite by addressing the nearest office of the manufacturers, The Barrett Manufacturing Co., at New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Allegheny, Kansas City, St. Louis, Boston, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans or Cincinnati.

How the Farmer Can Save Money

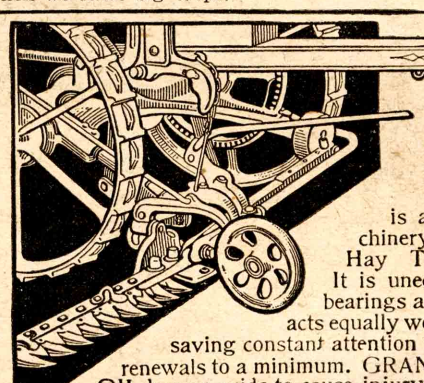
Those who are always on the lookout for opportunities to increase their profits, have realized for some time that the old wooden-wheeled farm wagon is a thing of the past, and that the low-down steel-wheel wagon is the kind that will save money and horse flesh.

So that every farmer who reads this paper will readily understand how much labor and money can be saved by the use of low-down wagons with wide steel tires, and how little these improvements cost. The Empire Mfg. Company, Box 68AH, Quincy, Ill., have issued a little book, giving some astonishing facts of the greatest value to everyone who uses a wagon or needs a wagon.

The Empire Mfg. Company will gladly send you one of their books. Write today. It will be worth your while.

The Tubular Separator claims a great advantage over others in the fact that the vital working parts are much simpler than others. The parts are fewer and much easier cleaned. They offer to prove its superiority by a test in your own dairy without cost to you. Better take them up on this proposition if you have three or more cows. Write for catalog No. 136 and address Sharples Separator Co., W. Chester, Pa.

The Heider Mfg. Co., Dept. 23, Carroll, Iowa, make two, three, four and five horse power eveners for Sulky, Gang and Disc plows. They are sold by good dealers. If yours can't supply write direct to the manufacturers. Heider Eveners are standard—there are none better made.



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is a superior lubricant for heavy farm machinery and for use on Harvesting Machines, Hay Tedders, Mowers, Feed Cutters, etc. It is unequalled especially if bearings are loose or worn. It acts equally well on light machines, saving constant attention to parts and reduces renewals to a minimum. GRANITE HARVESTER OIL has no acids to cause injury and is but slightly affected by extremes of temperature. A team will work longer and easier when it is used, because of the lessened friction. It will not run off the bearings and never gums or turns rancid.

It is undoubtedly the best all around farm oil.

All dealers in farm supplies sell it.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
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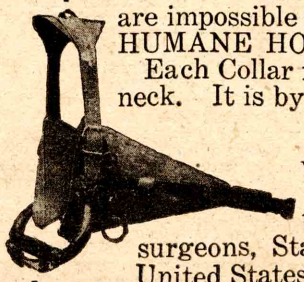
SORE NECKS OR SHOULDERS



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Each Collar fits all horses regardless of size or shape of neck. It is by far the cheapest Collar to use.

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when used on sore necks or shoulders.

We guarantee to cure the horses while they work. Recommended by all veterinary surgeons, State Experimental Farms and used by the United States Government. **Write for prices and testimonials today**

HUMANE HORSE COLLAR COMPANY, 1916 So. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.

BROOM CORN

In a few and rather widely separated areas in this country, broom corn is an important crop. It is not a crop whose production we very much admire, but those who understand it, sometimes find it quite profitable. The last year or so the supply seems to have fallen short of the demand, and for that reason, we give the following article on the cultivation of broom corn, as given by R. B. Rushing in the Farmers Voice:

The preparation of the soil for broom corn should have careful attention; all stalks and other field rubbish should be removed; the ground should be broken up as soon as the field is in proper condition to work; plow the same depth as for corn, let it stand until about the 20th of May, then disc and give vigorous harrowing. If it should be rough and cloddy roll until it is fine and well broken up. It should be prepared as well or better than for a seed bed for wheat.

The seed should be thoroughly cleaned, using about one bushel to 15 acres. Adjust the planter 3 feet 4 inches wide and drill from 60 to 75 seeds to the rod or the row.

It should be planted from 1 and 1½ inches to 2 inches in depth.

As soon as the little plants appear above the ground it should be rolled if the surface is dry; when it is in such condition cultivate it with the lower surface cultivator, but if the surface is damp, use the eagle claw cultivator.

A good shed should be made before the harvest begins. A shed 24 feet by 48 feet will usually hold 25 or 30 acres of brush as it usually requires three acres for a ton. Strips to support the shelves should be 1x3 inches, nailed three inches apart; this will make the shelves six inches apart. Shelving slats are 1x2.

The proper time to harvest is when it is in full bloom; if harvesting is delayed the fiber is injured and the brush retains a bad color. When the brush is in condition as stated above, break it crosswise of the row making a complete table of convenient height to the breaker; the stems should be six inches long after it is cut and laid on the table, laying off every third table for a drive table. After it is well cured, it is ready to bale.

By the use of the baler it is made into neat bales weighing about 300 pounds.

DO FANNING MILLS PAY

So far as we are able to learn, no one has kept a close account to that we can tell actually whether it pays to keep a fanning mill on the farm. We are convinced that it pays without having gone to the trouble to keep an accurate account of the comparative difference in cleaned and uncleaned seed, says a writer in one of our contemporaries.

We have had three different fanning mills on our farm in the past thirty years, and one would think that they had been very much used to wear out three mills in that time. Not so, for it was not altogether use that brought on wear and final disuse. We fell into the practice of loaning our fanning mill many years ago when the country was new, and most people were poor, and we never felt that we were in a position to refuse it to any neighbor who had a desire to grow better grain by cleaning his seed. It was hauling the mill about over frozen and rough roads that caused them soon to go to pieces. The first mill we bought would not do as good work as we desired and we bought another that would more easily take chess and other foreign seeds out of winter wheat, hence we bought another, and for a while we loaned the old mill. Neighbors soon got on to the fact that the new mill was the best for cleaning, but it was not so substantially built, and soon went to pieces hauling it about over the roads.

We have tried cleaning grain for the market and found that it paid when certain market conditions prevailed. If the elevator man had a number of bins and was buying wheat according to grade, we found that it paid us to clean our wheat and bring it to grade, but when the grain buyer would pay as much for dirty grain as he would for that which had been cleaned, we felt that it did not pay us to clean the grain.

Aside from cleaning the market grain we have felt that it always pays to clean the seed we sow, and by keeping up a system of this kind there will be less use for cleaning the market grain. It stands to reason that no one is benefited in the least by sowing broken, shriveled or sprouted grains; that straws, sticks and chaff interfere with the drill's doing good work and that all foul seed will interfere with good crops and unmerchantable grain. We have found in our experience that the grain as it comes from the threshing machine will yield about one-fourth of the product that is not fit for seeding purposes. Therefore the farmer who sows about sixty bushels of seed throws away about fifteen bushels of grain that may as well have been placed on the market or fed to stock on the farm. Could fifteen bushels of good seed have been sown in its stead the improvement in the crop would have more than paid for a mill. Considering that the lifetime of a good mill (not loaned) would be twenty years, it sems to be a good investment.

We feel safe in saying that not much grain is grown but what contains many seeds of noxious and dangerous weeds. This of itself is sufficient reason for cleaning the seed grown, to say nothing of the many produce inferior stalke which invite disease and shortage of crop.

Note.—UP-TO-DATE FARMING fully endorses the above, and urges it readers to secure a good fanning mill at once, for no piece of machinery will pay better. In this connection, we urge our readers to write to Johnson & Field Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis., who manufacture the famous Racine fanning mill, and learn how they can obtain one of these excellent mills without costing a dollar. The Racine mill separates barley and oats from wheat, and barley from oats. It cleans all kinds of grass seed and has a bagging attachment.)

The Chatham Fanning Mill, manufactured at Detroit, Mich., also meets all the requirements of the farmer.

Before You Buy Your New Buggy

Write to THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., for their new 1908 192-page Vehicle and Harness Catalogue.

You don't have to buy your buggy from them if you don't want to, and your sending for their catalogue will not obligate you to buy their goods, but if you want to get posted, if you want to find out just how buggies are made, what they are made of and the lowest price at which they can be sold.

Possibly you have, in the past, been simply picking out the kind of buggy that appealed to you as something pretty and have paid the price asked for it without any quibbling over it—but you certainly have made a mistake doing this.

This large catalogue will quote you the prices at which buggies should be sold. It can do no harm and will only cost you a penny for a postal or a two-cent stamp to write for this catalogue. If you do not want to buy from this company after you have received their catalogue, you can place your order anywhere you please and wherever, in your opinion, you will get the best value for your money, but be fair to yourself fully on all prices before you do buy.

Address THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., H. C. Phelps, Pres., Station 99, Columbus, Ohio.

Arizona, a Wonderful Field for Farmers

The United States government is building a $5,000,000 dam and reservoir in Arizona which will assure a never-failing water supply for some of the richest soil in the world. Arizona, once supposed to be a desesrt waste, contains land whose productiveness is almost belond belief. Not only do the Arizont farmers get tremendous big crops but they get what is more important, the earlymarket and fancyprices.

The Salt River Valley in Arizona affords opportunities to the farmer, investor and homeseeker that have never been surpassed in the country's history. This valley comprises about half million acres of very fertile land. The climate is mild, dry and free from snow, ice, cold winds and violent storms. No cyclones, sunstrokes or frostbites. It is difficult to make an outsider believe that for only a month or two vegetation is at a standstill, and that from four to six hay crops can be harvested during the season. Yet this is true.

The Roosevelt Dam will give a continuous supply of water for about 200,000 acres of land. The land to be irrigated lies within a radius of 20 miles around Phoenix—the Salt River Valley.

Stretching behind the dam will be the largest artificial body of water in the world, a lake 25 miles long, with an average width of 1½ miles,sufficient water to cover 1,300,000 acres one foot deep. The cost wil be $3,850,000.

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We* **TO** *their Advertisement was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**

I'll Give You Plenty of Time to Prove that the CHATHAM Fanning Mill is the Best Seed Grader and Cleaner Made

Clean your grain—before you **sell** it—or before you **sow** it. **$1,000,000** lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling **dirty grain** is a low estimate. You are "docked" on the price because of **dirt** in every bushel. Pay me on time for a **CHATHAM Fanning Mill. Cleans** wheat for market. Takes oats, cockle, garlic, mustard and chess out of wheat. Cleans red clover—takes out buckhorn plantain. Cleans alsike clover and alfalfa. Cleans beans, oats, barley. Grades corn. Cleans timothy seed. **CHATHAM FREE BOOK** tells 100 ways you'll profit by having a Chatham. Illustrated—gives terms and low factory prices—full particulars. 30 Days' Trial without any advance payment, to prove it will do what we say it will. 250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations indorse them and Agricultural Papers recommend them. **Write nearest office** for New Catalog.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY,
541 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
1308 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.
82 East 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.
Dept. 1, Portland, Ore. Dallas, Tex.
We have 24 Branch Warehouses, and make prompt shipments.

30 Days Free Trial

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FREE BOOK TELLS OF THIS GUN

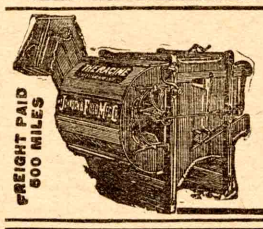
A SHOT WITH EVERY TICK OF THE WATCH

SIX SHOTS IN FOUR SECONDS

This hammerless repeater is the most rapid pump gun made; it has every known improvement—easy take-down feature, heavy breech block, covered mechanism and top rib if desired. Catalog shows our other shot guns, doubles, singles, etc. A postal brings our book—FREE.

$5 to $27

THE UNION FIRE ARMS CO., 277 Auburndale, TOLEDO, O.



FREIGHT PAID 600 MILES

Earn This $35 Fanning Mill

To introduce our Mills in localities where we have no agents, we will, for a slight assistance, give away one of our high-grade Mills. FORTY YEARS THE LEADER. Lighter running, larger capacity, more strength, longer life, more used than others. Write to-day for full particulars.

JOHNSON & FIELD MFG. CO.
Racine, Wisconsin.

OUR AGENTS MAKE 200% PROFIT

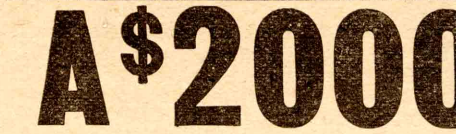
We have a little patented article made of malleable iron that is practically indispensable when once used. It is needed on every set of work harness. Used by farmers, teamsters, liverymen, etc. Big demand—quick sale. From four to twenty pairs used by every horse owner. *Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners* fit any harness. Easily attached and will out-wear the harness when they can be attached to a new set.

Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners

do away with troublesome straps. Fastened in winter with gloves on. Those who once use *Ferry's Fasteners* never try to get along without them. Mr. H. A. Carter, Franklin, Ky., writes: *"I bought a Handy Hame Fastener four years ago and have used it ever since. It is the thing."*

200% to Agents Sample mailed for 25c. To agents $1.10 per dozen. Dozen $2.25 by express not prepaid. Larger quantities cheaper. Money refunded promptly if not entirely satisfactory. One agent sells 24 dozen a week easily. You can do better. Order a sample.

Illustration one-half actual size.



COONER & FORTUNE CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.

A $2000.00 PRIZE For Only $1.00

A $2000 AUTOMOBILE OR $2000 IN CASH

Which do you want? Try for it. Any man, woman, boy or girl who can read or write may win this magnificent $2000 PRIZE with but a small effort. TRY FOR IT!

$2000 cash, if you want it—$1.00, that's all the money it will cost you. Think of it, a $2000 prize for $1.00. That's just exactly what this advertisement means. Read every word and accept at once. You have a chance to get this $2000 prize for $1.00 and don't miss it.

This is the famous **WINTON AUTOMOBILE** one of the very best touring cars in America, **and remember,** if you win this automobile and would rather have the cash we will agree to sell it for you and send you the cash, a pretty nice bundle of money, too, for you to get **FREE.**

We are the publishers of **FARM PRESS** of Chicago, a big paper with nearly 800,000 readers. The biggest, brightest and best farm, home, garden and story magazine published in the great Middle West. We are determined to advertise it the world over and spare no expense, hence this wonderful free prize offer, where you can actually get this magnificent $2000 automobile for $1.00, or the cash instead if you want it. Think of it!

HERE'S HOW TO GET IT

Just send us one dollar for a special five year's subscription to **FARM PRESS** of Chicago, for yourself, or a friend, or one year each to five friends, then take the **following letters only,** found in the word

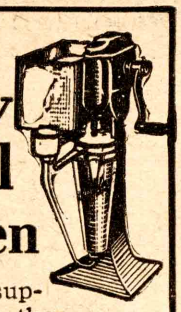
A-U-T-O-M-O-B-I-L-E

Make two hundred correct words, no more, which are found in any standard dictionary of the English language. The one person whose 200 words contain the smallest **total number** of letters will receive this magnificent $2000 automobile, or the cash. In case of a tie, which is almost out of the question, the cash value of the prize will be equally divided. This is positively all there is to do in this contest. Be sure to send in your dollar **at once,** and we will send you word blanks and detailed information by return mail. If you hurry now we will give you plenty of time to make up your list of words. The thing to do is to get entered and that quickly. Isn't it worth trying for? Whatever you do don't wait. Send the dollar now and get full instructions to help you.

This $1.00 may get you a $2000 prize, if you act at once. There has never been a contest like this given by any reputable publisher, and an easy chance like this may never be presented to you again, so take advantage of it. Address to-day without fail.

FARM PRESS, 118 Medinah Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

TO Satisfy Practical Dairymen



You must supply their needs in the best, simplest and most economical way. For it isn't the question of price so much, as it is reliability, and giving satisfactory results that wins their approval.

That is why

THE TUBULAR

is the most popular separator with them; it fulfills dairy requirements, easily and well, in a profitable and satisfactory manner.

The Tubular is built to skim clean, run easy, fill easy, wash easy; and to save labor, time, repairs and attention—**and it does.**

The simplicity, durability and efficiency of the Tubular are recognized the world over.

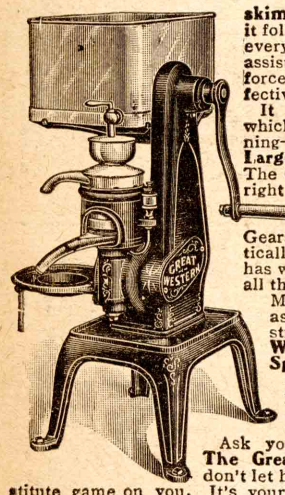
To get in the **satisfied class** use a Tubular and prove these claims.

Catalog 136 will assist you in your investigation.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
West Chester, Penna.

Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Calif. Chicago, Ill.

The Great Western



skims closest because it follows most closely every law of nature, assisted by artificial forces in the most effective way.

It is **Ball-bearing** which means easy running—has low down **Large Supply Tank**—The **Crank** is just the right height to make the machine turn easy.

Gears run in oil—practically self-oiling and has wide base to catch all the waste.

Made as accurately as a watch and as strong as our **Great Western Manure Spreader.**

Increases your yield of cream and butter $15 per cow each year.

Ask your dealer about **The Great Western** and don't let him work any substitute game on you. It's your money you are going to spend, you should insist on having the best.

The Great Western is the world's best.

Write just these words in a letter:—"Send me 'Thrift Talks,' by a farmer, and your book No. 5B91 which tells all about the breeds, dairying, the care of milk, etc." They are free. Write now

SMITH MFG. CO., 158 Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle, delivered with full directions. Book 5-C, free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.

W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 102 Monmouth St. Springfield, Mass

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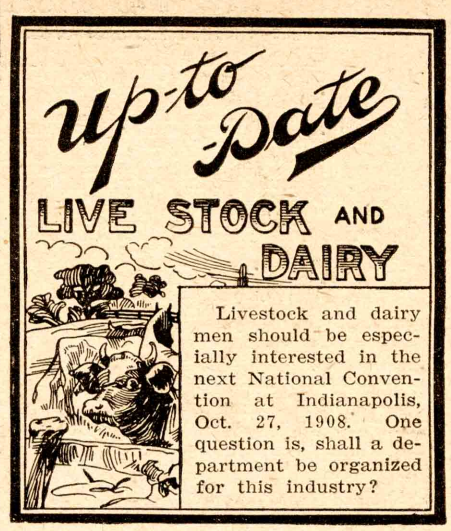
By becoming a member of the Post Card Exchange you will receive cards from all over the country. *Your name is sent to over 100 collectors.* A full membership, together with a complete set of American Girl Post Cards, 20 different subjects, will be sent free for sending me one new twelve-week subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 10 cents. Join the Exchange today—and receive post cards from members all over the United States.

GARRETT WALL

Subscription Mgr. UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Indianapolis, Ind.



Livestock and dairy men should be especially interested in the next National Convention at Indianapolis, Oct. 27, 1908. One question is, shall a department be organized for this industry?

Lord of All

Man claims to be the lord of all
That God about him here has placed,
But many a man will read his doom
When treatment of his beast is traced.
Without the lower life around him,
Man's needs would utterly confound him.

BABY BEEF

Much is said now about "baby" beef, and occasional reports of unusually high prices paid for it, gives farmers a desire to produce it, and leads to many inquiries concerning it. We do not like the name, and a better one should be found for that quality of beef. Besides sounding silly, it is misleading. So-called "baby" beef is not the beef of baby cattle, but rather of young cattle that have been brought to an inordinately heavy weight, and have had the treatment that should be accorded to babies. Unless it took its name from this latter fact we know of no reason for it whatever.

Ordinary farmers are not likely to produce "baby" beef. It has to be begun the day the calf is born, and there must be not a moment's relaxation until the animal is on the block. Those accustomed to sell calves for veal, and have made a reputation for marketing the best of veal calves, know the treatment the calf must have from birth to market. To produce "baby" beef the calf must have that treatment all the time. So long as it can take nothing but milk, it must have all the milk it can digest and assimilate; and it must be taught to eat other feed as early as possible; but even when it begins to eat other things, its milk supply must not be shortened until the animal has so advanced that it will experience no shock to its alimentation. And when it learns to take feed it must have none but the very best. No ordinary feed for the animal that is to make "baby" beef. Nothing must enter into its system that would not stand the test of freshness and purity, and perfect nutrition.

In other words, the calf must be made round fat as soon as it is possible to make it so, and then it must never be allowed for one day to fail to add to its weight and fatness. And it all must be done on the very best of feed. In six, eight or ten months it should be as heavy as a good quality two-year-old steer, and then it is—"baby" beef. It ought to bring a big price and it does; but not very many common farmers will try for it in the midst of their other work and responsibilities.

FARMERS AND SHEEP

The farmer who owns his own land and lives upon it ought to seriously consider the raising of sheep. If his acres are so few that all must necessarily produce crops, or if his land is low and wet for even a portion of the year, it is not likely that he can handle sheep profitably. But if his land is hilly or even ridge land, or what is usually called up-land in any sense, and he has enough that he may rotate in pasture, he cannot have a more certainly profitable animal than the sheep. The difficulty in caring for and handling is purely imaginary. Sheep must be cared for, and so must any other animal, different animals requiring different treatment. The treatment given the cow will not entirely serve the horse, nor will that given the hog fit the sheep, but that one may be more exacting or difficult than the other is doubtful. It is largely a matter of taste and the exercise of common sense.

No animal will keep the farm freer of weeds than the sheep. As a weed destroyer the sheep beats cultivation. A field used as a sheep pasture for a year or two, and then put to cultivation will be found easier cultivated and freer from weeds than any other. And it will be richer, more productive, for the sheep is the most honest of all manufacturers of ready mixed fertilizer, and it is the most perfect manure spreader yet invented.

The sheep is a double harvester. It produces two profitable crops every year—wool and lambs. The wool crop usually pays for the sheep's entire keep, and the lamb crop is all profit, barring the attention required to be given to the lambs, and that usually comes outside of work hours, and is equal to an "extra job." If only one lamb is produced, the profit for the year on the investment is nearly 100 per cent. If two lambs are produced, a thing not at all infrequent, the profit approaches 200 per cent. If three lambs are produced, which sometimes occurs—well, let that go for good count. A flock of young ewes, therefore well cared for and properly treated, is the most profitable investment on the farm.

DANGERS IN CONTAMINATED MILK

It is not often that men devote their fortunes to the correction of bad practices that are more dangerous to the rest of mankind than they are to themselves. Such has been and is the work of Mr. Nathan Straus, an eminent American citizen of German birth. After sixteen yaers work in the interest of pure milk in this country, Mr. Straus has been touring Europe in the same interest, and not long ago delivered an address before the political economy class of the University of Heidelberg, in which he said:

We have traced to the use of cow's milk the excessive mortality of infants in their first year, and the annual tribute of lives claimed by consumption. It being altogether impossible to give up the use of cow's milk in the nursery, and most undesirable to banish such a food from the adult dietary, it becomes imperative to seek for means to render the milk harmless.

In the course of his address, Mr. Straus pointed out that a large proportion of the cows are tuberculous; that the milking is rarely satisfactorily conducted; that Berlin consumes 300 pounds of manure in its milk daily; that after milking, it is too often left to take care of itself, so that on reaching the consumer it is swarming with bacteria; that there were plenty of chances for milk to become infected with germs of disease; that there was often more bacteria in a drop of milk than in a drop of sewage; that the germs may be those of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever or diphtheria.

These dangers are not nearly so great in the country on the farms as they are in the cities. On the farms the consumers do their own milking. Not many cows are milked and the milk is not taken in cumbersome quantities. It is, therefore, by no means so great a difficulty to keep the milk clean and in a sanitary condition. The sows, too, running in fresh and not over-stocked pastures, usually with plenty of good water, are themselves much more likely to be healthy. Besides, those who do the milking and handle the milk, know it is for the use of themselves and families, and they have every incentive to cleanliness in drawing it from the cows and in keeping it clean and free from contamination until it reaches the table. In cases where several cows are milked and the milking is done by hired help, that process should be subject to careful scrutiny.

But with the city supply it is very different. That milk usually comes from dairies, where many cows are kept. Such cows seldom have green, rich pastures, and they are not always furnished with a good supply of pure

THINK OF IT!

BICKNELL, IND., June 26, 1908.
Have used a U. S. six months; it's perfectly satisfactory. I made 17 pounds of butter the week before using the U. S. The following week with the U. S. I made 27 pounds from the same cows, under the same conditions. It's the best investment I ever made. ALEX. NEAL.

An Investment Paying 33⅓%

and this is exactly what the **U. S.** earned for Mr. Neal over his former methods of skimming.

If you are not using a reliable

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

but skimming your milk by some other method, **you** are losing just as large a per cent. of cream (which **is money**) as did Mr. Neal.

It is clean skimming that counts, and the U. S. holds **World's Record for clean skimming,** therefore it is the separator that **every one** ought to purchase.

Send to-day for Catalogue No. 187

16 distributing warehouses in U. S. and Canada. 501

VT. FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary Remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid. **The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.**

FLOWER POST CARDS Free to You

In order to introduce our large illustrated monthly, The Epitomist, which is of interest to every member of the family, we make this big offer to you.

Send 10c for a six months' trial subscription and we will send you, prepaid, twelve beautiful flower post cards absolutely FREE. These cards are strictly high-class and are something entirely new. Each card represents a scenic view and has THE LANGUAGE OF THE FLOWERS worked out most beautifully in mottoes in flower designs. For instance, in this series the violets spell out the words "Faithfulness;" the sweet peas, "Wish You Joy;" Chrysanthemums, "I Love You;" roses, "Love," etc. You won't be disappointed, for these cards are not like any you ever saw, and REMEMBER, we have a surprise for everyone that sends for these cards. There are only a limited number, so send today if you want them. THE EPITOMIST, 55 Main St., Spencer, Indiana.

SAVE YOUR BRAIN $1.00
An Adding Machine for

A MODERN BUSINESS NECESSITY 98765
A practical, simple, rapid, accurate, handy and durable machine that makes adding a pleasure instead of an exhausting mental strain, a time and labor saver. When you get to the bottom of a column of figures you will know they are added correctly. Why ponder over figures? 56789
Let steel brains do your work. A triumph in mechanical construction and simplicity, a little machine that nearly everyone needs and is in the reach of all. It will pay for itself six times a week for every week it is in use. Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, everyone who has adding to do wants them. Avoid errors usually made by a tired brain. Try a column of figures like the following, in the old way, and then try a $1.00 adder and see the difference in time and labor. 54324
They are gotten up in good style, being nickle finish with solid steel wheels put together with eight heavy brass rivets, show good value for the money, and will do all that we claim for them, two years guarantee with each machine and positively as represented or money refunded. 43245
Sent all charges prepaid on receipt of price, P. O., express money order or draft. Make all orders payable to 34567
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IF YOU WANT TO
SELL YOUR FARM
or other country real estate or business, no matter where located, send complete description and price wanted at once to Home Seeker No. 72, Box 3693, Philadelphia, Pa.

We Will Give A RURAL MAIL BOX, The best and handsomest Galvanized Steel Rural Mail Box made, to the first person sending address of party canvassing for petitions for new Rural Route. Write today.
KENTUCKY STAMPING CO., DEPT. 356 LOUISVILLE, KY.

25 FLOWER POST CARDS 10c
Roses, Pansies, Daisies, Apple Blossoms, Forgetmenots, Violets, etc. JAMES LEE, 72 B Canal St., Chicago

FARM WANTED
Hundreds of readers of Up-to-Date Farming want to buy a farm. Have you one for sale? Advertise it in the Business Exchange for quick purchaser. Rate 4c a word.

water. Their feed is very likely to be of the cheapest, and therefore, the least wholesome. The milking and handling is all done by hired help, or at least by those who know that it is for public and not for family consumption. If all men and women were truly human this should make little difference, but they are not, nor are they likely to be during the lives of babes jeopardized by contaminated milk. If Berlin consumes with its milk 300 pounds of manure, as Mr. Strauss asserts, it is reasonable to suppose that other cities do the same in proportion to the milk consumed.

Mr. Strauss believes that the only remedy now available is pasteurization, and recites numerous instances where that has been done with eminent success. Pasteurization is not boiling nor sterilizing, the flavor of the milk is not impaired, nor it is rendered any more difficult of digestion, but the germs of tuberculosis, typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria, dysentry, cholera, etc., are effetively destroyed. After the Straus milk charity was opened in New York, the mortality sank, it is said, as if by magic. The improvement was gradual, of course, but reports show a saving of 50 per cent of the young lives formerly sacrificed durthe three hot months of summer, not all, it is admitted, by the distribution of pasteurized milk, but that was evidently a prime element in the gratifying results. This claim is confirmed by the report from the village of Sandehausen, where Mr. Straus distributed pasteurized milk, and where the death rate dropped two-thirds.

We must be pardoned if we see in all these great works a place for organization and "Equity in all the business relations of life." If there were a world wide organization of farmers and business men, and the rules of equity were enforced, the claims of humanity recognized, how easy it would be to accomplish all these great reforms!

MUTTON AND WOOL IN THE YELLOW STONE VALLEY

Shearing and Handling Sheep in the West

Written for Up-to-Date Farming.

I should judge by the unanswered questions and the great mortality among sheep, that the above topic, if properly handled, would prove equally interesting to eastern Tenderfoot and western hearder. And so it was with these thoughts in my mind that I arranged with O. C. B., Laurel's leading dairyman, to transfer me and my chattels to the Ten Spring Ranch, that great oasis, that picturesque landmark, which has been the Mecca for wandering herds of sheep, cattle and horses for 30 years.

It was a bright morning in June; the atmosphere balmy and humid, was freighted with the scent of new mown hay and vibrant with the song of the bobolink, the warble of the robin and the chirp of the black bird.

As we journeyed northwest from Laurel, a beautiful rolling country, rich in soil and still richer in promise to the coming generation, unfolded itself, terrace above terrace, to our view until we reached the tableland which forms the divide between the Lake Basin and the Yellowstone river. Still farther to the northward arose another such elevation which forms the waterhead between the former and the Musselshell river, while to westward could be seen the somber slopes of Crazy mountains, and southwest the snow clad peaks of Bear Tooth, with the Pryor mountains to east of them.

We were hungry when we reached our desination, and picketing our horses and putting the pot on the fire, I went out in search of something to cook in it, soon returning with a juicy young jack rabbit and four large bird eggs. Out in the tall blue joint and bunch grass which grow equally well on this range, I heard a plaintive bleating, and soon beheld a round, wooly head with long protruding ears, raised above the green sward. A ewe sheep had met with misfortune during the night, but had been driven away from her offspring early in the morning, and had soon lost her identity among the three thousand of her comrades being hurried along toward the shearing pens on Valley creek, ten miles distant. A solution of condensed milk and water soon revived the little stranger, and he became a fully qualified member of our party.

I saddled up at 3 a. m. next morning and rode over to the pens, to witness the fate of the other three thousond, whose pitiful appeals for sympathy could be heard a full mile from the works, from and to which large bands of sheep were going and coming in all directions, the ones coming invariably leaving their wooly coats behind them, the only marks of identitiy being a few paint spots, and a piece of cord rudely tied around each fleece as it was tossed into the baling machine, and from thence hauled to Billings, the great wool market, 30 miles away.

Arriving at the plant at 5 a. m., I found a dozen men under the management of Capt. Thomas, the owner of the works himself heavily interested in sheep, separating the ewes from the lambs in a large band that had just arrived, the property of F. Mault, whose home ranch lay some 25 miles to the northeast.

The sheep were first driven into a corrall whose walls converged into a narrow passage just wide enough to admit one sheep at a time. The men, each equipped with a bundle of empty milk cans on a string, rattled them together on the sides of the herd, so frightening the sheep that they jostled and crowded upon each other toward the narrow gateway, where, calm and serene, stood the Captain himself, swinging a valve gate to right or left, so as to switch a ewe into the shearing department or a lamb into the dipping vat. The latter consists of a short iron trough 60 feet long, 4½ feet deep, and an average of 15 inches wide, which was filled to a depth of 3½ feet with a blood warm solution of 2 parts creosote to 98 parts water. The sheep were forced to swim through this single file after shearing. This destroys their vermin and heals their cuts and bruises.

The shearing house consists of a frame building about 30 feet by 200 along which runs a sheep alley and a steel shaft with 20 clipping machines attached thereto. Each machine is set up in a stall to hold 8 sheep, and each is controlled by an operator who holds his instrument in one hand, and manipulates the sheep with the other as skillfully as if it were a thing inanimate and utterly helpless.

The shearers are generally tall, muscular men, and are paid 9½ cents per head for their work. There is considerable rivalry among them, the highest score for this season being 293 sheep in the 9½ hour day, made by Charles Kiester and Jake Dahby, both making the same score. These two men will earn about $400 each during the shearing season which does not exceed 30 days, and in that time there will be sheared about 100,000 sheep, with an average fleece of about 7½ pounds.

The sheep in this vicinity are a cross between the Merino and the Cotswold, the former giving weight of fleece, the latter size and hardiness. The average loss or mortality for the whole State is 35 per cent, while that of the Yellowstone Valley, owing to its warm climate and abundant feed, is only 25 per cent. I have known cases where the loss in a band of 3,000 was only 5 to 10 per cent.

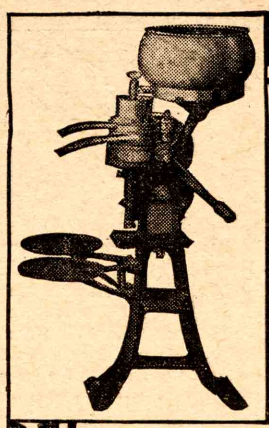
The markings are systematic, plain and descriptive; the male lambs (wethers) have a piece clipped off the left ear to indicate the sex, with a series of other marks added thereto each year to designate the age. The proprietary paint markings differ in color. The wethers are marketed at 3 years of age, while the ewes, having reached their prime at 4, are usually marketed at 5 or 6 on account of loss of teeth, which brings on general decadence.

Sheep herding is an occupation that calls for both tact and courage. On some of these western plains the worst storms in winter often gather in the space of an hour, and the mercury may drop 20 to 30 degrees in that time. At such times the sheep, if not properly handled, will turn and drift with the storm, traveling fast and huddling together until overcome by heat, dampness and exhaustion, when they lose courage, drop behind and perish, a band of 2,000 of 3,000 often collapsing within a few minutes and on a few rods along the line of march.

The original or parent stock of all our domestic sheep was Persian. These sheep were black, and inbreeding or carelessness in handling may cause them to revert to the ancestral types; hence the black sheep which seldom appear in a well-bred band.

W. E. SINGLETON.

Laurel, Mont.



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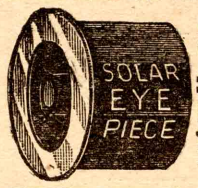

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I WANT A FARM OR OTHER COUNTRY PROPERTY or BUSINESS. Not particular about location. Describe fully and state price wanted.
Home Seeker No. 91, Box 3693, Philadelphin, Pa.

COWS IN CLOVER. an illustrated Book on the great Dairy Country in Northern Minnesota, sent FREE. Write Land Com'r. D. & I. R. R. Co. 549 Volvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

Michigan Land for fruit, stock and diversified farming. Write S. S. Thorpe. 29 McMullen Bldg., Cadillac, Mich.

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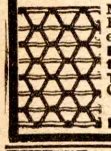

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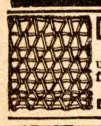

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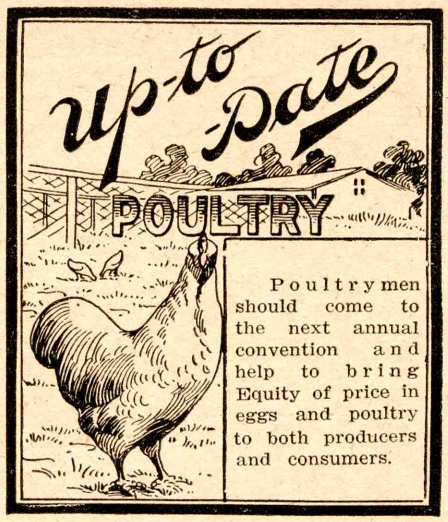


Poultrymen should come to the next annual convention and help to bring Equity of price in eggs and poultry to both producers and consumers.

BEATS "EGG FOOD"

There is growing in almost every garden vegetables that for poultry health and activity, beat all the advertised egg foods yet imposed on a credulous public. Green onion tops chopped fine, and mixed with a little corn meal or wheat bran, slightly dampened is a most healthful egg stimulant. Green peppers treated in the same way are just as good. And so are horse radish roots.

In winter, onions chopped up fine and mixed as above, make an ideal occasional feed for laying hens. Ripe peppers may be so treated also, as may also horse radish roots in winter. These feeds should be given only occasionally, a feed or two every two or three days. Where one is preparing for winter eggs, it is well to provide a supply of these simple, well known vegetables.

Speaking of winter eggs, of course it is known that any kind of vegetables that can be kept green or fresh, such as cabbage, is exceedingly valuable, as helping to bring the conditoins nearer to those of the main laying season of spring and summer.

THE ORCHARD FOR A POULTRY RUN

We have often mentioned the suitableness of the orchard for a poultry run, and we wish to keep talking about it, for the farm does not afford a more suitable place. There are generally more insects in the orchard than any other place on the farm. Many of these insects are injurious to the orchard, but they are exceedingly valuable as food for the poultry. Hence while the orchard contributes much to the feed of the fowls, the fowls do much to rid the orchard of its worst enemies.

THE GUINEA FOWL

The writer's mother always had a flock of guineas around the old cabin home in the back woods of their unsettled part of Southern Illinois. We all liked them. If a stranger came in sight the guineas were not at all modest in telling about it, and if a dog that did not belong there appeared, there was such a racket as would awaken the forest echoes. The hawks, too, found it difficult to get among the chickens unheralded, the guineas were so watchful.

But as fowls they were not very valuable, and they are not yet. The hens are fair layers. Beginning to lay in May, they lay pretty regularly every other day until they have laid from 50 to 75 eggs each. For the eggs to be fertile there ought to be nearly as many males as females, though one rooster will sometimes mate with two or more hens. They are great birds to hide their nests, though the hens while on the nest have a peculiar cry which enables the nest to be easily found. It is better to not let the guinea know, however, that her nest is found, for if she does she is very apt to leave it and make a nest farther away. If the eggs be taken out with the hand, or if too many be taken out at a time, she is sure to leave it. We generally lifted the eggs out with a large spoon. The eggs are small and pointed, reddish covered with dark specks, and with very hard shells, but they are quite as good on the table as hens' eggs. It takes about four weeks incubation to hatch them. The young are very active and wild, about as much so as quail or pheasants. The meat is dark, but it has a gamy taste that makes it popular for occasional meals.

TECHNICAL TERMS

Almost every business has words peculiar to itself. The poultry business is not an exception. We give the meaning of the following more common ones:

A cockerel is a male bird that is less than one year old.

A cock is a male bird that is over one year old.

A pullet is a female that is less than one year old.

A hen is a female that is more than one year old.

A tom is a male turkey that is more than one year old.

A poult is a turkey less than one year old.

Thirteen eggs is usually considered a setting of eggs but many call fifteen a setting.

A bird weighing two pounds or less and six to twelve weeks old is a broiler.

A capon is a male bird castrated or deprived of the power of reproduction. A poularde is a pullet treated to the same effect. This is practiced quite extensively with males, but not so much with females. Young fowls so treated attain much larger size, are more delicate and juicy as food, and command higher prices in the market.

A breeding pen is from six to fourteen hens and one rooster.

POULTRY PACKERS' PREFERENCES

The experiment station of the Kansas State Agricultural College, consulted a number of leading packers as to the varieties of poultry preferred by them. The result may be summarized as follows:

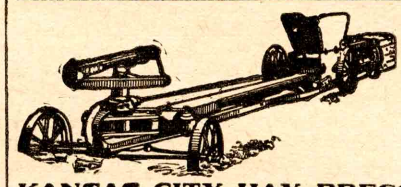
For dressed fowls Barred Plymouth Rocks hold unquestioned first rank. For broilers or roasters the White Plymouth Rocks or White Wyandottes are considered equally good. The great popularity of the Barred Rocks is illustrated by the fact that sometimes a half cent more on the pound is offered for them. The only objection to the Wyandottes as compared with the Rocks is the smaller size of the former.

The Leghorns are disliked on account of their small size, but they are invariably ranked above scrub chickens of similar size. The qualities liked in the Leghorns are, their yellow skin and legs and plump bodies. Some dealers claim that they equal any chicken where a small carcass is desired. It was also said that Leghorn hens continue to grow and improve in appearance with age, and that they rank better in the packing house or market as old hens than as pullets. Leghorn cockerels are desirable as broilers, but when older they are not desired.

Of the Asiatic breeds, the Langshans are the most popular; the Brahmas rank next, and the Cochins last. Langshans are well liked except for their dark color. The Brahmas and Cochins are specially unpopular, the principal objection given being the large, coarse frame, out of proportion to the meat upon it. This contradicts the prevalent idea that the Asiatics are peculiarly the fowls for the meat market.

CHICKENS AND GARDEN

A resourceful friend of ours has made the poultry help in the garden and she has made the garden help with the poultry. She has cheap but roomy roosting boxes for the broods, in front of the openings to which she has wire netted or slatted runs. These runs need not be large, three by four feet, or even two by four feet, will be large enough; and the tops must be closed as well as the sides. The object is to give the hen a little open air room, but so that she cannot roam at large. There must be plenty of space for the chicks to get out. These boxes and runs are put in the garden. The hen cannot get out, but the chicks can and will range freely all over the garden, and they will devour many an inpurious insect to their own great benefit, and to the benefit of the growing plants the tenderest of which they will in no wise injure.



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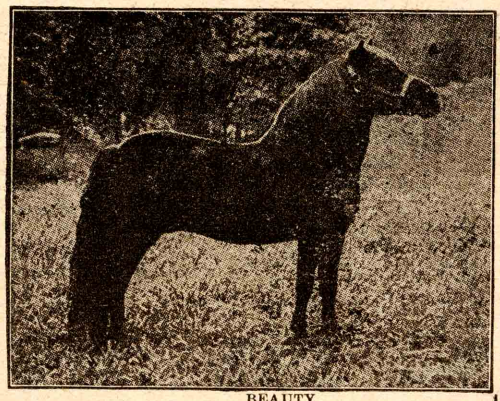
Two Beautiful Shetland Ponies Like this to Boys and Girls..... **FREE!**



BEAUTY

We will give away FREE Two genuine Shetland Ponies.

This Pony's name is BEAUTY and she is certainly a dandy, and is perfectly gentle.

We will give with TRIXY, the other pony, a fine cart and harness. Trixy is just as pretty as Beauty. They are the best we could find at any price.

Do you want one of these beautiful Ponies without it costing you one penny?

IMOGEN MEANS.

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This little girl received a Pony free. Read what her father says about it. "I have just received the Pony. I have two little girls 7 and 8 years old and words are inadequate to express their joy in when the Pony arrived. Had I been going out to buy a Pony I could not have found one that suited me so well.—T. J. Means, Dearborn, Mo."

Either one of these Ponies is worth $200.00 but will not cost you a cent if you hurry. Send no money, just send your name and address,

SUCCESSFUL FARMING, Box 816, Des Moines, Ia.

EXERCISE AND CLEANLINESS

Exercise and cleanliness are the essentials if success with poultry. Without exercise fowls become dull, sluggish, inactive and non-productive. As a general thing hens as ordinarly kept on farms,find exercise in their search for food, but if confined in narrow quarters, or kept in the house by bad weather in winter, they must be fed in such a way as to induce exercise. A good way to do is to feed small grain or even chops in litter that they will continually scratch for.

Cleanliness is necessary to preserve health. Filth is a breeding place for almost all kinds of germs, and if they remain healthy fowls must be kept free from them. An occasional cleaning up is not enough in hot, humid weather. The very air of the poultry house should be kept pure.

A third essential may be mentioned in plenty of fresh, pure water. To have that the drinking vessels must be kept clean, and frequently replenished. Given plenty of exercise, clean, wholesome quarters, well ventilated, and plenty of clean water, with proper feed of course, the poultry keeper has a right to expect his fowls to do their best, and to be profitable.

THE LAWN MOWER IN THE POULTRY YARD

The lawn mower is nowhere quite so useful as it is in the poultry yard, especially that part of it devoted to young chicks and laying hens. Cut frequently the clippings are short and tender and make an ideal part of a balanced ration for the hens, and they will consume more of the clippings than anyone would suspect who had not tested it. As a run for young chicks a closely clipped grass plot cannot be beaten. It does not hold dew enough in the morning nor water enough after a shower, to "drabble" them, and small insects are so exposed in the short grass as to be easily found and caught even by very young chicks.

THE BEST LAYERS

All farm poultry raisers envy those who get the most eggs in proportion to the hens kept. It is agreed that some cows give more milk than others, and the inferior milkers are disposed of. It is agreed, too, that some hens lay more eggs than others; but is any effort made to thin out the less fruitful hens? Not by one in a hundred, perhaps.

If each flock of poultry were carefully watched, and the best layers noted and kept, and the light layers culled out and sent to market, there is no doubt but a flock of great layers could be produced. And not only so. A strain could be produced of special value as breeders. Take pains to cull and thin out the flock, always keeping the best layers.

AGE OF EGGS

It is reported in the papers that a young farmer in Indiana wrote his name and address upon an egg he was taking to market, with the request that whoever received the egg for use should write and tell him about it. Two years later he received a note from Pittsburg saying the egg had just been consumed as a part of a family meal in that city. A young lady friend of the writer in Southern Illinois, a farmer's daughter, wrote much the same thing on an egg as she was packing eggs to be sent to market. About a year and a half thereafter she received a letter from New York City stating that the egg had just been used there in a restaurant. The writer read the letter and knows the incident occurred.

These people supposed they were eating fresh eggs, and would have promptly rejected them had they known their age. And yet there was nothing in the appearance or flavor of the eggs that betrayed them. In the steam car, the electric motor and the auto man has conquered distance, in the telephone he has suspended the power of earth and air to obstruct the human voice, and in cold storage and preservatives he has overcome the powers of decay. The hen may perish and be forgotten, and yet her eggs may be served "fresh" on the epicure's table.

WHY IT IS SAFE TO BUY

INTERNATIONAL MACHINES

THERE is an International Agency right near you.

If you do not know where it is, write us and we will gladly send you the address.

This Company has 42,000 agents all over the world, and more than one hundred general agencies located at the important trade centers in the United States and Canada, where large supplies of machines and repairs are carried in stock.

Thus the International Company has made it **easy** for you to buy

Champion, McCormick, Osborne,
Deering, Milwaukee, Plano,
Harvesting Machines.

This Company has made it **safe** for you to buy these machines because of many reasons:

You are **safe** in depending upon the underlying principles of these machines because **you know** they are the six machines in which farmers have placed their greatest confidence through fifty years of practical tests.

You are **safe** in this respect because these machines have proved that they are built upon the right principles by withstanding every test while hundreds of competing machines were condemned and ceased to be manufactured.

You are **safe** in depending upon the greatest improvements in these machines, because the manufacturers maintain a $350,000-a-year staff of inventors and designers to constantly improve these machines and keep them in the place they have established as standard.

You are **safe** in depending upon the quality of material used in constructing these machines because the manufacturers have been able to buy their own coal and iron mines, thus securing the best fuel and ore—their own iron and steel mills, thus producing the best iron and steel, and their own timber lands and saw mills, thus securing the best lumber, and the quantities in which this company buys all other raw materials insure every advantage of highest quality.

You are **safe** in depending upon the quality of workmanship which goes into these machines, because the capital of these manufacturers has enabled them to perfect their equipments and manufacturing facilities in every way that inventive genius and the highest mechanical skill can devise, and gather to their plants the most skillful workmen in every branch of the business.

The business of farming is both profitable and pleasant—if you use International machines.

These machines are durable, because the best materials procurable enter into their construction.

These machines are efficient, because they are correctly designed.

Every precaution possible is taken to guard against the use of inferior materials. Well equipped laboratories are maintained at the Company's steel mills and at each of the several manufacturing plants. All raw materials are subjected to a careful analysis in these laboratories, the second examination at the works being a check on the test made at the steel mills. This rigid system of testing the materials makes it next to impossible for any defective iron or steel to be used in the manufacture of International machines. Without such tests it is impossible to tell the difference between superior and inferior materials. Therefore the small manufacturer must necessarily work at a great disadvantage, for he is continually called upon to replace defective parts.

Before being shipped out, every part and every machine produced by the International Harvester Company must pass the most rigid inspections and tests made by experts who devote their entire time to this work.

Binders are tested by actually binding wire-grass, and even chains are tested link by link by a violent pneumatic machine.

No machine is passed if a single imperfection is discovered, and the trained eyes of the inspectors instantly detect every defect.

Another point of safety for you in the International line is in the matter of repair parts.

If your team runs away or an accident occurs you can **always** get repairs near at hand because a full stock of repair parts is carried at every agency.

And your repairs always fit.

One part is an exact duplicate of another—all exactly like the original pattern.

Repair parts for machines in the International line are being sent out all over the world today, for machines that were built years ago, and each part fits perfectly.

With its 25,000 employes and 42,000 agents, this Company is supporting as many families as there are in Utah or Montana.

So you see you may safely depend upon the strength and reliability of the company behind the International machines.

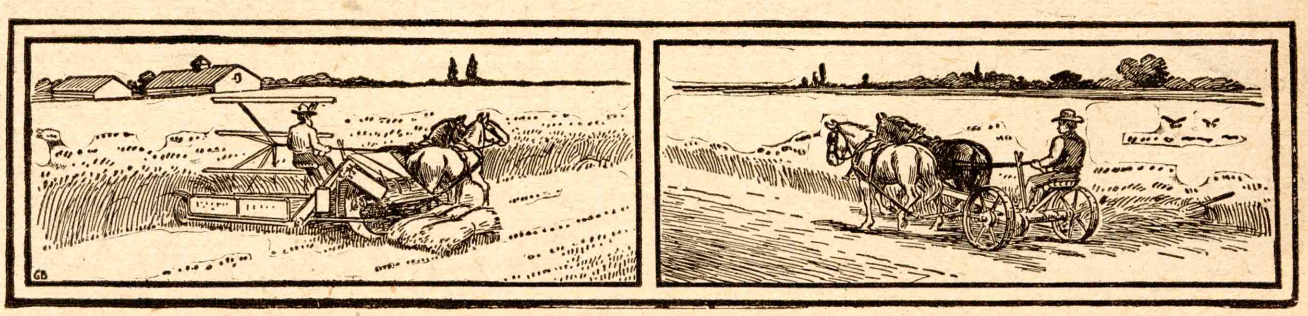
In the end you get the benefit of the magnitude of this business, because it is by doing business upon such a large scale that the International Harvester Company is enabled to give you these superior machines at such reasonable prices.

Equal in importance with a perfect machine is perfect twine. The most perfect twine made may be had in Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano and International sisal, standard, manila and pure manila brands.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)

Chicago, U. S. A.

International Line:—Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header-Binders, Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Corn Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Corn Shellers, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Tillage Implements, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, New Bettendorf Wagons, International Auto-Buggies and Binder Twine.



SCALECIDE

CONQUERS SAN JOSE SCALE

Now Is the Time to Spray

Leading fruit growers endorse SCALECIDE as the only remedy for the dreaded San Jose scale. Kills the scale without injury to the tree or bud.

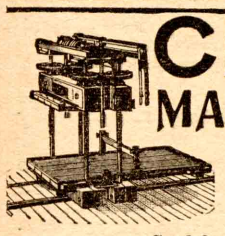
SIMPLE, SAFE, ECONOMICAL

Scalecide is antiseptic and healing to the skin. Absolutely non-poisonous. Don't allow your good orchards to be ruined by the terrible San Jose Scale. Use Scalecide—

A SURE REMEDY

Use 1 gallon of Scalecide to 20 gallons of water. We will send 1 quart for 35c, gallon for $1.00, five gallons for $4.00. Sent by freight or express f. o. b. Indianapolis.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis



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We have had 35 years' experience in furnishing outfits for both Custom and Merchant Cider Mills.

OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD.

Send for catalogue.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.,
474 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

$200 TO $500 EACH MONTH selling THE MINUTE BUTTER CHURN. Will make the highest grade sweet creamery butter from cream or milk fresh from the cow in less than 5 minutes. A mechanical wonder. USE IT YOURSELF AND EVERY OWNER OF A COW WILL BUY ONE FROM YOU. Used and recommended by the most noted dairy experts. FREE churn to workers. Address.

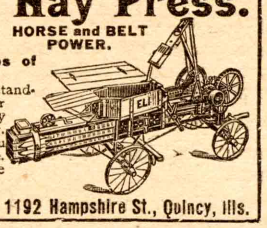
FREE MINUTE CHURN CO. 145 Cincinnati. Ohio

AGENTS ACT QUICKLY!! Patented Bread Making Machine, Labor saver; sales enormous. Simple in construction. Child can operate. Agent's Sample FREE. Forshee Mfg. Co., 1241, Dayton, O.

$90 A month, $60 expense allowance at start, to put out merchandise & grocery catalogs. Mail order house American Home Supply Co. Desk 9D, Chicago, Ill.

"Eli" Hay Press. HORSE and BELT POWER.

38 styles and sizes of Presses.



For many years the standard. Lead in character of work, speed, easy and safe operating. Don't buy until you see the Eli catalogue. Mailed free. Write for it today.

COLLINS PLOW CO., 1192 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ills.

UNCLE SAM PAYS WELL

The salaries paid by Uncle Sam to Civil Service employees equal and exceed those paid in any branch of private commercial life. Thousands of appointments are made annually. To learn how you can secure a good government position by qualifying at home to pass any Civil Service Examination, write to-day for free Civil Service Book.

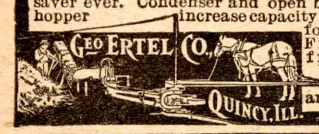
International Correspondence Schools, Box 1131, Scranton, Pa.

Amatite ROOFING NEEDS NO PAINT MINERAL SURFACED

Ask Your Dealer For Booklet

1 MAN 1 HORSE BALES 1 TON 1 HOUR

On our wonderful new Daisy SELF-THREADING, self-feeding, one-horse hay press. It is the only one on the market on which one man can do all the work. This first successful self-threading device—greatest time saver ever. Condenser and open bars on bale hopper increase capacity and prevent fork catching. Five days' free trial. Write today for prices and circulars.



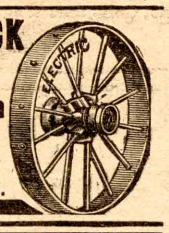
SAVE YOUR BACK

Save time, horses, work and money by using an

Electric Handy Wagon

Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free.

Electric Wheel Co. Box 170 Quincy, Ill.



German Third Power

It is the English translated by an able German scholar. Ought to be read by every German farmer. Well printed, illustrated and cloth bound. Price by mail, postpaid, 50 cents. See that your German friends and neighbors read it.

J. A. EVERITT, Publisher, Indianapolis, Ind

Equity in the price of the harvests of the orchards and gardens wait on reorganization of the Fruit and Produce Department, Oct. 27th next, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

APPLE CROP OF 1908

The Apple Growers of America held a congress in St. Louis last month. The committee on statistics reported the crop of 1908 as follows:

Illinois and Arkansas only 10 per cent of a crop; Missouri, Kentucky, Nebraska and Oklahoma, 20 per cent; New York, California, Oregon and Washington, 75 per cent; Kansas and Colorado, 25 per cent; Ohio, 50 per cent; Indiana, Virginia, Iowa and West Virginia, 30 per cent; Pennsylvania, 45 per cent; Michigan, Maine, Mississippi, Maryland, Vermont and Connecticut, 50 per cent; New Jersey, 56 per cent; Utah, 80 per cent; Idaho, Montana and New Mexico are the only States and territories credited with having a full crop.

We take it this is the smallest apple crop ever before reported in the United States, and to make it still worse, the quality of the apples is so strangely inferior as to make them unsalable and unusable in a year of ordinary yield of ordinary apples. The trees themselves in most places present an exceedingly unhealthy appearance. The leaves are not well grown and appear almost as though they had been scorched.

How does this compare with the government report a few months ago of an excessive fruit crop for 1908?

BECAUSE THEY WON'T CO-OPERATE

Speaking of the great fruit crop of California, other than apples, the Co-operative Journal says: "Thousands of tons of fruit will go to waste in California, or be sold below the cost of production, **just because the growers will not co-operate with each other in marketing.**"

But why will they not co-operate? That is the mystery. They are intelligent enough to do so; earnest enough; honest enough; sufficiently firm in their purposes, and they know enough about business. Why don't they? Almost every season gives them lessons as they see their efforts crowned with heavy crops, and their tons of good products go for less than what smaller yields would bring.

Glutted markets are by no means an evidence that too much has been produced, for it is often the case that during the most congested condition of the central markets outside, and even nearby, markets are bare and hungry. The whole trouble is lack of wise co-operation and intelligent shipments. The essential of these things is organization. Will not the growers organize? The growers are not averse to organization. They have frequently organized. But their organizations have been short lived and insufficient because on too narrow a basis and without the true end in view. The organization that will bring seller and buyer, producer and consumer, farmers and merchant, together in their mutuality of interest and true equity of purpose, will solve the problem. Then we shall hear no more of glutted markets, of people hungry for what they cannot get though produced in abundance, nor of growers selling their stuff for less than it took to produce it.

FALL PLANTING OF TREES

Prof. H. E. VanDeman, one of the most widely known promologists of the country, confesses himself a convert to the doctrine of the fall planting of the trees. Trees, plants and vines, says the professor, properly planted in autumn, survive our winters and are in better condition to make an early growth in spring than those not planted until the ground has got in suitable condition to be worked in the spring. The fall planted trees are in much better condition to stand the almost certain summer droughts than are those planted in the spring. The reason is not far to find. The one thing more than all others that leads to loss in tree planting is that the soil is not sufficiently and evenly firmed about the roots of the trees. The most experienced tree setters some times neglect this and loss fololws. The smallest air spaces about the roots lead to disaster when the hot, dry weather of summer comes.

Trees planted in the fall are not in so much danger from this almost universal neglect. The tree changes location at the beginning of its period of sleep, and if the earth fails to be packed tight about the roots, it does not affect it. During its long period of sleep, however, the freezes and thaws and heavy rains of winter come, and nature does what the planter fails to do, and by the time the tree awakes and is ready to begin growth in the spring, the earth is packed as firmly about it as it was in its original position, and it has no reason to know that it was ever moved.

There is one thing, though, to provide against in autumn set trees, and that is upheaving or freeze lifting. A mulch of well rotted manure is ample surety against this, but it is better to keep the mulch a little from the stem of the tree. Wrapping the stem from an inch below the surface to say two feet above it is a good precaution against mice and rabbits.

FRUIT GROWERS LOSING

The peach growers of Georgia have played a losing game this year, as they have so often done before. In the name of distributing they have shipped a large crop virtually to one market and to one firm. And this, too, when other markets were unsupplied any paying profitable prices.

When will growers and shippers learn that the world is wide, and that one point may have more than its wants of certain article while other points are actually hungry for that same article. Growers may expect to remain poor so long as they heedlessly pour their stuff into one place without any regard as to whether it is needed there or not. To make fruit growing profitable the fruit must not only be shipped, but it must be distributed, and to properly distribute involves a daily knowledge of the market, and central direction of co-operative shippers.

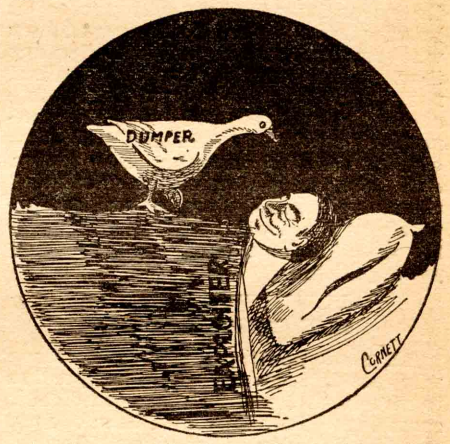
Mr. W. F. Dair of Cincinnati, gives the Georgia people a good lesson on the subject of disposing of their fruit. They should form companies, says he, and erect canning factories throughout the State. They should then invite all parties to come and buy, and when they cannot get living prices, quit selling and can the surplus. This would make them independent of glutted markets, and enable them to save even the inferior fruit. Growers must exercise their heads as well as their hands, and they must learn to co-operate.

PACKING APPLES

The markets still prefer apples packed in barrels, but the barrels should be brought to the standard size, and the apples should be packed honestly. Aside from careful and uniform selection, the most delicate point is to give the apples enough pressure to insure that they will not come loose and get shaky, but yet not enough to unnecessarily bruise the fruit.

Every season we read articles about packing apples in boxes. That is all right, but it is not popuar except for exceptionally fine fruit to be used at the fruit stands or to be displayed in fruit stores. The general market still prefers barrels.

THE EXPLOITER SMILES



Another contribution. The text supplied is: "When dumpers are plentiful the exploiter sleeps with a broad smile, but when they become scarce he will have a night mare."

Poor Fellow

"Poor fellow!" said the benevolent woman kindly, "what has brought you to this destitute condition?"

"My wife, mum."

"Your wife! How is that?"

"Well, you see, mum, I've found her three good jobs, and blessed if she ain't lost every one of 'em!"—Tit-Bits.

Wm. Galloway President Wm. Galloway Company

Get my Special Proposition which is real co-operation between the Manufacturers and the Farmer. It gives you a chance to cut down the cost of your spreader and almost pay for it in one year. It means exactly what it says.

Keep Your Money In Your Pocket

Order now—direct from this offer—by letter or postal. Let me send you one of my Galloway Spreaders on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. No money down. Freight prepaid. I know you are a responsible man if you have any need for a manure spreader. Keep your money in your own pocket until you try my Spreader. Tell me to send you my Special ManureSpreader Proposition.

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Here are my offers to you—READ THEM. My $25,000 Bank Bond Guarantee goes with every Galloway Spreader. I back the Galloway permanently with every guarantee that any practical and reasonable man could ask for. I back the Galloway to give Genuine Satisfaction. If it is not everything it is claimed to be—if it does not do all that the best spreader ought to do—send it back, and I will return every cent of your money without question.

I challenge the world to produce as practical, durable and all round satisfactory a spreader at any price as my

GALLOWAY'S Wagon Box Manure Spreader Fits Any Truck

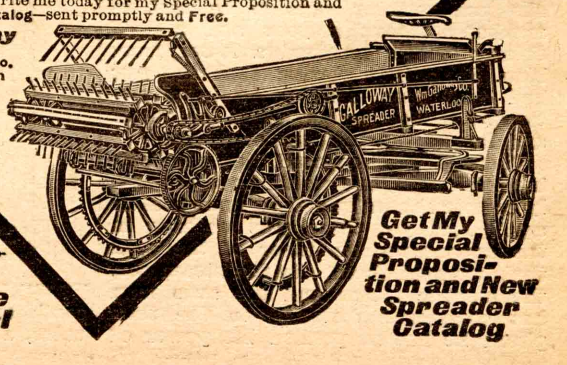
Take my hand and signature and bond on that—as legal binding as any contract ever made on earth. Write me today for my Special Proposition and Big New Spreader Catalog—sent promptly and Free.

Wm. Galloway President Wm. Galloway Co. 509 Jefferson Street Waterloo Iowa

Freight Prepaid

All Freight Prepaid and I don't keep you waiting. I don't delay to write a lot of letters. I trust you to make the fair month's trial of my Galloway Spreader when you get it direct from the factory at Waterloo, Iowa, or shipped at once from one of my Factory's Transfer Stations—Minneapolis—Kansas City—or Madison, Wisconsin. Write me so you can get one of my Galloways busy on your work for

30 Days Free Trial



Get My Special Proposition and New Spreader Catalog

$200.00 SAVED!

If You Buy a Baldwin County Farm Now

Price Advances $5 Per Acre Oct. 1st.

There will be further Advances in Price

BALDWIN COUNTY farms have long been worth more money than we have asked for them. We have been doing much improving in a general way of benefit to the community. We have demonstrated that shade grown tobacco can be grown here as well as at Quincy, Florida. Experts say our land is better for it. Our own experiments are proving this. The article from the Onlooker printed in this advertisement gives the result of the test.

It is up to the reader of this advertisement to come in now for a farm while the price is still $20 an acre for a few days only. Some who have held back now have an opportunity to buy at the the present price before the advance. After Oct. 1st the price will be $25.00 an acre—and worth more. Buy a farm of 40 acres now and save $200. Buy more and save more. Consider well, reader, and investigate Baldwin Co It is well worth investing in this land of opportunity.

From "The Onlooker"

TOBACCO

Proves Successful

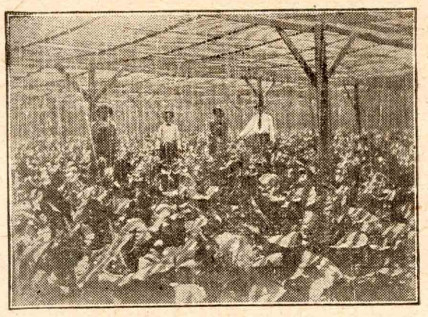
ON ROBERTSDALE EXPERIMENTAL FARM

WILL BEGIN HARVESTING IN ABOUT 30 DAYS, EXPECT 1,800 POUNDS PER ACRE

Robertsdale, Ala.—Baldwin county has now proved itself to be the future home of the shade and sun grown tobacco, especially the Florida Cuban and the Sumatra wrapper grades which are the most profitable varieties. A visit last week to the experimental tobacco farm of the Southern Plantation Development Company, near Robertsdale has most effectively proven to the writer that Baldwin county will become one of the finest and most productive sections of the "Sunny South" for the raising of the fragrant weed. Although the above Company only planted a small tract for the experiment, it is proving very successful under the care and superintendance of Mr. Berryman who is an expert tobacco grower from the Quincy, Florida, district and who has done nothing but raise tobacco all his life and to whose credit is due the success of the wonderful crop he is raising. Although the plants were only planted one month ago they are in splendid condition, most of the leaves measuring twenty-six inches across and of the finest grade. Mr. Berryman says that in all his experience he has never seen so many good leaves to the stalk and he is now assured of a most successful harvest which he will commence to gather in about thirty days. He estimates that his crop will average about 1800 pounds to the acre and of the finest texture, and which under his careful handling will no doubt bring high prices in the tobacco market and prove to all that Baldwin county is the new home for the growing of the shade and sun grown tobaccos. Mr. Glendinning the company's representative at Robertsdale reports that although there is a large tract of tobacco land east of Robertsdale it is being taken up quite rapidly by the homeseekers that are coming in who know a good thing when they see it, he also states that his company is making preparations for the growing of a large tract of shade tobacco next season as this experiment has proven to their satisfaction that tobacco growing in Baldwin county is a money maker.

Tobacco is one of the greatest money-making crops grown by farmers. Shade grown tobacco is of very fine texture. It is used for wrappers and where only the finest kinds of tobacco are needed. To grow it requires a certain climate and a peculiar soil. Around Quincy, Florida, the shade grown tobacco industry has assumed large proportions—a few years ago the land was selling for a few dolars an acre. Today this land produces from $500 to $2,000 an acre when planted in tobacco. When for sale the price is from $125 to $150 per acre.

We offer you just such an opportunity as was given the Florida people. Land now selling at $20 an acre and will advance to hundreds. We have already proved that we have as good or better soil than the Florida district for shade tobacco. This is your opportunity.



Last year shade grown tobacco sold for from 95c to $1.60 per lb. With from 1000 to 2000 pounds to the acre you can figure what this means. The demand is increasing faster than new land is becoming available.

Sun grown tobacco also grows abundantly and makes money for the planters. An illustration on this page shows a crop 29 days after planting.

Tobacco is only one of our crops. Besides this Baldwin county is adapted to General Farming, Stock Raising, Poultry, Fruit, Trucking, etc., etc.

Look at a map and calculate the distance of principal markets from Baldwin county as compared to California. Baldwin county is a thousand miles nearer —besides it has the additional advantages of water rates for transportation. Baldwin county has the advantage in freight and time over California.

The rainfall is plentiful and well distributed. The opportunities for making money by intelligent farming are no better anywhere else in the country, I know this. I have investigated the claims of every section and I say to you Baldwin county leads in advantages.

The delightful climate of Baldwin county makes it a winter resort par excellence. The cooling breezes of the Gulf of Mexico keep it cool in summer. Its bays and rivers afford fishing, oysters and water fowl in abundance. No place in the country is more healthful. The coast line of Baldwin county is longer than that of ony other county in the country. It is often called "The State of Baldwin."

The water is very pure on our lands. Many flowing springs. It is bottled and sent to Chicago because of its great purity.

Money crops mature practically every month. Work goes forward all the year. Livestock and Poultry raising are especially favored industries. The climate and soil are well adapted to general farming.

I want every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to investigate our property. If you want to change location you should go to Baldwin county, where climate, soil and natural advantages co-operate to benefit the farmer.

In farms of 40 acres or more land is selling now at $20 per acre and as stated advances October first to $25. On 40 acres the wise man saves $200 by purchasing now. We sell for as little as $2.50 per acre cash or $100 down for 40 acres. Balance as low as 20 cents per acre a month. No interest on deferred payments. A liberal discount if all cash is paid.

We agree if land is half paid for and purchaser dies to deed it to his heirs without further payment. This is better than life insurance.

Evansville, June 22, 1908.
MR C. H. LEE,
Chicago.

My wife and I have returned from the excursion to Baldwin County and I think it is my duty to drop you a few lines. We find the land all right. It is the first time in my life that I saw such crops of cucumbers, tomatoes, and egg-plant, and the corn tasseled out by June first. Here, the farmers don't get done planting by June 15th. The second crop of corn was knee high on the same ground where they raised a crop of potatoes. Your Cuban and Sumatra tobacco looks as fine as I ever have seen, and I think it will surely be a success.

Another thing I must say, that you never misrepresented anything. I found everything the way you told us and I believe no one will make a mistake by buying there. Mr. Bosch, Mr. Oglesbe and we will move there in November. We have each purchased farms.

Your friend,
THEODORE DENSTORFF,
2207 Fulton St., Evansville, Ind.

I do not ask any one to buy without investigating. I go down on the excursions the first and third Tuesday of each month. Go along with me and look at what we have. If you purchase 40 acres or more we refund your railroad fare up to $30, the round trip from Chicago. Write to me that you will go down. Send for maps and full information.

MAIL ORDERS. There are some who will not find it convenient to go down now and look at farms. These may reserve location subject to change to any unsold farm later. I will select a farm for you using my best judgment as to what will suit you, if you will give me an idea of what you want. Do not miss the opportunity to get in on this at $20 an acre. Send order for a farm before the advance takes place. I will select a farm for you as carefully as if it were my own. Try it and change later if you want to.

Don't delay in securing a farm in Baldwin county for either a home or investment and do it at once before the price advances.

Yours for health, wealth and happiness in Baldwin county,

C. H. LEE

MANAGER SALES DEPARTMENT
SOUTHERN PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
1024 UNITY BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

FLOWER-LANGUAGE POST CARDS, A SET OF 12 FREE

Do you know the "Language of the Flowers?" If you will send 10c for a six months' trial subscription to our large paper, The Epitomist, we will send to you, free, a set of twelve beautiful flower post cards. Each is different and represents the natural colors of the flowers and every card has the language of the flowers, portrayed in verse. These cards are strictly HIGH-CLASS and are not like any you have seen, for they are entirely new.

Write today and we will lose no time in sending them to you. Ask about the surprise which we are sure will interest you. We have only a limited supply of these beautiful cards, so send today if you want them. Address The Epitomist, 44 Main St., Spencer, Ind.

SEE YOUR NAME IN PRINT AND GET A BIG MAIL

For only 10c. silver we will send you our magazine for 3 months and if you send the names of two good agents we will give you 200 Gummed Labels with your name and address thereon, convenient for use on your stationery or to paste on your books or other articles to prevent their loss, and print your name in our mailing directory, from which you will receive lots of free samples mdse., books, magazines, letters, etc. **All this for only 10c** (silver) or 12 cts. in stamps. Address: **NEW IDEAS, Dept. 24, Box 3693, Philadelphia, Pa.**

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Press the button, the Camera does the rest. Snap shots or time exposures. Bushels of fun. You can carry it with you in your pocket, and everybody you meet will want their picture taken. You get them to pose for you in some nice position, and tell them to look "pleasant" or look at the "birdies," and to their surprise, after you press the button, they will have a picture produced, nicely mounted, 2x2 inches. You can make as many as they want, and that will almost make them die laughing. You can have more fun with this than any other article made. Everything carefully made and bound to work perfecly. Price complete, only 20 cents by mail, postpaid, or given for one yearly subscription at 25 cents. Address THE WELCOME GUEST, Dept. 180 PORTLAND, ME.

CORNS

leave you in peace when you use **A-Corn Salve.** Always removes the whole corn by the root, without cutting or poison. Quick and safe. 15c at your druggist's or by mail. **GIANT CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia**

NEW IDEA FLY TRAP

Improved and perfected. Catches 60,000 Flies a day. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. **Baier Bros. Mfg. Co., Dept. F, Cissna Park, Ill.**

2941 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

10 HANDSOME EMBOSSED FLOWER CARDS 10c
No two alike. In 12 colors and gold. These cards are positively worth 5c each or money refunded. JAS. LEE, Dept. 79, 72 A CANAL STREET, CHICAGO.

Fashion Book Free!

I want to send you my handsome new book showing over 400 of the latest styles with illustrated lessons on cutting and dressmaking. I will agree to sell you all the patterns you want for 5 cents each. They are the same patterns you have always paid 10c and 15c for at the stores, made by the same people, and correct in every detail.

HOW I DO IT.

I publish **The Home Instructor,** an illustrated woman's magazine and I want your name on my subscription list. **The Home Instructor** is bright, entertaining, clean and instructive—just the sort of a paper you should have in your home. It has departments for every feature of home life, and prints the choicest fiction every month. Every issue has several pages devoted to the latest fashions, fully illustrated.

My Special Offer.

Send me 25 cents and I will send you **The Home Instructor** for **two years** and will send my big fashion book to you free. I will also agree to sell you any pattern you want thereafter for 5 cts. I can sell them for 5 cents because I buy them by the thousand and don't make any profit. I don't want the profit. I want your subscription to **The Home Instructor.** You will save many times the cost of my offer in a year. Write to-day. A. OTIS ARNOLD, Dept. U Quincy, Ill

A Mother's Love

A mother's love—how sweet the name!
What is a mother's love?
A noble, pure, and tender flame,
Enkindled from above,
To bless a heart of earthly mould;
the warmest love that ne'er grows cold;
This is a mother's love.

—Montgomery.

PLANTING SEED

The farmer places the tiny seed beneath the inviting soil, and it at once seems swallowed up and lost in the multitude of soil particles that everywhere surround and cover it. Will it grow?

The mistress of the home on the farm dreams of love and beauty, and sees where all of these might open to her about the home and unfold their loveliness to encourage and to cheer. She knows that the green plant springs from the earth, the leaves spread out like beckoning hands, the buds appear with happy promise, and soon beauty crowns it all. She puts to bed the sleeping seed, and gently covers it where dew and sunlight may invite its wakening. But will it grow?

The teacher illusrates an unknown of forgotten truth, explains a problem untrained minds have been unable to solve, plants a seed of thought here and there, all upon a higher plane. Will they grow?

The minister points from earth to Heaven, makes an impassioned appeal for better things, for a life more like the Divine, and plants the seeds of spiritual strength and glory. Will they grow?

The parent looks upon the helpless babe. All around is bright and beautiful, but within is dark, almost unconsciousness, because there is not yet strength to reflect the light nor power to comprehend. But there is growth. The tiny arms get longer and the dimpled hands larger. The little legs reach out and become stronger. Dimples appear on cheek and chin. Love brightens the eyes and awakening consciousness looks out of them and smiles. Love answers back to love, and seeds are planted to bloom in virtue and goodness as the years go by. Will they grow?

All the time we are planting seeds. It is the farmer's first great step in all his crops, and however he may work and strive afterwards and before, it all depends on—will they grow?

About the home the work may be done, the weary feet and hands may disdain to rest, the price of beauty may be paid, the seed, the hidden promise of it, may be planted, but the empty air will remain a blank if the seeds fail to grow.

How like this is every good thing in life. Away back in other years most likely good seeds were planted in our own souls. Opportunities came for doing good, chances to help others, times to do a kindly deed or speak a friendly word. How did we? Did the seed grow?

Boy or girl, pet of a household, light it may be, of a home on the farm, cherished hopes cluster about you. Precious seeds have been planted for you. Sleepless nights have garnered them, tireless days have winnowed the chaff from them, uncounted vigils have prepared the soil and planted them. Oh, did they grow, and are you caring for and cultivating, shielding them from the seeds of wickedness that choke and smother the good? Are you encouraging the tender plants to put out leaf and bud and flower to beautify your way and bear the fruit of goodness, honor and success?

The world is growing better. Men and women are becoming wiser, and they are looking, moving higher and higher. They are walking on plains more nearly on a level with those the Master trod. The home on the farm is getting more nearly like the home in Eden.

Hence, as we wander on in life; sometimes in sadness, sometimes in joy; sometimes in darkness, sometimes in light; let us continue to plant seeds that will grow and add beauty to the paths we have trod—continue to plant for others till we ourselves—

Are planted in the realm of rest,
Where roses never die,
Amidst the gardens of the blest,
Beneath a stromless sky,
We flower afresh, like Aaron's rod,
That blossomed at the sight of God.

HELPING ONE ANOTHER

No place except about the home on the farm does one so often meet incidents which so completely knit humanity together, and prove us all akin. We have in mind such a case. Just as a farmer was ready to begin plowing for wheat, he was taken down with a severe case of typhoid fever. As the days of his suffering went by, that which depressed him most was thoughts of his unplowed, unharrowed, unsown wheat field, which lay just before his window in plain view. He could do nothing. His wife and small children had more than they could do waiting upon him, caring for his idle team, and doing the necessary chores about the home. The time for seeding was rapidly passing, and he had been unable to hire any one to do the work.

One morning, however, after a restless night, he had slept later than usual, to contribute to which his window had been kept darkened. About ten o'clock he asked for the light and as the shade was lifted and he got a glimpse across the wheat field, a strange sight came to view. The wheat field was nearly half broken, and several teams were passing back and forth, and the green of the field was rapidly changing to the rich, dark color of the freshly turned fertile soil. Already several harrows were following in the wake of the plows, and a drill was just starting on the side of the field where the plowing had begun. The pain of disease was forgotten as he recognized neighbor after neighbor passing up and down the field, until his joy and gratitude became so intense that his wife prevailed upon him to turn his face and allow her to close the window upon the exhilarating scene at least for a time.

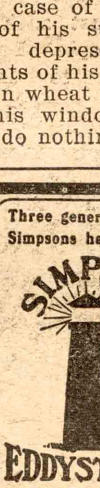
Before the sun went down the entire field had been well prepared, and the nicely cleaned seed put to bed in the mellow earth. The sick man's neighbors had each contributed a day's work, and proved man's right to the claim that he was created in the image of God, and they that day did more to cure the sick man than the physician had yet been able to do.

No where but in farm communities do such demonstrations take place, and fraternal co-operation is the instrumentality that sets them in motion. In the cities, or in mining and manufacturing centers, the same spirit is manifested in contributions of money to

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

Three generations of Simpsons have made



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Ask your dealer for
Simpson-Eddystone
Silver Greys

The time-tested old "Simpson" Prints made only in Eddystone.

Up-to-date patterns with old-fashioned quality. You get splendid wear, absolutely fast color and good appearance.

Some designs in the new silk finish.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Decline substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

STEREOSCOPES FOR OUR READERS FREE!

Every subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING should have one of these beautiful illuminum stereoscopes in his home. It is as interesting for the "grown-ups" as for the boys and girls. With a stereoscope in your home, you can pass many pleasant evenings. It entertains your friends and visitors, amuses the boys and girls, and is as interesting as it is instructive. The hood is made to fit closely to the face and the stereoscope is guaranteed first-class in every respect.

With each stereoscope we will include a collection of 25 of the finest views, in natural colors, all new.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

Send me one new subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 50 cents a year, and ten cents extra to pay part of the postage on the stereoscope, and I will send it to you by return mail, together with the views. Positively only one of these stereoscopes to each subscriber.

We guarantee you will be pleased with the outfit. Any of your neighbors will subscribe just to have a chance to see the beautiful natural colored views through the stereoscope. Write at once before they are gone—the supply is limited.

GARRETT WALL
Subscription Mgr. UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

relieve the sick and distressed, but cash contributions do not take so firm a hold upon the heart as does the doing of the work the sick one is unable to do. It takes equity and co-operation to show the good that still predominates in man.

NOT ENOUGH FLOWERS

At the semi-centenial Shaw banquet given in St. Louis a few days ago in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Shaw's Garden in that city, Nokola Kaumanns, agricultural attache to the United States for the German Government, who was one of the speakers, chided America for its meager cultivation of flowers. Landscape gardening in the city parks throughout the United States, he said, had greatly developed within the last few years, but the lack of flowers around the farm houses and on the lawns of the wealthy city residents was so striking as to immediately attract the attention of foreign visitors. As Mr. Kaumanns views it, without these flowers American farm homes look dreary and desolate.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has urged the planting of flowers about the homes in the country as the cheapest and most beautiful of all decorations, and we are glad to add to our case the testimony of this distinguished foreigner. We believe the taste for flowers among our up-to-date people is very greatly increasing, and that their homes this year show many more flowers than formerly, but we want to see every home brightened by these beauties so cheap and yet so universally admired.

KINDLY COURTESY

Certain little business relations bring a small boy to our home every day. His parents are excellent people, and he, himself, is a bright, intellectual, industrious, kindhearted boy, with no wicked habits we know of. But he is rude. And yet rude is scarcely the word, for his conduct, though objectionable, scarcely takes on the element of rudeness; it has neither the spirit of impudence nor impertinence. When he comes into the house he seems to have no idea that he has entered anybody's home. He is apt to whistle or sing as he passes through the hall or the rooms as he is used to do on the road or in the fields, and the apparent lack of respect marks his actions as might characterize the conduct of the most uncultured.

The little fellow does not think. He has not the proper idea of the sanctity of a home—of the common courtesy we all owe to one another. His parents have evidently failed to call his attention to these things; and yet we have in them a lesson more important than many of the lessons children are sent to school to learn. The kindly courteous boy or girl, the one who studies the rights and privileges of others, who is ever mindful of the respect we owe to one another, and is mindful of the common courtesies of life, is never without friends, and is on the certain road to success. But, on the other hand, lack of courtesy and politeness may neutralize or obscure any number of other good qualities.

AT SCHOOL

The boy or girl at school, we had almost said the farm boy or girl, is one of the most interesting members of the human family. Not only the future of an individual is centered there, but the hope of parents and friends and the welfare of the State are also involved.

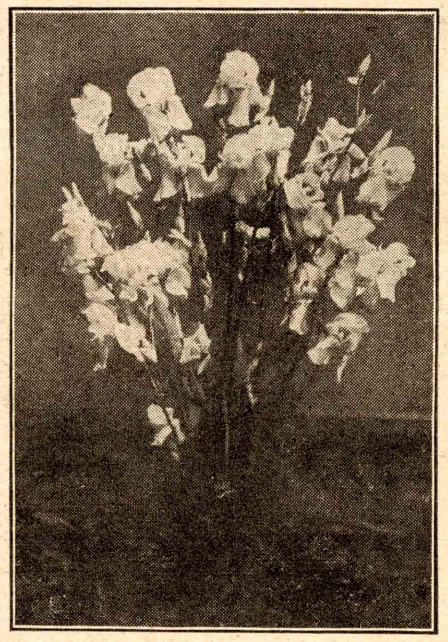
The future of the boy and girl depends upon how the school days are employed. The intellectual person must grow as well as the physical. Each day in school should be a banquet of good things for the mind. But no matter how nutritious the food, nor how abundant, nor how well prepared, if the student refuses to eat or fails to digest and assimilate what is given and received, the mind may remain a dwarf, though possibly in a giant's body.

The parents' hopes are centered in the children's success, and the foundation for that success should be laid in the school room, but its strength and permanence depends upon the child—the boy or girl. And the State is interested in every day of school in all this broad country, because the greatness of the State depends upon the greatness of its people, and that greatness is involved in the work done in the schools.

Hence, as the time approaches for the schools to open, interests are awakened which should reach not only the heart of the individual, but the heart of the public; and we cannot conceive of any more inspiring or impelling force that could be held up before human ambition than the things of the school room. The boy or girl who does not do his or her best in school is neglecting privileges and opportunities for which intellectual greatness has sighed during all the years.

IRIS FLORENTINA OR ORIS PLANT

This beautiful blooming plant is a native of Itally. It thrives exceedingly well in this country, having a most exhuberant bloom, a perfect and delicate lavander color. Commencing in shades and ending in very light or delicate hue the buds often exceed thdee inches in length, and send forth the most fascinating fragrance, when fully open. It is a hardy plant, lives and thrives out of doors all the year around. It blooms about the middle of May in this lati-



tude. The leaves are sword shaped and attractive; beautiful for borders or clusters. The bloom springs up from the center of the bulb, and often attains the height of 3 or 4 feet and furnishes from one to eix buds, which open at different periods, the bloom often lasting ten days or two weeks. They will last, if cut when first bloom opens (if put in water) until the remaining buds bloom, hence they are prized very highly for bouquets. A few plants scent the neighborhood with fragrance. Lovers of flowers are fascinated with it. They are very showy and can be seen for a long distance.

This plant has also a commercial value; it name is orris.

"What orris is?"

Orris is the commercial name for the perfumed root used in making all the perfumed powders sold by druggists, perfumers and manufacturers—it is to all perfumed powder, the basis. No lasting perfumed powder can be made without it; at least one-half of every face powder, sachet powder, tooth powder, violet powder, and every other perfumed powder is made from powdered orris root. Its fragrance is lasting and permanent. The orris plant is one of the family of beautiful plants known as orris, of which there are several hundred species known to botanists. Most of them bloom in spring—April or May.

The orris is the only one that contains any perfume in the root. There is a vast amount of roots and powder imported to the United States every

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GAMES! GAMES! GAMES!

Tricks and riddles will entertain the whole family, friends and neighbors. We own the assortment at a bankrupt price, and give you the benefit of it. Everyone can have games this season. See what you get—1 game Nine Men Morris; 1 game Fox and Geese; 1 game of Authors (48 cards in pack); 1 Chess and Checker Board and Men; 1 set Dominos; 1 game Pantomines; 1 game Tableaux; 1 game Clairvoyant 73 Magic Tricks; 1 game Forfeit; 1 game Fortune; 275 Select Autograph Album Verses; 50 Charming Conundrums with Answers; 11 Parlor Games; the great game of Rivals (size 12x18); Game of Letters; Magic Music; Assortment of Comic Cards—the Button Busters and Side Splitters, "Well, I'll Be Blowed," "The Missing Link," "Only Spooning," "It's the Man Behind the Gun that Does the Work," etc. All sent postage paid to anyone sending only 2 new subscribers to The Welcome Guest at 10c each. Send today to
The Welcome Guest,
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16 Piece Music Folio Free!

Patriotic
Sentimental
Classical
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Popular
And
Love Songs
For
Home and
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If you have a piano or organ in your home you certainly should have at least one of these folios. If anyone in your family sings, that is another reason why you need one of these folios. Possibly no one in your home plays or sings—wouldn't it be nice to be able to have a folio with fifteen or twenty popular pieces of music for friends who visit you?

THESE CONTAIN THE POPULAR SONGS OF TODAY—the songs that were popular when we were children—and that will never grow old. Songs for the little tots—songs for patriotic men and women.

Any folio sent free of all charges for one new or renewal subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. If you can't use it yourself, surely some one in your home would be made happy by getting such a present.
GARRETT WALL, Subscription Mgr. Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

New Way of Washing Clothes Do you know anything about the new way of Washing Clothes? Do you know that while the old way means wet feet and colds, and backaches, the new way which is the

WHITE WAY

means an easy Wash Day,—and a shorter one. Let us tell you about the little

WHITE WASHER

—the machine that washes right.

Anyway let us send you

"Laundry Lessons"

a little book about washing and ironing. It is entirely FREE,—and it is quite valuable.

WHITE LILY MFG. CO.
1550 Rockingham Road
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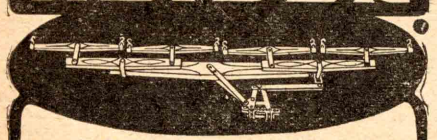
Do You Have Pimples? If you want a sure cure send ten cents for sample of our beautifier. CREAMY COMPLEXION COMPANY, Dept. 186, PORTLAND, MAINE.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia

HEIDER



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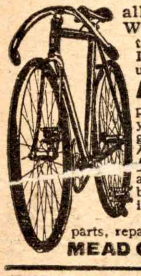

allowed on every bicycle we sell. We ***Ship on Approval*** and trial to anyone in U. S. and *prepay the freight.* If you are not satisfied with bicycle after using it ten days *don't pay a cent.*

Factory Prices *Do not buy* a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our latest **Art Catalogs** of high grade bicycles and sundries and learn our *unheard of* [illegible] *offers.*

Only Costs a cent to write a postal and everything will be sent you **FREE** by return mail. You will get much valuable information. **Do Not Wait;** write it **Now! Tires, Coaster Brakes,** single wheels, parts, repairs and sundries at *half usual prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. P80, Chicago

HELP WANTED ON SALARY

I can utilize the service of a few men and women, previous experience unnecessary. Pleasant, refined employment. I want a man or woman in each vicinity to take subscriptions to a live, up-to-date family paper which sells on sight. Low subscription price. Straight salary paid. This is an excellent opportunity to turn your spare time into money. Write me for particulars and sample copies. No delay.

GARRETT WALL
227 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Ind.

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MEN WANTED FOR FAIRS

I can utilize the services of a few good men to represent us at their local or State fairs. No previous experience necessary. Pleasant work. Liberal inducements.

Write me the date of the fairs you can attend and I'll send you the most attractive proposition ever made by a publisher.

Garrett Wall
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

year. To know the orris is to own or see it, above only fairly describes. When the real plant appears, it can be transplanted in fall or spring. Every home should have at least a half dozen to start with. To insure a bloom next near, they should be transplanted in August, before the fall bulbs start to grow. They make a most handsome border along walks or drive ways; are hardy and easy to cultivate; will do well in good loam. Soil, the richer the better, as all plants love rich soil.

THE LATEST FAD

Everybody enjoys collecting Souvenir Post Cards. The greatest difficulty, however, is to get cards from certain sections of the country in whcih you are particularly interested. This great obstacle is easily overcome, however, by joining a Souvenir Post Card Exchange. The Exchange sends you a list containing the names of hundreds of post card collectors who will willingly exchange Souvenir Post Cards with you.

But best of all is the list containing **your** name which is sent to hundreds of collectors. After this list has been mailed by the Exchange, you should receive a perfect deluge of post cards. Patriotic, sentimental, comic, views, and, in fact, post cards illustrating the interesting features in all parts of the world. It is not unusual for members of the Exchange to receive beautiful cards from China, Japan, Russia, and other foreign countries.

The writer is a member of the Up-to-Date Post Card Exchange and knows it to be the quickest, cheapest and by far the most interesting means of getting a large collection of Souvenir Post Cards.

Join now and watch your mail increase and your collection grow.

Usually there is a heavy charge imposed upon members who join these Exchanges, but if any reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING wishes to join an Exchange, they may do so by sending their name to Garrett Wall, Mgr. Up-to-Date Post Card Exchange, 227 West Washington St., Indianapolis, Indiana, and you name will not only be sent to collectors all over the country, but you will also be sent 20 beautiful post cards called the "American Girl" series, with which to start your collection.

There is one condition, namely, that each reader must send one 3-months' trial subscription to UP-TO DATE FARMING to some farmer friend. Send 10 cents which will include the cost of membership to the Exchange, also 20 beautiful post cards, and a 3-months' trial subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING to any address. Some member in each family should join the Up-to-Date Post Card Exchange at once. The next lists are being prepared now, and if you want your name listed, **join now.**

Breaking the News Gently

"A certain gentleman who had been absent from home for a long time and out of communication with his family, was met at the station by his faithful colored man.

"'Well, George,' said the gentleman, has anything happened?

"'Well, nothing worth mentioning, sir.'

"'Why didn't you bring the dog along as usual? I like to see him running alongside the wagon.'

"'Wel, sir,' replied George, 'fac' is he's took sick. 'Fraid he et too much hoss flesh, sir.'

"'Why, what do you mean, George? Where did he get horse flesh?'

"'Why, sir, when the barn burned down and all them fine horses of yourn burned up he must have got in there.'

"'My God, George, why didn't you tell me of the fire? How did the barn get on fire?'

"'Well, it was like this: We couldn't jist exactly tell; it must'a got afire while we wus looking' at the house burnin' down, sir.'

"'Say, George, you don't mean that my house is destroyed! For Heaven's sake, how did it take fire?'

"'Yes, sir, it's all gone, sir. As near as we can figure it out, it must 'a been from a curtain blowin' acrost one of the candles, sir.'

"'Why, George, we haven't had a candle in our house for ten years.'

"'Oh, I know that, sir, but you see it was this way: When your mother-in-law died they had candles at the funeral, you know.'

"'My mother-in-law dead, George! What was the cause of that?'

"'Well, sir, that was something of a mystery, but as near as the doctor could figure it out, sir, she was took with a killin- shock when she heard that your wife had run away wid the coachman, sir.'"

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

Agents make $103.50 per month selling wonderful self-sharpening patented scissors and cutlery. V. C. Giebner sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it. We show you how. Free outfit. Thomas Mfg. Co., 53 Home Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

Sales Manager for exclusive district, newly patented staple necessity; permanent business, big profits, experience not essential. $250 or more required. President, 426 Ohio Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

Dogs and Pet Stock

Pedigreed Collie pups, cheap. Also ferrets. Nelsons' Grove City, Pa.

Pedigreed Scotch Collie Pups—best blood. Eligible to register. $4 to $6 each. C. L. Bowlus, R. 9, Fremont, Ohio.

Farm Lands

Farm opportunities near Salem, Oregon, "The Cherry City," on the beautiful Willamette River. Hop, walnut, fruit and dairy; improved farms $25 to $200 per acre. Unimproved $5 to $25. Excursion rates to Salem in September and October. For information and hard facts address Board of Trade, Room 34, Salem, Oregon.

Farms fairly improved, well laying, ten to twenty dollars per acre; timbered lands, choice for range, corn, clover, fruit, from four dollars up per acre. Our productive soils excellent markets, good water, mild climate, healthy location, no negro population, attract wide-awake buyers. Investigate now. For price lists and booklet, write A. M. Knobel, Doniphan, Missouri.

Farms sold quickly. Write us if you want to buy or sell. Ohio Farmers' Real Estate Exchange, Cleveland, Ohio.

If you want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Nineteen years experience ranching, farming and gardening qualify me to properly assist you selecting a new home. Irrigated, unimproved and ranch land for sale. Homesteads near R. R. Longest electric R. R. in world now building. Write me or come 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Howard Brown, Granada, Prowers Co., Colo.

Sacramento Valley, California, is the greatest agricultural valley in America. It is the "Land of Opportunity" for the farmer. A family may be independent on twenty acres. Write Sacramento Valley Development Association, Sacramento, California. We have nothing to sell.

Snaps in land in Central Minnesota. Send for list. A. MURRAY, Wadena, Minnesota.

Texas Panhandle. Are you going to Texas soon? If so, write us. We have something good. Do you know of others who are going or who might go? If so, write us. You may get a free trip and make money besides. Ben I. Tanner, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Ferrets

Ferrets for sale. Stamp for prices. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Choice strains of registered Short Horn heifers from 17 mo. to 2 years at low prices. Fine stock at Lawnview Stock Farm, Wampum, Pa.

Excelsior Swing Stanchion. Warranted the best; 30 days trial; stationary when open; noiseless, simple, sanitary, durable. The Wasson Stanchion Co., Box 615, Cuba, N. Y.

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Free Price List. Shorthorns, Southdowns, fox hounds, setters, pointers. I buy and sell foxes. J. D. Stodghill, Shelbyville, Ky.

Milk Goats. Going to send a bunch of milk goats east this fall. They will be bred to Toggenburg, Saneen, Calcutta, Indian or Spanish-Malteese buck as you may elect. Am pricing them at ten dollars each delivered in Kansas City. If you want one you will have to get busy. Haynes Bros., Haynes, New Mexico.

Rambouillet Sheep; best blood, all ages; rams and ewes. Address J. HARVEY, FORKVILLE, MISS.

Registered Poland Chinas, choice breeding, fine individuals, large variety to select from. Satisfaction or no sale. Write me your wants. S. H. Taylor, Mottville, Mich.

Tamworths Immense size, early maturers, economical feeders and most prolific of all hogs. Booklet free. W. W. Morton, Russellville, Ky.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED GARMENTS

are cut on large patterns, designed to give the wearer the utmost comfort

LIGHT-DURABLE-CLEAN AND GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

SUITS $3.00
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BE SURE THE GARMENT YOU HAVE BEARS THE TOWER'S SIGN OF THE FISH. TOWER'S FISH BRAND

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Why not buy a gasoline engine to do your hard work? It is the cheapest help you can hire. An air-cooled engine is the best and cheapest. Built in four sizes, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10 H. P. Write for prices The Air-Cooled Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents M. A. Schmidt, registered patent attorney, 715 11th St., N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for Inventor's Manual. Free.

Patents Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect, Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Supplies

Baby Chicks 25,000 World's best Rhode Island Red baby chicks 15c each, $15 per 100. We own Chicago King, the most valuable male in the world. Eggs, breeders, exhibition birds. 10,000 Barred Rock, Brown Leghorn and Black Minorca chicks 10c each, $10 per 100. Buff Orpingtons 25c. Chicks safely delivered 1500 miles. Some great big bargains now in higher priced eggs, chicks, breeders. EDWIN R. CORNISH, Edwardsburg, Michigan.

Chickens Turkeys, Ducks and Geese, bred to lay—35 varieties. Northwestern agents Model Incubators. All kinds poultry supplies. "Wyandotte Brand—Quality Paramount." Largest establishment in the Northwest. Oakland Poultry Farm, Albert Lea, Minn. Successor to Pike & Co.

I Have hundreds of good single comb pure white Leghorn hens—the Young strain direct. $7.00 per dozen. C. O. Kelley, Dunlap, Kans.

Introductory prices on eggs and breeding stock, either comb Rhode Island Reds. Sure method of selecting the laying and best layers. 50 cents. Money back if not convinced. Virginia Poultry Farm, McGaheysville, Va.

Morning Glory Farm. The home of pure bred Rhode Island Reds. Stock and eggs for sale. Morning Glory Farm, R. 2, Sellersburg, Ind.

Rhode Island Reds, best breed for farmers. Rose Comb—trap nests. Eggs 75c per 15, $1.40 per 30 for short time. Irvington Poultry Yards, Irvington, Ind.

64 Varieties Poultry, pigeons, hares. 20 eggs $1.00. Catalog and show record free. H. D. Roth, Box 14, Franconia, Pa.

Zenoleum Lice Powder.—Especially for poultry, but kills lice on all livestock; a full pound package at all dealers, 25 cents; postpaid, 35 cents. Zenner Disinfectant Company, 17 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Tobacco For Sale

For Sale 20,000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin. R. R, 5 Franklin, Ky.

Post Cards

32 good post cards and an extra money making proposition 10c. A. B. Morgan, Dept. 13, 3824 Vernon Ave., Chicago, Ill.

20 Souvenir Post Cards representing in color the most beautiful specimens of womanhood—the American woman free, together with a membership in the Up-to-Date Souvenir Post Card Exchange. All for one new three months subscription to Up-to-Date Farming at 10 cents. This is the quickest, cheapest and most popular way of collecting souvenir post cards. Address Up-to-Date Farming, Dept. 93, Indianapolis, Ind.

Miscellaneous

Editor or assistant wanted for Home on Farm Department in this paper. Lady readers who are qualified are asked to correspond with Editor Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

20 American Girls Free

This set of beautiful Souvenir Post Cards is considered the most popular set of post cards ever issued. They represent, in color, the most beautiful type of womanhood — the American Girl. *Twenty different views of her, each fit for framing.* Some of the types are: The Country Girl (alone worth the entire set), the City Girl, Western, Southern and Eastern Girl, and other types.

If you collect post cards, your collection is sadly imcomplete without this great set. Send them to your friends.

MY SPECIAL OFFER

Send me one new 3 month subscription and I will send you *one complete set of American Girl Souvenir Post Cards.* If you take advantage of this offer within 10 days, I will also include your name as a member of the Post Card Exchange, and send you a list of collectors from all over the United States who want to exchange cards.

Remember, twenty Souvenir Post Cards, (American Girl Series), a membership to the Post Card Exchange, for one new three-months' subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 10 cents (stamps or silver.)

GARRETT WALL
Subscription Mgr. UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

As its name would indicate, this is a farmers' society. Its organized forms are a National Union, State Unions, County Unions and Local Unions. Also Department, Section and District Unions are provided for controlling and marketing the various crops. Particulars for organizing the various unions will be sent on request.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall consist of farmers. By farmers we mean people who are engaged in the vocation of farming or who own land on which crops are produced. (To be *also* engaged in merchantile business, manufacturing or the professions does not disqualify a farmer, or one who owns land on which crops are produced, from joining the F. S. of E.)

SPECIAL MEMBERS. First, an exception to the rule regarding eligibility for membership may be made by any local union by a majority vote of its members at any regular meeting. It can in this way elect any one of good character, not a farmer, to *special* membership in the local union on payment of the regular fee, but such special members must never be elected or appointed as delegates to conventions of higher unions. The object of this is to always keep the management of the Society in the control of farmers themselves.

Second, wives of members and daughters of the same may be admitted to *special* membership without the payment of any fee, also male children between 14 and 21 years may become *special* members in the same way. These *special* members may retain membership without the payment of any dues, but on reaching his majority the male members can only retain membership by paying the regular fee.

MEMBERSHIP FEE. The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00. This is divided as follows: The local union retains 25 cents. The balance is sent to headquarters and 50 cents is paid for the official paper one year to the member; $1.00 goes into the organization fund and 25 cents, or as much of it as is necessary, will go to pay the general expenses.

ANNUAL DUES. Each member must pay Annual Dues of $1.20. This is payable when a year has elapsed after first joining, and annually thereafter. It is apportioned as follows: The local union may retain 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. This will be used, 50 cents for the official paper and 35 cents, or as much as necessary of it, to meeting general expenses and extending the Society.

AFFILIATION. Local, county and State unions, now organized, of societies under any other name will be chartered by the Farmers Society of Equity on resolutions passed by a majority of members or delegates. Unions thus affiliating will be chartered free on remittance of the dues as above. Provisions will be made for the support of State and county unions so affiliating and their activities defined. Supplies and a seal of the F. S. of E. will be furnished free on report of annual dues.

REMARKS. Ten (10) or more eligible people may organize a local union by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and reporting it to headquarters. Blanks will be furnished on request. Members will receive the official paper (UP-TO-DATE FARMING) one year from the time the report of their membership is received, or one year from the time their annual dues were payable. They are advised to watch the date on their subscription label and if there is any delay in receiving paper, or changing date in the case of paying dues, please report to headquarters. Promptness in reporting will be required from all secretaries and organizers. ¶ *Write Plainly.* If you cannot, then print names and addresses or get some person to write who can write plainly. We must *guard against errors* if every person is to be satisfactorily served and our Society is to quickly accomplish its great and good objects.

OBJECTS. The FIRST and chief object of the Farmers Society of Equity is *to obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.*

The SECOND great object is *to have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principle market cities and in all localities where surplus crops are raised, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for profitable prices, instead of being dumped to pass into the hands of middlemen and trusts.*

OTHER OBJECTS. The F. S. of E. also has many other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first. Also all farmers may as well understand that the *first* object depends largely upon the accomplishment of the *second,* because crops must be controlled before equitable, and always profitable prices can be secured. To control the crops, the facilities to control—store—must be provided. Therefore it is important that *a granary be provided on every farm that produces a surplus of grain and an elevator or warehouse be built at every shipping point.*

OFFICERS

President—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.
Vice President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Secretary—I. C. Rous, Indianapolis.

Send all reports, and address all communications to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

33

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also send for report blanks, etc.

ADDRESSING. Always address communications and make all remittances payable to the *Farmers' Society of Equity* and not to individuals.

If your business is with the Society, always make money orders or drafts *"to the order of Farmers' Society of Equity,"* and not to any individual. If with the publisher of this paper, make them *"to the order of Up-to-Date Farming"* and not to any individual.

Members' buttons for F. S. of E. cost secretaries and organizers 1 cent each. A supply should always be kept on hand for delivery to new members. The same way with members' cards and fee and dues stamps, which will be sent on request without advance payment.

$1—$1—$1—$1—$1—$1 Wheat.

55c—55c—55c—55c—55c Oats.

$2—$2—$2—$2—$2—$2 Beans.

$14—$14—$14—$14—$14 Hay

50@75c—50@75c—50@75c Apples.

12c—12c—12c—12c—12c Cotton.

While most crops are selling high, enough wheat, oats, hay, apples and cotton need support. If farmers will fix the above prices in their minds and hold for them, they will be secured.

These prices are recommended pending the action of the 1908 convention, which will agree on the minimum prices for all the 1908 crops.

The 1908 convention will begin Oct. 27, 1908. Its work will be completed so all those in attendance can return to their homes before the day of the national political election.

The confession of C. R. Walrod, which continues in this number, is also published in pamphlet form and will be sent free to parties who will place it in the hands of people who may still be in doubt.

We are often asked about sending delegates to the 1908 National Convention, Indianapolis, October 27, next. To all, we will say that this will be a mass convention, representing all members who were in good standing in October, 1907. This means that any such member can come and will be seated as a delegate. Also farmers who may not have been members, but who are concrned for the future of The American Society of Equity, and we will say, for the future of American agriculture, should come and help by their presence and advice. Local unions should send delegates at the expense of the union, or a number of unions may join in sending a delegate. This convention will entail some expense on the delegates or unions, but its importance demands that this be not considered an obstacle to a good representative attendance.

At the 1908 convention, October 27, the Department of Fruit and Produce; the Grain Growers, etc., will be reorganized. Also it is expected some new departments will be organized. This should enlist the interest of all classes of farmers.

This may be said to be a convention for complete reorganization. The society has developed many weaknesses, which, now being apparent, and with years of experience back of us can be overcome in the reorganized society. Following the National convention, State conventions should be called and the State unions reorganized to conform to the revised constitution and by-laws of the National union.

In all the effort being made by this paper to reestablish the American Society of Equity, we want it understood that nothing of selfishness is behind our effort. Mr. Everitt is seeking only for the complete success of the society and the realization of its good objects. He knows the plan he gave the farmers is right and the only practical one. To see it applied is the height of his ambition, while to have it fail, will be a reflection on his judgment and a victory for his enemies who said "it can't be done."

It is the duty of every member to give sareful thought to the future officers of the society. We must have men of known ability to administer the prudential concerns of the society, but it might not be bad to select as president a man of national reputation that the people **will follow because he is at the head, or leads.** Barring the troubles in the society, this is a position that would honor any citizen of the country, not excepting the present President or Vice-President, whose terms of office will soon expire.

Five years ago this paper was alone in contending that farmers should give more attention to marketing their crops and old readers will remember how we were attacked by other papers because we assumed that farmers could have any power in that direction.

The teachings of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, which were considered strange and impracticable then, are now accepted by nearly all, and the President of the United States has come to look to the distributing end of farming as possibly the means to better social, sanitary and economic conditions on the farm.

Recently the President appointed a committee to make investigations into the whole matter of farmers and farming and report to him with recommendations. From the article quoting his letter to the chairman of the committee, was this:

I doubt if any other nation can bear comparison with our own in the amount of attention given by the government, both Federal and State, to agricultural matters. But practically the whole of this effort heretofore has been directed toward increasing production of crops. Our attention has been concentrated almost exclusively on getting better farming.

This is precisely our claim of nearly six years ago, and what we have persistently taught since. The problem now is: How can farmers best bring the marketing, or distributing end of their business up to the high efficiency attained in the producing end? There is only one way and that is through the system and plan provided in the original American Society of Equity.

If the President, or his commissioned representatives, or the farmers of America, want to improve the social, sanitary and economic conditions on American farms, and of American farmers, they will be obliged to start with the fundamental factor, profitable prices for all farm crops. This implies controlled marketing and must call into play the original, simple plan of The American Society of Equity.

Does it not appear to you that the Oct. 27 convention can be made the most important meeting of farmers ever held?

Four new one-year subscriptions accepted for $1.00. Send us a club.

We need a good representative in your vicinity. If you know of some live man who wants to earn a good salary, tell him to write to us for our agent's proposition.

STATE MEETING MICHIGAN UNION

Michigan Society of Equity

Owing to the fact that the convention called for the National Union is so near following the time set for our State meeting for the coming convention, it has been decided, after corresponding with some of the officers, to have the Michigan Union State Meeting at Traverse City, Mich., September 30th. The convention to be called at 1:30 p. m. The reason for this change is to give all members an opportunity to express themselves previous to the call of the National convention, and each local union is especially requested to send representatives to this meeting.

W. S. HOLDRIDGE, Pres.
E. N. BALL, Sec.

FEATURE OMITTED

The Farmers Pools column is omitted in this issue and will be resumed in the next. Since our last report, two weeks, the visible supply of wheat has increased nearly 4,000,000 bushels and was, August 15th, 24,313,000 bushels, which is still not half as much as a year previous. The visible supply of corn remains practically the same, 4,058,000 bushels; of oats it has increased 2,000,000 bushels. The great feature in price since our last report occurred in spring wheat. The cash prices at Minneapolis on August 8th were: No. 1 hard spring, $1.25@$1.27; No. 1 northern, $1.23. On August 24 they were: No. 1 hard spring, $1.07⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.05⅝. Prices of other grains have not changed much.

EXUITY EXCHANGES AGAIN

As time passes the folly of Tubbs and his supporters on the 1907 board is emphasized. We quote below from an Evansville (Ind.) paper:

Equity Market Closed

The Farmers' Equity Market, 419 Vine street, closed yesterday. It was not a financial success. This is attributed to the fact that the farmers left their produce on the consignment plan and had to take back the unsold stock. The farmers preferred to sell to the grocers for cash.

This is also the end of (mis) director of organization Speer's pet hobby, to market the crops of southern Indiana farmers through an Equity Exchange jointly with organized labor. Members of the society, are, no doubt, wiser now, if a little poorer and probably are near the time when they will come back to the unadulterated A. S. of E. plan.

Chicago Exchange

The Chicago Exchange, the first and last of the series, still manages to survive with ex-National Director Scott in charge. Some of the best organized districts in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan have shipped to this Exchange with less satisfactory results than they secured through the old line commission houses and the experiences have been bad blows to the society. Notwithstanding Wisconsin members, it is reported, have recently subscribed $3,000 to help the Exchange out of the hole, it is only a matter of time when it also must succumb because not established on sound business principles.

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

The following, written by Charles H. Steinway to business men, we also commend to farmers:

Treat men fairly in the first place. Then give them hope of gain—personal gain.

The chief incentive for production of any sort is hope for the future. It is the motive that animates you in your business, and it is the motive that must animate your employees.

This is very true. Hope for the future is the great stimulus to effort. How much more certain and hopeful would the farmers' future be if they were entirely in control of the prices of their own products and free from the blighting curse of speculation and gambling.

OUR SOCIETY

Some Facts That Every Member Needs Before Entering on the Work of the 1908 Convention

(Continued from page 2)

made. The country was never in better condition to receive the organization than it was last year (1907).

The Conspiracy

My own time was devoted a good deal to putting Everitt in as bad a light everywhere as possible. Being in charge of the Equity Press Bureau, I was enabled to get in touch, through personal correspondence, with the publishers of a great many papers, and to enlist their support so that when the time came they could be depended upon to scatter news matter pertaining to and against Mr. Everitt. This was a matter that Mr. Tubbs wanted directed especially toward the agricultural papers.

There was logic in this campaign with the farm papers, for the reason that several of them were already hostile to Everitt. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has often truthfully stated that the majority of farm papers were not published for the real good of the farmer. Even though many of them believed in the plan of the society, they ridiculed the plan of controlled marketing for no other reason than the simple reason that UP-TO-DATE FARMING was making thousands of friends and followers where they were making only a "corporal's guard." Therefore it was a matter of business, of dollars and cents to them, to help oust Everitt and to afterwards publish the account of the affair.

Money Withheld From Mr. Everitt

In the early part of the summer of 1907, I started to making the divisions of the money that was received at the offices of the society. We never gave UP-TO-DATE FARMING a cent more than was due it and in many instances it didn't get near all that was its due.

An instance of how money was withheld from Mr. Everitt is best shown by the straight subscriptions that were received by us. For istance if we received a dollar from a man for a year's subscription to the paper, we never reported but 50 cents to UP-TO-DATE, the same as if the man had been reported as a member. As UP-TO-DATE had no way of telling what was received on the original order, and as Everitt had to rely on headquarter's honor, it was an easy matter to "steal" the extra fifty cents.

In many cases where not enough money was reported with the names of new members, the account was thrown into the "suspense fund" and held for later division. Many such reports dragged along until after the last annual convention and when divisions were made then, the names were reported to the Equity Farm Journal instead of UP-TO-DATE.

The Board of Directors at their meeting in March had placed the amount to be paid UP-TO-DATE for new members as follows: 50 cents first quarter, 40 cents the second quarter, 30 cents the third quarter, and 20 cents for the last. If good reports were received the last day or two of the quarter, we usually held them over until the first day in the new quarter. In that way we defrauded Mr. Everitt out of 10 cents per member.

In addition to the above methods of holding back money that belonged to UP-TO-DATE , I remember that in a few instances some locals that paid 1907 dues, also reported some for 1906. This 1906 money was always "cabbaged" onto by us as it was a matter that neither Everitt or UP-TO-DATE would ever be able to discover unless some one of us would tell him.

(To be continued)

A GUARANTEE BOND

INSIDE EACH ROLL OF

CONGO

NEVER LEAK ROOFING

A GOOD MANY roofings carry guarantees. Most of these are not worth the paper they are written on. They are full of provisos that no one can live up to, ***and you have only the manufacturers' word behind them.***

We looked into this proposition some time ago, and determined that we would offer a guarantee with every roll of Congo that would ***mean something.*** We therefore went to the National Surety Company, a corporation with over $2,000,000 of assets, and arranged with it to furnish with every roll of Congo a ***genuine Surety Bond.***

It ***guarantees*** that our three-ply Congo Roofing will last ***ten years,*** if the directions are followed—and the Surety Company stands behind that guarantee to the limit of its resources.

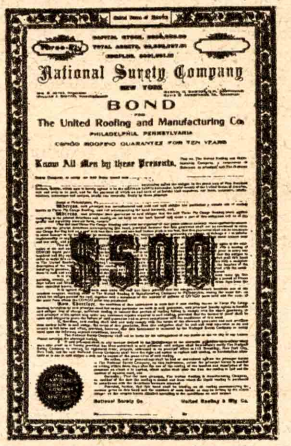
It therefore protects you absolutely. It substitutes absolute knowledge for guesswork.

If we went out of business to-morrow, it would make no difference. The Surety Company is behind us.

We mean to show the public that we have confidence in the ***durability*** of Congo, and that we are willing to back this confidence up in a way that no other manufacturer ever dared to.

We can afford to make this strong guarantee because we know Congo will last the full period of the guarantee, and more. It has always given better satisfaction and all round service than any other ready roofing made.

This bond is the broadest and most liberal proposition ever offered in the roofing business. It means we have faith in Congo. ***It protects you absolutely.***


National Surety Company
BOND
The United Roofing and Manufacturing Co.
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
CONGO ROOFING GUARANTEE FOR TEN YEARS
Know All Men by these Presents,
$500

Fac-Simile of Guarantee Bond.

If you are looking for a watertight roofing that needs about as little care as a roofing could get along with and give satisfactory service, ***backed by a guarantee that means something,*** Congo is what you want. It is made of the very best materials that can be secured, and is the most pliable waterproof roof-covering on the market.

We do not ask you to take our word for this, but will gladly send you free samples on request. If you have these before you and consider that behind the roofing is not only our reputation but a surety bond, we know that you will not fail to purchase Congo. Write at once and let us send you Samples.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If any Congo rolls that you purchase do ***not*** contain Guarantee Bonds, write us at once, telling us where and from whom they were purchased, and we will at once mail you the missing bonds.

UNITED ROOFING & MANUFACTURING CO. Successor to BUCHANAN-FOSTER CO.

584 West End Trust Building, Philadelphia, Chicago & San Francisco

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS INTERESTED

A Great Opportunity to Develope the Society of Equity

(Continued from page 5)

lions of members, with this great army of enthusiastic, experienced business men to help us?

And don't think this proposes to be a war on the catalogue houses. Anything connected with the true American Society of Equity is not a war on anything, or anybody. It is proposed to be an educational campaign, and if farmers cannot be shown that their best interests will be served by buying at home, as they may not be if the merchants don't do their part, then the catalogue house trade will grow as before. It proposes to be an educational campaign that will teach Equity to the merchants as well as to those who deal with him.

One of the important matters for the National Mass Convention beginning October 27, is to launch a campaign of organization, with the aid of our merchant friends, that will complete the society, we hope, in a year.

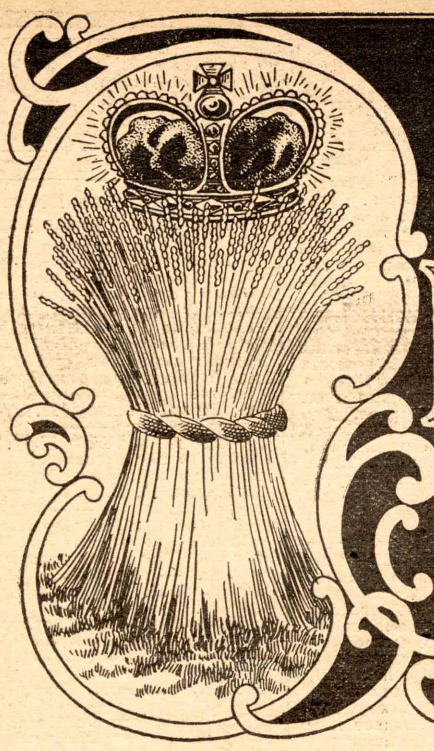
From an editorial in The National Hardware Bulletin, for August, referring to this movement, we print as follows:

All for Home

Behold the lure of the city! Like moths to a candle attracted our boys and girls rush toward the glitter and glare. Gilded vice and boasted vanities pluck thousands of innocents annually from town and country. Unheeded is the appalling record of hopes blasted, characters ruined, and lives sacrificed. On to the fascinating wicked city is the cry! Who cares for the never ending, shrouded procession of slugged, drugged, robbed or mobbed victims that move with constantly filling ranks toward oblivion? We risk being bumped by automobiles, caught by street cars, crushed in elevators, ground by machinery or run over by wagons or engines. We bring our families or send a son or daughter as a sacrifice to the modern Juggernaut. We turn from honest nature to the deceitful wiles of flattering charlatans. Flash the danger signals! Pass the warning ot the rising genations! Our hope for future and stability of government depends largely upon the loyal, rugged, patriotic, Americanized citizens of town and country. Opportunities must be opened, attractions developed and local prosperity encouraged. *"All for home"* is an inspiring slogan. It means honest, friendly, sincere co-operation between farmer and merchant for general community advancement. It means success. God help us when the city grows so large that it dominates and dictates in politics or business. When trade and population is centralized at the expense of the general country. "All for home." It is high time that we understand and appreciate the wisdom and advantage of this movement.

Although our slogan is "All for Home," we cannot cheat the cities and have no desire to. We don't propose to build up the country at the expense of the cities, but by being fair to the people in country communities, with the result that they experience greater prosperity, the cities will unavoidably prosper in like or greater ratio.

"All for Home" as a slogan, and "Equity in All the Business Relations of Life," as a motto; and these lived out in actual daily business, will make rural America a paradise and will be a great step toward the millennium.



HARVEST KING WHEAT

A REAL MONARCH of the WHEAT FIELD

THIS FAMOUS WHEAT HAS A RECORD OF UNPARALLELED SUCCESS, NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

Altho we have sold the Harvest King Wheat for several years, the demand continues to come each season in undiminished volume, and it continues to give the same satisfaction that was originally responsible for its great popularity. The Harvest King Wheat is one of the most reliable varieties of smooth headed wheats. In the past it has surprised growers by its hardiness, vigor and all-round reliability. The testimonials printed below will speak for the variety in this respect. It is one of the earliest varieties, hence one of the surest to mature sound, plump grain. The straw is strong, heads very long and filled with very large, red grains. Chaff red, heads beardless. The grain weighs very heavy and for milling it is all that millers desire.

It pays to change seed. It may pay you handsomely to sow a field of Harvest King Wheat if you are not already growing it. We have had thousands of reports for this fine variety speaking of its good qualities. We can print only a few of them here.

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER

The Harvest King wheat is superior to any other in this locality. The season was the worst in years, and the wheat is only half a crop or less. The H. K. has a plump, fine berry. I will try Fultzo-Mediterranean this year.
T. H. G. L., Jefferson Co., Mo.

AWAY BEYOND EXPECTATIONS

Last year we purchased two bushels of Harvest King and sowed it on 1½ acres, and threshed 38 bushels; and it weighed out to 40 bushels, 5 pounds. We will sow 33 acres of Harvest King this fall. In the spring this 1½ acres of H. K. looked as though there would be no wheat, as the ground looked bare as the floor, but oh! my! it began to grow and the result was away beyond my expectations. It is truly a remarkable wheat and a first-class yielder. We could have sold all of this H. K. for seed, as the people driving along the road to town kept watching it, and wondering what kind of wheat it was and where I got it.
M. P., Marshall Co., Ind.

A FIELD OF HARVEST KING WHEAT

A finer sight cannot be imagined than a good field of this noble Wheat, with its long, bright straw bending from the weight of the large heads loaded with golden grains. "As heavy as lead" is a common expression when referring to the heads.

WILL IT PAY? *Will it be a profitable investment* to secure new seed wheat? Suppose you want to sow 20 acres. If you sow your own wheat it will require 1½ bushels per acre, or 30 bushels. We will suppose that the market price of good wheat is $1.00 a bushel, and to clean your wheat and shrinkage, will represent, say, 15 cents a bushel. Or 30 bushels of your own wheat at $1.15, equals $34.50.

If you buy our hardy, vigorous seed wheat you should figure this way: 1¼ bushels per acre; 20 acres will require 25 bushels at $1.50 per bushel, equals $37.50. The bags will be worth $2.00, leaving $35.50 for the wheat. There will be something for freight, but it will not be very much. Outside the freight, the cost is only $1.00 more to seed with our fine, hardy, productive wheat, than to sow wheat that is probably run out and weakly—only 5 cents per acre.

Compare this with the extra yield that is certain to result; and the extra price you can probably get for the crop. Think about this matter and we believe you will conclude that it will be a good investment to change your seed and sow a good part of your crop with our justly famous Harvest King wheat. If you don't want to sow 20 acres, sow less.

CAN SELL 1,000 BUSHELS MORE

I sowed 15 bushels of your Harvest King wheat, and I cannot praise it high enough. It is the finest headed wheat I ever saw. There is not another field in my neighborhood that bears any favorable comparison to Harvest King. I sent to Ohio and got 40 bushels of Fultz, but is it not near as good as H. K. I can sell all I raise at a good price, and judging by the interest taken in it by my neighbors, can sell 1,000 bushels more. Wm. W., Sangamon Co., Ill.

THIRTY-SEVEN AND ONE-HALF BUSHELS PER ACRE

The wheat I purchased of you, 2½ bushels Harvest King, and 2½ bushels Fultzo-Mediterranean, I sowed 1¼ bushels to the acre, giving it a fair test with Fultz, all sowed the same day. Harvest King yielded 37½ bushels per acre, and Fultz 17½ bushels per acre.
S. P. M., Howard Co., Mo.

50 BUSHELS, OTHERS 10 TO 12 BUSHELS

Harvest King wheat was far ahead of all other kinds in the whole neighborhood in every way. It yielded 50 bushels per acre while other wheat by the side of it yielded 10 to 12 bushels per acre. My wheat this spring is the finest in the neighborhood. Harvest King pleases me better than any other wheat I ever raised. Wm. M., Clarke Co., Ind.

WELL PLEASED

The Harvest King wheat is promising indeed. It stood the winter well, and I think it is the most thrifty looking wheat I ever saw. I am well pleased.
E. R., Lawrence Co., Ind.

THE GREATEST EVER SEEN

The Harvest King, which is the king of the harvest field. My yield was 48½ bushels per acre. Nothing like it was ever seen about here before. I will sow all I raised. It's worth $5.00 a bushel for seed. C. M. L., Allegheny Co., Pa.

ALL WE CLAIMED

The Harvest King wheat is all you claim for it. I have it sown between other varieties. It is much stronger than either, and I have every reason to believe it will make a fine yield. O. E. V., Holmes Co., O.

NATURAL TO THE SOIL

I write to inform you that the wheat you sent to this county is fine and everyone is well pleased, and your trade here will be large in the future. A remarkable thing about your wheat is, they don't need any acclimating, but succeed as though natural to this soil. Last year many bushels of a variety of wheat were sent here from Ohio, which was an entire failure. Quite different with yours. Every person I have seen praises them and say they are as fine as silk. J. S. M., Christian Co., Ky.

64 POUNDS PER BUSHEL

The Harvest King wheat you sent me last year weighed 62 pounds per struck bushel, but I have beat you, as my wheat just threshed tests 64 pounds and a perfect sample. Yield very good—34 bushels per acre—which is 9 more bushels than our next best variety, the Early Red Clawson. R. H. S., Calhoun Co., Mich.

A WORLD BEATER

Harvest King for hardiness in winter is a world beater, and withstands great drought better than any kind I ever saw. From 2½ acres last year (a bad one) I threshed 82 bushels of 62 pounds per bushel. My Harvest King now looks fine and much better than any other kind. J. R. G., Fayette Co., Ill.

2,083 BUSHELS ON 53 ACRES

J. A. W., of Rush Co., Ind., believes he has the largest yield of wheat so far reported. He planted 53 acres (Harvest King Variety), 25 in "fallow ground", which yielded 43 bushels per acre; 28 in "stock ground," which yielded 36 bushels per acre. —Indianapolis News.

PRICE **Small introductory lots by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25c; 4 lbs., 75c. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense, ¼ bu., 65c; 1 bu., $2.00; 2½ bu., (1 bag for 2 acres), $4.50; 5 bu., (2 bags for 4 acres), $8.50; 10 bu., (4 bags for 8 acres), $16.50; 25 bu., (10 bags for 20 acres), at $1.50 per bushel. All bags furnished free.**

HOW TO ORDER **Send remittance with order, or we will ship to responsible parties payable on arrival and subject to examination, if $1.00 is sent to guarantee good faith. Remit by money order or send cash in registered letter. Give full address including county and shipping station if different from postoffice.**

The O. K. Seed Store has been headquarters for best varieties of Winter Wheat for 25 years. We sell more Winter Seed Wheat than any other seed house or grower. Our choice varieties are limited this year. Order promptly. We should hate to disappoint our customers later, but from the present demand it looks as tho we will run short. If you want to increase your yield 10 to 20 bushels an acre, send for Harvest King. Every reader of this paper can, with care, and good seed, raise crops like those reported above. We refer to our thousands of customers over the country; also to any bank or business house in Indianapolis. Send us your order for wheat and harvest a big crop next year. Central location. Low freight rates. Prompt shipments. All wheat thoroughly cleaned and graded, ready to sow. Circulars free.

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A, Indianapolis

THE FARMERS' POOLS

Only 25 or 50 Cents to Get a Profitable Price for all Your Crops.

NATURALLY the question arises with every reader, "what are the Farmers' Pools?" Everybody has heard of the speculators' wheat pools, corn pools, oats pools, potato pools, apple pools, cotton pools, egg and poultry pools, etc., but who ever heard of Farmers' Pools before? Read all of this advertisement and learn of the new power to be placed in the hands of farmers. *Never before in the history of American agriculture has an opportunity like this been offered to them.* Through the Farmers' Pools farmers will have absolute power to make the price on every pound, dozen, bushel bale or ton of farm produce sold and it will always be a profitable price. They can take price-making out of the hands of speculators and gamblers on boards of trade forever.

This is not a boast in any sense. What we claim has been done for some crops and can be done for all. The Farmers' Pools will be a great multitude of farmers who want steady and profitable prices instead of the fluctuating and often unprofitable prices made by a clique of speculators. . In the past farmers had little or nothing to say about the price of their own products while every other producer and even the laborers and professional men set the price on their goods and services. The farmer who worked harder and longer hours than any of them and produced what the life and comforts of other people and domestic animals depend upon, simply hauled his produce to market and meekly asked people who would starve, if it were not for the farmers' crops, "what will you give for it?" and accepted what was offered.

THE ONE THING

There was just one thing that made farmers so helpless and put all power in the hands of the speculators. The one thing was the *VISIBLE SUPPLY.* This is the temporary surplus in the big elevators controlled by people who produce no crops, but handle them. To illustrate: It takes a year to consume each crop. But a crop matures all at one time or nearly so. Therefore, farmers have all the *supply* of a crop at one time but the *demand* wants only one-twelfth of it any month. This inequality in the immediate supply and demand made the opportunity for the speculators. The farmers did not understand the problem, but the others did, and they saw their opportunity and built great elevators to hold the grain and warehouses to hold the potatoes, hay, broom corn, cotton, etc., and cold storage houses for meat, fruit, eggs, poultry, etc. that the farmers would not hold themselves. Then it came about that a few thousand people who produced nothing got hold of such a large portion of each crop the first few weeks after the harvest that they made the price on all the crops of about 8,000,000 farmers.

keep the crops out of the hands of speculators and they cannot compete with farmers in making prices. We will illustrate the problem with the wheat crop which is the first one to need relief:

THE 1908 WHEAT CROP

The prospects for the 1908 wheat crop are excellent and the speculators expect a great golden stream of wheat to soon flow from hundreds of thousands of farms into their great elevators in Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Cincinnati, Buffalo, New York, etc. The problem is to keep the visible supply small or in other words

They depend on the farmers being as silly as geese and that they will *dump* their wheat as formerly, consequently they are buying and selling the new crop (before it is harvested) at 85 cents a bushel and they say they will buy it for 75 cents a bushel, although no crop of wheat should sell for less than $1.00, considering the prices farmers pay for what they buy, and for labor, taxes, etc.

The *visible supply* is now low, being 25,000,000 bushels and the cash price is $1.00 a bushel and above.

When the visible supply is 50,000,000 bushels the price will be about 75 cents and the higheer the visible the lower the price. In 1894 the visible supply reached 75,000,000 bushels and the price went to 50 cents a bushel. The *visible supply* must be kept low. This is the only way to defeat the gamblers and put price-making in the hands of farmers. Keep the *visible supply* of wheat low and we will defeat the speculators' wheat pool and make the Farmers' Wheat Pool successful.

FARMERS CAN WIN

But did somebody say, "Farmers can't do it?" They must market at once. We say they can do it. Very few farmers must sell *all* their wheat as soon as threshed and those who must let them sell. The demand needs about one and three-quarter million bushels every twenty-four hours. This will absorb all the poor farmers' wheat and some from those who can hold. This demand must be supplied or the price would go to $2.00 a bushel or more.

All that wheat growers need to do is to watch the visible and sell when the market is right. This is a simple matter if they are in the Farmers' Wheat Pool and it will be the same for all other crops.

Farmers will be in the Pools if they are subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, the paper that teaches the only correct and practical plan for marketing farm crops to compel profitable prices, and the official paper of the Farmers, or American Society of Equity. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has about a quarter of a million circulation already. But it should go to every farm home in the country. The greater its circulation the stronger will be the Farmers'Pools. Every subscriber to the paper is a member of the Pools for as many crops as he grows and through the advice of the paper is instantly ready to act with his brother porducers when the visible supply is in danger of becoming too large or when the price goes below the minimum.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT

The paper, going to each farmer in the Pool gives each member the latest news about crops gathered from members everywhere and indispensible advice about markets and marketing; prices, visible supply, etc. All the members will have the same advice and direction, at the same time, about the same thing. This will be a great improvement over blind guesses or false reports and advice of market manipulators, as heretofore.

No Cost. No Dues, No Fees.

The subscription price is 25 cents or 50 cents as explained below. This is very low as every reader considers this paper is worth more than all other papers combined. It don't cost anything to join the Pool and get all the benefits. You pay no fee and there are not dues. You make any pledge. You are not asked to hold and will be your own boss to sell or *every member is a free agent to do what is to his best interest.*

$1.00 a Bushel For Wheat

That's it! We know every farmer wants at least $1.00 a bushel for wheat and profitable prices for all other crops. Therefore, when we put them in condition to simply reach out their hands, as it were, and get the prices they can be trusted to do the things that are to their interest and make them money.

Now honestly, is it worth 25 or 50 cents to get at least $1.00 a bushel for your wheat, and corresponding prices for all other crops? Is it worth 25 of 50 cents to be free from your old-time exploiters and price-makers? Is it worth 25 or 50 cents to assert your manhood instead of cowering before a few speculators who make the price on your crops months before the harvests and whose methods are stenches in the nostrils of the public? Is it worth 25 or 50 cents to uphold your brother producer in prices and be upheld by a million of them, rather than be a goose of a dumper to break their prices down? Members of the Farmers' Pools are not dumpers.

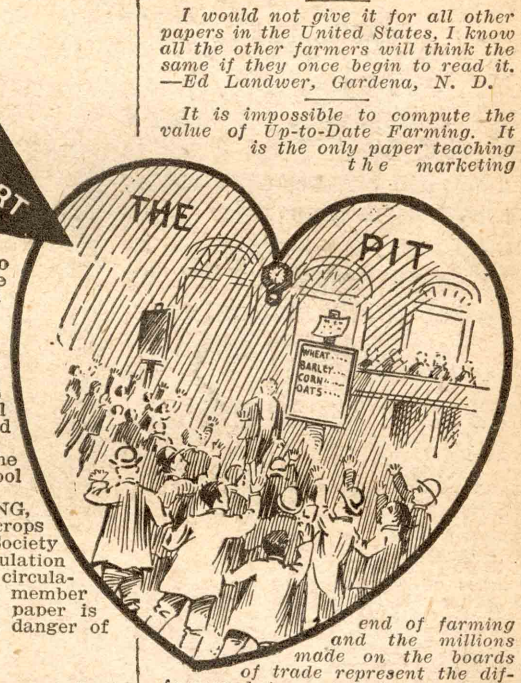
This Is the Only Way

Through the Farmers' Pools is the only way to beat the speculators for this year's crops. Later farmers may organize more solidly, but this simple plan can be made effective on all this year's crops. Every producer should be interested at once. The Farmers' Wheat Pool, if made succesful, will add about 20 to 25 cents to the price over what the speculators expect to pay. On a good average crop, this will be $150,000,000; on a Kansas crop about $15,000,000; on an Indiana crop about $9,000,000, etc. On many county crops about $250,000 and on an average farm crop about $150.00.

BROTHER WHEAT GROWERS YOU CAN HAVE THIS EXTRA MONEY.

We repeat, farmers, you can make the price on the 1908 crops if you want to. Will you do your litle share—25 or 50 cents—or do you prefer the exploiters on your backs another year? Send $1.00 for four subscripers (25 cents each) or 50 cents for UP-TO-DATE FARMING today and you will be a member of the Farmers' Wheat Pool at once and of the pools for other crops you raise as necessity for them arises. Also you will get the all important information about crops, visible supply, markets, and price, when to hold and when to sell, what price to ask in Dakota, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Virginia, etc. On the basis of the central market and which information makes UP-TO-DATE FARMING indispensible to every farmer because it cannot be gotten elsewhere. Use coupon to right.

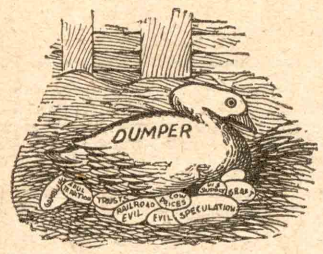
A book that should be read by every farmer in America. It shows how farmers are coming to the front and how they will be the greatest power of all. 320 pages, cloth bound. 25 cents post paid. ☞The Third Power book is not sold for profit, but to help farmers. Send orders to UP-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Indiana.



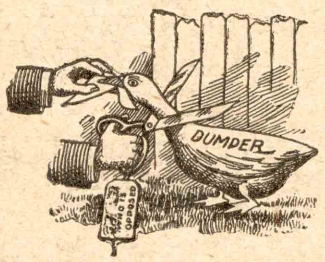
end of farming and the millions made on the boards of trade represent the difference between what we get for our grain and what we ought to get.—A. J. Smith, New Lathrop, Mich.

The Dumper's Fate

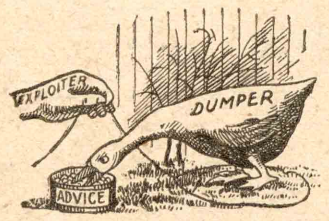
(NOTE:—*One of Webster's definition of "goose" is a "silly creature, a simpleton." Therefore we have employed the picture of a goose to represent the silly farmer who dumps his crops before the real demand comes and we call him a "dumper."*)



The dumper hatches all kinds of evils.

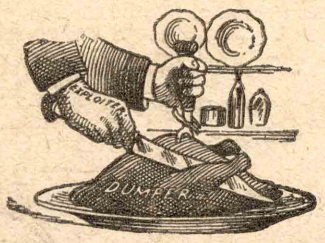


The speculator who feeds you on false crop reports gives it to you in the neck.



The exploiter feeds the dumper on bad advice and then will snare him.

The dumper hatches all of farmers' troubles; gets it in the neck; is snared with bad advice and then is plucked clean.



The dumper is at last a cooked goose and is carved for the benefit of the exploiter.

Worth More to Farmers Than All Other Papers Combined

Your paper, Up-to-Date Farming, has done more for farmers than any other paper has done or ever will do.. It has opened our eyes and shown us how shamefully we were being cheated, robbed and crushed by the expoilters, and it has taught us how to free ourselves from the tallons of these hawks.—Peter B. Orthman, Ramsey, N. J.

Up-to-Date Farming is indispensible to the success of the farming industry of the country.—W. L. Robinson, R. R. 3, Springfield, O.

Up-to-Date Farming teaches more of value to farmers in one issue than all the other farm papers together. — Frank C. Matgousky, Brule, S. D.

Up-to-Date Farming has benefited farmers more than all other farm papers combined in getting profitable prices for their crops.—Jas. B. Motley, Chatham, Va.

I do not exaggerate when I say that this paper has done more for the agricultural world than any other paper I ever saw.—J. K. Marshall, Franklin, Tenn.

I think Up-to-Date Farming has done more good for farmers than all the other farm papers combined. —John Busse, Glenburn, N. D.

I would not give it for all other papers in the United States. I know all the other farmers will think the same if they once begin to read it. —Ed Landwer, Gardena, N. D.

It is impossible to compute the value of Up-to-Date Farming. It is the only paper teaching the marketing

The most intellectual and practical advice I ever got in the line of profitable price-making on farm crops was from Up-to-Date Farming. I think to try to farm without your paper would be like getting into a deep rut with a heavy load on my wagon—where one would never get out again.—Fritz Schallert, Loose Creek, Mo.

CUT THIS OUT AND USE AT ONCE

Publisher Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind..

Dear Sir: I, or we, the undersigned, desire to join the Farmers' Pool and oppose our force against the speculators' pool, to secure profitable prices for our crops. We want to stand shoulder to shoulder with our brother farmers which we can do when all read the same paper, get the same advice about crops, visible supply, markets, price, etc., and all at the same time.

This is sent by

Name .....

Address .....

I enclose $..... *in payment. (Terms, single subscriptions,* 50c; *four or more at* 25c *each.)*

For additional names attach more paper

NAMES AND ADDRESSES

.....

.....

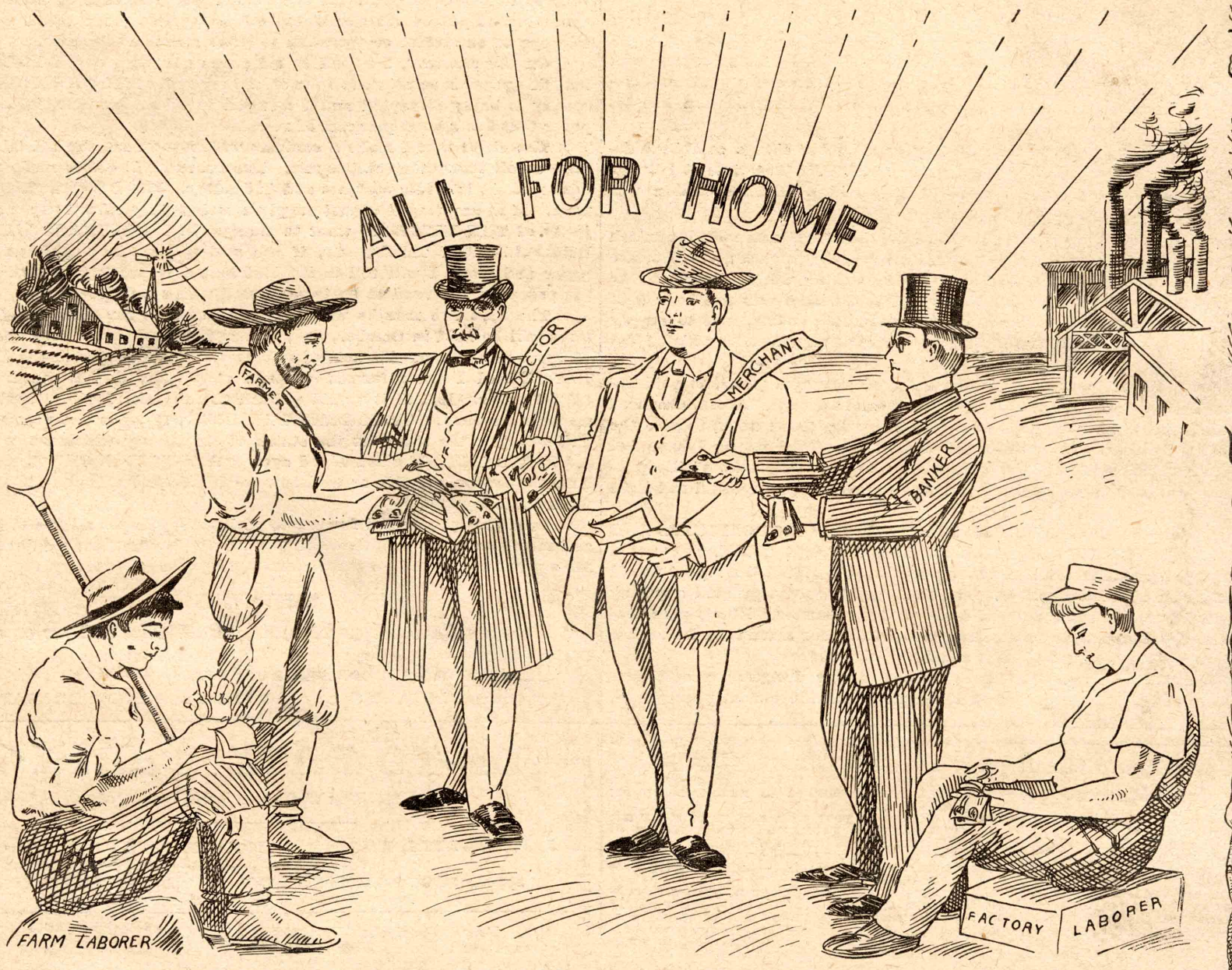
.....

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1908 | Number 18

The Key to Prosperity



Prosperity is the state of general business activity—labor employed at a remunerative wage, ready sale of products at profitable prices, everybody able to gratify proper wants, and improvements being constantly made. **The key to such prosperity is a free circulation of money in the community**—plenty of money at home.

That condition cannot be reached if the money coming into a neighborhood be sent abroad as fast as it arrives. Of course, prosperity means that the money is not only there, but that it is changing hands; it is buying things, hiring people to do things. As fast as one earns and receives it he is ready to invest it in something

(Continued on page 3)

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

To the Members of The American Society *of* Equity and All Readers of Up-to-Date Farming

IN VIEW of the gravity of the situation that confronts us as regards farmers' organization and co-operation in the future, the result of treason on the part of some trusted representatives, I make the appeal below to ALL the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

The plan of the American Society of Equity included on official paper. The functions of the official paper are to educate, so organization can be accomplish and to direct, so co-operation will result. As I said when giving the plan: SO ALL WILL HAVE THE SAME ADVICE ABOUT THE SAME THING AT THE SAME TIME, SO ALL CAN CO-OPERATE TO SECURE THE COMMON OBJECT.

For six years the official paper was considered, and was found to be absolutely necessary, to the upbuilding of the society and the success of the plan. It would be as preposterous to assume that farmers could co-operate in pricing and marketing their crops without ONE paper going to all with the same advice as to expect a large army to win battles without a general to direct. And a multitude of official papers would make as great a mess of co-operation as a number of generals would if each attempted to direct the army.

These things were true in the past, are now and will be for all future time as regards farmers' co-operation. And they are true with every other successful effort at co-operation. Every large and successful organizaiton has its official paper.

On the offical paper more than on any or all other things combined depended the power of the society previous to 1907. At that time it had attained a circulation of nearly 200,000 weekly and a German edition was started in 1907.

To supply such a large edition of the paper, and the German edition which was demanded, I was obliged to buy expensive machinery, presses, etc., because there was no office in Indianapolis equipped to do the work. Every dollar that the paper earned from subscriptions and advertising was put back into the paper or equipment to make it just as good as possible, and to supply millions of sample copies to the society for educational purposes which I did free.

In all the time I was at the head of the society, five years, it paid me $2,000 and I advanced it about $7,000 which it owes me now. Also I sacrificed my mercantile business, the result of twenty-five years' hard work, to give the society to the farmers. Also, while publishing the official paper, I have not put aside a hundred dollars other than went into the equipment of the publishing office and which was absolutely necessary or the paper could not have been furnished.

ALL THESE STATEMENTS ARE TRUE AND THE 1907 OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SOCIETY KNEW THEY WERE TRUE.

I make these statements because my enemies circulated the report that I was getting rich off of the society. The fact is, I have not profited anything from the society but it always was a drain on my resources. Ninety-nine-one-hundredths of the farmers have profited, individually, far more than I have because I have not profited, financially, at all.

Notwithstanding these well known truths, a few designing people concluded that the time had come when the society and the official paper could pay good salaries and would be profitable and they conspired to kick me out and take my business away. In short, to let me high and dry with my expensive plant on my hands and nothing for it to do. One of the delegates to the 1907 convention, referring to this, said: "Tubbs, Speer, Mulholland, Drayton and the balance of that crowd reminded me of a lot of vultures waiting for the carcas to be skinned so they could pounce on it and devour it."

These people, to carry out their plans, started a rival official paper. It has been an ignominous failure, as the supplement in this issue shows.

Failing to kill my paper, and for fear the members will again demand UP-TO-DATE FARMING as their official paper, the Barnett-Pauley faction propose to do away with the official paper entirely. Unless they change their program, this will be advocated at their convention. Thus they will depart still further from the original plan which was so successful for five years.

I now appeal to all farmers who still hope for the A. S. of E. plan to prevail, to defeat their plan. If the official paper feature is abandoned, or if a number of papers are considered official papers, you may as well abandon all hope of successful co-operation to price and market crops.

On the contrary, I appeal to all present readers of UP-TO-DATE to see that this paper is reinstated as the official paper for ALL THE MEMBERS. The society is badly disrupted and I ask you in all seriousness, is there another paper that has a good prospect of re-establishing it?

The claim that I made a contract with myself for the official paper is as false as all their other statements. The board of directors made the contract with me. It is a fair contract and is binding. But I care nothing for a contract. If at any time I cannot supply a satisfactory official paper and the majority of THE MEMBERS want to change, THE CONTRACT WILL NOT BE HELD AGAINST THEM. Or, if the society gets in a position to buy the paper and plant, I will sell to it. But before it can legally own and publish the paper, it will need to be incorporated under a different law.

The next two months will be important ones for farmers. The conventions will be held in October, and, I assume that every old member will want a report from them. Barnett's headquarters has repudiated the Equity Farm Journal, and I am informed are not supporting it. Hence they have no official paper. But if it would publish the reports, farmers could not place reliance on them. UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print the reports truthfully and will give the members the status of the society which we expect will be A UNITED ONE. If a few stand against A UNITED SOCIETY, we believe we have the law on our side as we know we will have Justice and Equity and will force them to yield.

I am going to appeal further to each reader to see all the old subscribers and members in his neighborhood that he can, and get their subscriptions now for a year, or at least for three months, to get the convention reports.

THE TERMS

Yearly subscriptions 50 cents. In clubs of four or more at 25 cents each.

Three months subscriptions 10 cents.

Address PUBLISHER UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

With Up-to-Date's Subscription Manager.

Reader, I want to take you into my confidence. My position brings me very close and near to you. Through your letters, criticisms and suggestions, I am able to feel the pulse of our readers generally. I take all of your criticisms patiently, and profit by them. All your suggestions are thoughtfully considered. You are the Judge, Jury and everything else as far as UP-TO-DATE FARMING is concerned. *We do as you ask.*

But you can help improve and build up this paper, at the same time that you criticise it, by sending in a club of four new subscriptions for $1.00, or by renewing your own subscription for one year for 50 cents, or three years for $1.00.

The busy subscription season has begun in earnest with us. Our subscription receipts for the month ending Sept. 1 show an increase of 400 per cent over last month. This is because our friends are lending us their support. Nice lists of new subscriptions are coming in each mail from old subscribers. One man from Grogan, Ohio, sent in 228 new subscriptions—the result of a few days' work.

Liberal pay is given for all new subscriptions and a special bonus of ten dollars is given to each agent who sends in one hundered subscriptions within three months. If *you* can devote *part* or *all* of your time to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, I can make it well worth your while. Write me for full particulars. You have nothing to lose, but everything to gain.

Everyone of your friends would be greatly benefited by subscribing to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Send me a club of four subscriptions for $1.00, and we will send your wife, mother or sister, a pair of patent tension shears—8 inches long—the kind that are guaranteed to remain sharp for five years.

If you or your wife, mother or sister are interested in getting a large collection of Souvenir Post Cards from all over the world, ask us to send you our great Souvenir Post Card offer—its absolutely free for the asking.

Try to get ten of your neighbors to subscribe for the next three months at 10 cents each. If you can't get ten, get five, or three, or even one—*but* give us your help and co-operation *now*. We want to place *the next six issues in the hands of every thinking farmer in the United States.* This can be done with *your* assistance. Don't leave it all to one man, but give us a little boost in *your* vicinity. Surely you have derived enough benefit from UP-TO-DATE FARMING to feel justified in assisting us promote the teaching of equity.

Send in your lists—get every farmer who should be a friend of Equity to subscribe—and what farmers are not friends of Equity when they realize it means more happiness, greater prosperity, and closer co-operation in all the walks of life.

I appeal to you all—will you lend me your assistance to make UP-TO-DATE FARMING the most widely read agricultural paper in the world? Will you help? *I believe you will.*

GARRETT WALL.

Are you doing your duty by UP-TO-DATE FARMING? Can't you get four of your neighbors to subscribe at 25 cents each? Four new subscriptions accepted for $1.00.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A. EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c PER YEAR A CLUB OF FOUR FOR $1.00

Foreign Subscriptions, including Canada, 75c a Year

Clubs. Four subscriptions for $1.00; Always state if a renewal or a new subscriber. *DON'T NEGLECT THIS.*

Your Address should always be written very plainly, including *COUNTY*. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

Renewals and Change of Address. Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state. If you change your post office give old office as well as new.

Imperative Order. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, do not fail to send your printed address as on the wrapper along. Failure to observe this order may cause us much unnecessary work.

The Latest Date shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Subscribers are urged to keep their time paid *IN ADVANCE.*

Members of Equity will find the date on their wrapper to which subscription has been paid.

Responsibility Disclaimer The editor assumes no responsibility for correctness of signed letters and articles, nor for matter in departments conducted by others whose names appear in the head.

Agents Wanted. If you want to engage in a profitable business all your time or part time, write to us.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
At 227 W. Washington Street

Re-entered as a Semi-Monthly publication as second-class matter, January 20, 1908, at the Post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1908 | Number 18

EDITORIAL

FARM PRODUCE LOSSES

FARMERS ARE NOT THE ONLY ONES TO SUFFER LOSS

Farmers are not the only ones who suffer losses from the prevalent system of marketing farm products. We learn from authentic sources that the losses sustained by Chicago produce dealers between June, 1907, and June, 1908, were not less than $1,500,000. If the produce men in other cities lost in a like proportion, it is easy to see what a sag must have occurred in the fortunes of business men. Business fraught with such uncertainties and subject to such overwhelming losses, cannot be attractive, and prosperity on such a doubtful basis cannot be permanent.

It is a business rule that where one party to a transaction loses the other gains, but it is not so in this case. It is admitted that, during the year mentioned, prices paid farmers have ruled low, often scarcely covering the cost of production, sometimes falling below it. Nor have the consumers gained, for they have paid high for what they have bought. There is evidently something some where in the system, some power behind the commercial throne, a fourth party somewhere beyond the three most concerned, that gets the "rake off" and to which all the others pay tribute.

What is the trouble? How can such a party be, and what function does that party perform that it be not seen and eliminated? It is all in the making of the price. The producer does not make the price but accepts one offered by the purchaser and coming from some source neither knows exactly whence. The dealer in the city, the one who sustains the losses referred to above, does not make the prices he pays; they are attached to the goods he buys and he does not know who determines them and puts them there. He may fix the prices at which he will sell again, but he must do that in competition with a thousand other dealers, each of whom is working for business—trying in vain to gain trade and make an income out of many small profits. As a result profits go lower and lower, and a very little unfavorable turn brings the losses.

There are two sides to every business proposition, and these people, producers and dealers, retailers, both of whom may suffer losses in the same transaction, not with each other, but with some power between them, study but one side of the question, and with strange human perverseness, each ignores the side most important to him. The producer studies only the side of production. If he can harvest bumper crops he is happy. What concern is it to him if the elevators and storage houses are full already and the markets are glutted if he can score a record breaking yield, and pile up an unusual surplus. He learns what it is to him when he receives the price, but he is told the price is not a thing for him to make or even to consider. It is determined by somebody, somewhere, according to some law; he knows neither the identity of the one nor the provisions of the other.

The retail dealer considers only the price he is to charge, and that he cannot control because so many others are concerned with the same price, are trying just as hard to win customers, must have trade or go out of business, lose their capital, hence the margin constantly narrows as competition increases. With the price most vital to him,—the price he pays, and one which his competitors would join with him in an effort to make equitable, he considers entirely beyond him, made by a power somewhere between him and the producers, and that he cannot but obey.

There are two ways open to the retailers. They must co-operate and get nearer to the producers that they may buy at more favorable prices, or they must co-operate in the fixing of their selling prices and jointly tax their losses up to the consumers. There are also two ways open to the producers. They must study the selling side as well as production. They must know how much of a crop is needed and co-operate to plant to supply the demand but not to glut the market; and then they must co-operate to sell only for an equitable price.

Here are two classes, therefore, that depend upon each other, and their success lies along the very same road. The sponge that absorbs the profits of one, withholds the profits of the other. The dealers must co-operate or greed behind them and competition in front will destroy their business. The producers must co-operate or excessive production and greed ahead of them deprive them of profits. Can any one say that these two classes, plundered by the same greed, should not co-operate with each other?

TO LOOK AT THE OTHER SIDE

President Roosevelt is reported to have said in a letter to Prof. L. H. Bailey of the New York College of Agriculture:

"I doubt if any other nation can bear comparison with our own in the amount of attention given by the government, both Federal and State, to agricultural matters. **But practically the whole of this effort heretofore has been directed toward increasing the production of crops.** Our attention has been concentrated almost exclusively on getting better farming."

We have often referred, with unconcealed gratification, to the fact that a subject whose agitation was begun but a few years ago should be brought to such widespread consideration in so short a time. Still more gratifying is it that the President of the United States should make it the burden of an important letter to one of the leading educators of the country; and all the more so, as the object of that letter was to ask Prof. Bailey to become the head of a commission to investigate the side of farming this paper has striven so earnestly to bring to the attention of the agricultural and business world.

We regret to say that Prof. Bailey could not see his way clear to accept the task, but the mere mention of it marks a new era in American farming, and revolutionizes the idea of what farming includes.

Hereafter when a young man sets out to be a farmer, and a young woman decides to become a farmer's wife, each will realize that there is more in it than the eternal round of production; that when the crop is produced it is not yet money, nor may it yet be added to the income or the bank account; that it must be sold to some one who needs it more than money, and that the remuneration for the season's toil depends upon the price.

All this is very foreign to the heretofore teachings of the schools or of the press, which, as the President says, have been entirely "directed toward increasing the production of crops," and which does not always increase incomes nor add to prosperity. The farmer of the future has business problems before him as well as the problems of production. The farmer of the past had the same problems, it is true, but he had not been awakened to them, and left both the problems and their solution to others. The farmer of the future will solve them for himself, and will reap the profits that inure to is tohil as well as te crops produced thereby. The farmer of the future must and will be a business man.

We are glad the President has appointed such a commission, we are glad they are to report, and that the President is to transmit their findings in a special message to the Congress and the country. But it must not be overlooked that, as at present appears, the commission is of those who have persistently taught production with little to say of the selling side of farming. They are of the class who see agricultural prosperity in bumper crops with little regard to demand or price. We believe, though, that the work will scarcely open up before them until they see the dual nature of farming, the two sides there are to it, and realize that so long as our "efforts are directed toward increasing the production of crops" only, our education and our efforts are one-sided, and reach less than half of the farmers' great interests.

Would it not be well if the President, in addition to the work of his commission, would invite reports from others who may have made this side of farming a study, and who have already conquered the prejudices liable to grow out of ages of thought and a life-time of study and teaching the one-sided theories? It might result in some accumulation of documents, but it could not becloud or distort the truth, though it would not be a broader hearing. No, these independent reports should not be referred to the commission, for that would bring all under the same eyes and give all the same color.

PLANTING TREES

We have frequently urged the preservation of the forests and tree planting, and we believe this should become the fixed policy of the United States government. It has been well marked by a thoughtful writer that, if it takes fifty years to grow a tree to usefulness for lumber purposes, and if we would maintain our present supply, no more than one-fiftieth of the trees suitable for lumber must be cut during any one year, and then a tree should be planted for every tree cut.

Twice already has the center of lumber production shifted in this country. First it was in the white pine belt of the north, then it went to the yellow pine regions of the south. Now it has crossed over to the Pacific slope, where it has made its last stand in the United States, unless steps be taken to husband our timber resources, and to restore what has been destroyed.

Think of what a shifting of the lumber mills means, and the providing of transportation to meet their needs. Besides, there is now no more extensive set for them this side of Canada. Henceforth, if American acres supply American needs for lumber, our partially denuded forests must be protected and restored, and new ones must be grown. Therefore he who plants a tree in this country, or lays out and plants a forest, is as much a patriot as is he who leads an army to victory, and he provides for himself a more enduring and more honorable, certainly a more useful, monument.

THE KEY TO PROSPERITY

(Continued from page 1)

else—to keep it in circulation at home. Every person living in a neighborhood might be a millionaire, but if every one kept his money locked up, the neighborhood would know nothing but hard times, and it would go into decay. The same result would follow if everybody purchased his supplies abroad, and refused to spend or invest money at home. And a community must be poor in proportion as it does that. Referring to the practice of sending money away from home to get supplies from catalogue houses, which is directly in line with the conditions of which we have spoken, and which should not be done if the home merchants deal in equity, one of our North Dakota exchanges speaks thus plainly:

All taken together it brings about a most deplorable condition of affairs. It gives every community in the United States poorer schools, poorer roads on which to travel, and a general depreciation of public and private improvements of every nature. The practice of sending cash out of this particular part of the country has been alarmingly in vogue during the past several months, a period of time that is always dull—and when every cent kept at home would have amounted to just so much. We must say it, although it reflects on many, that people right here at home have, during the past several months, sent money regularly to these houses and at the same time asked and received credit at the local mercantile institutions. The unfairness of this needs no elaboration—it can be detected by any ten-year-old school-boy. Within a very few weeks farmers will be marketing their season's crop and receiving their money in exchange for same. It is then that the amounts sent out of this one local community will run away up into the thousands of dollars per month. About the only thing that can be done to lessen the financial damage done local trading places is to make an earnest appeal to the honesty and fairness of every person who reads these lines. If you believe in the protection of the little place you call home, you will cease the practice. If you wish for your children and your neighbor's children better educational facilities, you will cease your practice. If you have fraternal feelings towards your neighbors and

others you daily come in contact with, you will cease the practice. If you wish better roads throughout the country, you will cease the practice. If you prefer to see large, well stocked mercantile institutions in the town you patronize, you will cease the practice. Local merchants and business men of all lines can do their share by doing all in their power in the manner of conducting their business and arrangement of their stores, or in short do everything in their power to make their places of business more attractive to purchasers. We might add a few words to support our foregoing contentions. It is simply the time-honored maxim that every dollar kept at home helps just that much toward the betterment of local conditions. Every surplus dollar deposited in a local bank makes that institution a stronger local financial factor. Above all it creates a friendly and fraternal spirit and establishes a credit for many who are sure to some time be compelled to ask for it.

LOCAL OPTION THE ISSUE IN INDIANA

The mission of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is to secure "Equity in all the business relations of life." Its first aim and great purpose is to bring about such changes in business methods and ideas as shall concede to farmers business privileges and advantages that are freely accorded to all other classes that produce and sell and buy, and make farming more of a business calling. Secondly, to accomplish that we seek to bring all classes together, especially those classes whose business and dealings are so closely related as to make each dependent upon the other—those who buy of and sell to one another. But in all this we do not hesitate to say our first object is the good of the farmer. This justifies us in the discussion of any question which we think takes hold upon the best interests of the farming class, and we speak frankly and plainly to our patrons, as we would wish them to speak to us. It is scarcely necessary for us to say that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is in no sense partisan. With party politics, as such, we have nothing to do. In taking sides on any question our only inquiry is, which is best for the people in general and for the farmers in particular?

In the present gubernatorial campaign in Indiana the paramount issue is local option, or local government as regards the liquor traffic. Both of the leading parties, we believe all the parties, favor it, a fact not at all to be wondered at as it simply means that the people should rule on this question as on all others. Let the people say whether they want a thing or don't want it, the sale of intoxicants included, and give them what they have legally, really and freely, expressed a desire for. No friend of popular government can object to that.

But there is a vast difference in the way it shall be done. One of our leading candidates for governor, Mr. Watson, and the candidates on his ticket for the legislature, are pledged to county local option, to give the voters of the county a right to vote whether or not the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes shall be permitted within the county. The other leading candidate for governor, Mr. Marshall, and the legislative candidates on his ticket, are pledged to local option, but they would confine it to the smallest voting unit; they would not allow it to apply to the county as a whole.

We are unhesitatingly in favor of the county unit—of county local option—because it gives the rural population, the farmers, a better chance to express themselves, and gives them the power in government their numbers and importance entitle them to. We do not say farmers should or should not vote for or against the sale of liquors; that is a question for themselves to decide; but when given a chance to vote, they should be permitted to vote in such a way that their votes shall have the weight to which they are entitled in determining the result. To confine the local option to the smallest voting unit is simply to play with the voting farmers. A few men of questionable morality and possibly of doubtful honesty, may gather in a village, and in spite of the votes of the farmers vote for a saloon, the very stench of which may reach the farmers' homes, saying nothing of the dire evils of which such places are always the center. What good was it that the farmers were allowed to vote? In such case local option is a farce, a vexation, a meaningless statute, a pretence of giving a power which is not conferred.

The usual rule under the dramshop laws of most of the States, is to give city and village governments power to license saloons, and whether they will do so or not depends upon whether the city or village government favors it. The officers composing that government are elected by the voters residing within the corporation, and whatever revenue comes from the license of the saloon inures to the city or village corporation; the curse of the traffic, its baneful influences upon the young, the evils that follow in its wake, the additional taxes that must be paid to meet the cost of the outlawry it creates, must be borne in some proportion by the surrounding farmers, who get not a cent of the revenue, nor are permitted so much as a whisper as to whether or not it shall be.

How much better is local option if confined to the smallest unit? Concentrated aggregations on a few acres prevail in such cases; and since the levy and collection of taxes to pay court costs has the county for a unit, make the county the local unit, and give the rural population, the farmers, the same chance to express themselves as have the residents of the towns and villages within the counties.

Local option appeals to farmers as few measures ever did before. It gives them a chance to express themselves at the polls on a question that most vitally concerns them—a chance they never had before, and that may never be offered them again. Heretofore farmers have not been considered good enough to vote on the whisky question. That right has been reserved for those who live in cities, twons and villages. It is promised now, however, to throw down the bars and let the farmers in. Farmers of Indiana, while you have the chance, see to it that the county be made the unit. The county is yours; the little divisions inside belong to somebody else. "Keep what is thine."

A MARK AGAINST FARMERS

An extensive and well known dealer in one of our greatest market centers, writing to congratulate and commend UP-TO-DATE FARMING for the truth and fairness of our illustrated article on "The Great Need of Equity," which appeared in our issue of August 15, gives us some important facts concerning methods of marketing, and thinks he scores pretty strong against the farmers.

Buying produce in car lots, f. o. b. cars at shipping point, is beginning to be practiced quite extensively, and it is a method so safe to the shipper that there is every inducement for him to do it honestly. But, according to our correspondent, it is not likely to continue in favor with buyers. This season's Texas tomato deal is cited as an illustration of how it was done. Cars that arrived in Chicago looked right on the face of them near the door, but when a few crates were taken out, the bulk of the shipment behind the fancy ran to choice and culls, much below the contract grade. Cars shipped to other markets were reported as running the same way, and in some cases the reports were verified by the city authorities.

Tennessee, Mississippi and Illinois, says our correspondent, followed in the footsteps of Texas, and when car lots were sold the contract grade was used merely to hide inferior goods. It was the same it is declared, in the berry shipments from Louisiana and Mississippi. The apple deal a year ago was much the same, it is said. The shipper got the cash, and the buyers got apples that were not fit to pack into barrels or to expose for sale in the open market.

It is by no means certain that these dishonest shipments are chargeable to the growers, for it is a fact that growers seldom ship in car lots. Local shippers buy of the growers, gather at the shipping point, and there load the cars. If growers do it and act thus dishonestly, language is too weak to condemn them as they deserve, for in their deals with others they are first to demand honesty. Besides, in filling contracts with products inferior to the contract grade, they harm themselves more than they do the dealers whom they may thus cheat. They bring themselves into disrepute and surround their products with a suspicion that places them at a disadvantage in the markets. And local buyers and shippers who pack thus dishonestly are doubly criminal. They commit a crime against those from whom they buy by ruining the reputation of the products grown in the community from which they ship as well as wilfully robbing the house with which they deal. No matter which does the dishonest jacking the grower suffers. If he does it himself his own dishonesty reacts upon him. If his local shipper does it he suffers in the impaired standing of his products. From a moral standpoint of course nothing but strict honesty counts, and from a business point nothing else is safe. If a crate of anything put on the market is branded fancy, see that it is fancy; if it is only choice, mark it choice; if culls, let the label show it so. No one is more certainly on the road to prosperity than the one whose label is never questioned; and we positively would not sell to a shipper whom we had reason to believe would not make his shipments in their proper grade, because his shipments would injure the reputation of my products. Let us observe "Equity in all the business relations of life."

INEFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION

We read every day of a meeting of this or that organization to attend to the interests of various farm crops ostensibly for the benefit of the growers; but in vain do we seek for actual beneficial results. Not very long ago the apple growers congress met in St. Louis—no little affair, but an international concern. Of course the current crop was one of its studies, and it found a lower percentage of production than was ever before known. In some of the most productive areas the yield was found to be as low as ten per cent of an average, in others twenty, and so on, only two states, we believe, having a full crop.

But now comes a report from the other side, the buying side.

By the middle of August the market had opened in the east, and the prices ranged, according to the Produce News, from 15 cents per bushel to 70 cents per barrel! What think the American Apple Growers Congress? The smallest crop ever grown and the lowest price ever known. There is undoubtedly something out of joint, and the lame leg as usual is on the growers' side.

What is the matter? What is regulating the price now What has become of that law of supply and demand of which we hear so much on occasion?

Are there not as many apple eaters as ever? There is undoubtedly a very limited supply. Doesn't it look like the control of the price is on the wrong side? We shall see how the prices range throughout the season, hoping always for the best, for fairness and equity for the growers, but if the storage and speculative interests make the prices, we may be sure that supply and demand will have little to do with it; the only question is, "What can we force the growers to take?" But if people will not take care of their own interests it seems absurd to expect others to do it. We wish growers would consider the futility of the present pretended growers organizations, and join in the building up of a greatest national society that could absolutely root out the evil, and put all crops on a definite price basis.

UP-TO-DATE STANDS ALONE

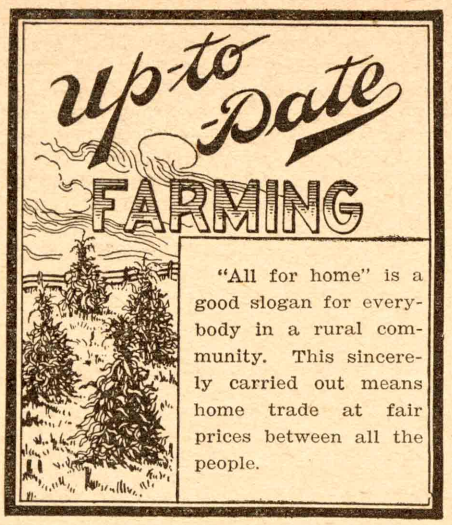
The trade paper is a necessity to the trades. So soon as an industry attains anything more than local importance, a paper representing it springs into life. And the trade paper is supported. Its subscription price is usually higher than that of the ordniary publication, and almost every person engaged in that trade subscribes and pays for it. And he ought to. It is the life of his business. It always leads in lines of progress, and it does not confine itself to production; it is foremost in information as to demand for the goods, and how, and where and when to market. The winning tradesman cannot do without it.

How about the farmer's trade paper? There is an abundance of farm papers, but what do they teach? Much that is valuable, we concede,—

How to plow, how to hoe;
How to plant, how to sow;
How to reap, how to mow.

But not a word about how to sell. Sometimes quotations from the Board of Trade markets are given occasionally letters from Board of Trade speculators; but never any information as to how to ship, where to ship and when to ship, and how or when to sell in order to control the market and maintain the price. This is the most important function of the real trade paper, and without that it would soon be rejected by the tradespeople.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the only farm paper that does that, and, therefore, we may say without blushing, that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the farmers' only trade paper; and we are bending every energy to make each issue better and more useful than the one which preceded it.



Feed the Soil

"I'm hungry!" said the tired soil,
"And thirsty in this parching sun.
How can I pay you for your toil?
Your poverty and mine are one."
"Oh ho," Old Farmer Progress said,
"If that is so you shall be fed."

PERMANENT FERTILIZATION

Over a very large area of the United States fertilization is necessary to good crops. The naturally rich soil of the new world, its apparently inexhaustable area, and the portion of human sustenance yielded by the wild, naturally built up in the pioneer the habit of doing as little field work as he could get along with. This, like most other habits, clung to his descendants, and though driven to do much more than formerly, and to manage more wisely, there is still a recklessness of soil fertility that means still more work and better management in the future.

The fertility of the soil must be restored and maintained. There is no question about that. The only thing debatable is How? There are commercial fertilizers. In the main they are good. Some of them are not up to the standard claimed, but if properly applied they aid crops, and we use them. But the philosophical method of fertilization, the natural and permanent way to restore fertility, is to reverse the practices that have exhausted it, and build up again as it has been torn down. Constant cropping, too, often continuously and persistently of the same crops, from season to season and year to year consuming the same plant food, until that element is exhausted and in sympathy with it, all other elements are impaired —natrue's balance is overthrown.

And again. Constant cultivation, perpetual exposure to the frosts of winter, the burnings of summer and the washings of the rain, rob the soils of humus, of organic matter, the vehicle for preparing and serving the food to the growing plant, and sterility is the inevitable result.

This was all done gradually and its permanent restoration must be gradual. Plant growth took it away, and plant growth is the natural means of restoring it. Nature has provided the remedy; the intelligence of which man is so given to boast must apply it.

If the soil is only tired, rest it. Keep the plow out of it, and give it up to soothing growths as near like nature originally provided as possible—to the tender grasses under which the soil may sleep. Convert it into pasture, and permit the domestic animals to wander over it, quietly nipping the excessive growths and restoring more than they take away, as did the wild animals before civilization and invention came and upset the work of nature.

If there is actual exhaustion, then there must be restoration. The legumes, clovers, alfalfa, peas, beans, etc., draw from the inexhausible supply of the atmosphere the element most needed to give life to the soil, and help it to prepare the elements of plant food it may yet retain. Plant these, all or any of them, and let them have their way. A good plan, and one extensively followed by progressive farmers, is, in winter wheat districts to follow the wheat with clover—to sow clover on the wheat in the spring. When the wheat is harvested, and the clover has made a good start to grow, it may be pastured some, but in good time it should be turned under. During all its growth it has been gathering nitrogen from the air and storing it up in and about its roots. The stems and leaves above the ground no doubt have some of nitrogen and they have some potash and perhaps a trace of phosphorus. At all events, the growths above ground restore to the soil what it needs perhaps most of all, humus. Later the ground is ready for another crop of wheat, to be clovered and turned under again the following season. Or it will be ready for a crop of corn the next spring. If followed by corn, then at the last cultivation, seed richly to stock peas, which should make a luxurious growth. Gather the corn as early as it will keep, and at the same time it is no great task to hand pick peas enough for next season's seed. If this autumn is warm and dry, the field may be pastured a few days, but don't wait too long. Before there has been much frost, cut the stalks as fine as possible with a cutter, and turn the whole under deeply. A more valuable work has been done for the soil even than turning the clover after the wheat, and the fieeld is ready for any crop, fall or spring. This is not for once, but keep it up, not forever, of course, but until intelligent common sense recommends a change.

If clover had not been sown on the wheat, break the stubble as soon as the wheat is removed, and sow to stock peas. Before the close of September there should be a good growth of peas with pods forming and ripening. Again if everything is favorable there may be a week or so of profitable pasturing, especially for hogs, and peas may be hand-picked for seed. But in good time, turn the whole thing under. What a wonderful renovation of soil it accomplishes! We concede it takes courage to turn under what seems to be such a valuable crop of forage, either in the case of peas or clover, and some protest against the cost of the seed. But the seed does not cost more than would a single dressing of commercial fertilizer, and the forage, if saved, would make feed for but a single season, whereas the treatment recommended feeds the soil for continuous crops of double value.

OUR enemies are quite as sure as our friends to know of our doings, and our only safe way is to do what they might know of us without any discredit to ourselves.

INSECTS AND INFECTIOUS DEATH

On the farm injurious insects seem to "come and go". We mean by that that they may be exceedingly destructive for a period, and then for a period they may almost entirely disappear and their ravages be nearly forgotten, when they may suddenly burst upon us again with their old time fury and destruction. We do not refer to insects of periodic return like the so-called seventeen-year locusts; they are comparatively undestood; but insects like the chinch bug, the green bug, the boll worm, the grass-hopper, etc.

Each recurrence of these distructive periods sets the "experts," good, honest souls, busy in quest of serum, "cultures," or something, that shall sweep the pests off the earth. Generally something has been discovered, but no very extensive sweeping has been done.

We remember a few years ago when, in large areas of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, the chinch bug made it almost impossible to grow wheat, and, after destroying the wheat, the pest frequently passed into the corn or the meadows and almost ruined those crops. The men on our scientific watch towers very properly got "busy as the bugs," and soon had a "culture" that was to do the business for the chinch bug. In a few places where natural conditions were favorable to the passing of the bugs, the cultures seemed to work,—just enough to get themselves and their discoveries a "great name;" but in the main the odoriferous little inebriates continued to drink the wheat and corn juice, and reveled with the cultures without any aparent effect upon themselves, until one spring they failed to appear. They had departed the fall before without leaving a smell or an egg behind them, and without even observing the formality of saying good-bye, or of tossing back to us the more modern "so long;" and up to this writing that has been the last of them. The cultures felt very lonesome for a time, but they soon went out of business and were forgotten. When the bugs may return —well, it is not best to borrow trouble, saying nothing of bugs.

A little later there was a plague of grasshoppers in Colorado, not the kind, we believe, that, a few years ago, came in clouds and storms to Kansas and other states this side of the Rockies, but a kind that is quite destructive when well organized and with outriders in the saddle. The "bug gazers" did as they had done in Illinois, and as good bug gazers ought to do, went to work and found a culture. This culture, like that which had seemed something of a "frost" on the chinch bugs, proved somewhat discouraging to the hoppers when sprinkled on them; but discouragements seldom kill, and the hoppers continued to "inhabit the land" until the atmosphere, the moisture, the dryness, the bright sunshine, the pale moonbeams, or all of them, or none of them, made Colorado an undesirable place for them to live in, and then they went away without leaving any address behind.

But it seems they have moved back to Colorado, and, to save trouble on the part of inquiring friends, the honest folks of the experiment station frankly announce that the cultures fired at the hoppers on the occasion of their previous invasion, were a frizzle, or words to that effect, and the station is not to distribute them any more.

Don't misunderstand us. We are glad that we have people to study our bugs. It is an absorbing occupation for those who have a taste for bugs, and it may keep active minds out of greater mischief. Besides, these bug studies actually give us leads on the little maranders, and it is soothing to get leads on them if we can get nothing more. It is better to pay money for a study of the bugs and a search for cultures than for many other things we pay for.

But, after all, when natural conditions are exactly favorable to the bugs they will come, and when the conditions are unfavorable they will go. Still it is all right to pitch the scientific dollars at them while they are here, for we may at least make their stay with us unpleasant. We have noticed, though, that luxuriant crops, growing in rich soil, with wise culture and adequate moisture, are least affected by any pest, and in that, perhaps, we get nearest to the solution of the pest problem.

SHOCKING CORN

We have noticed various ways of shocking corn cut by hand, and we have seen farmers troubled to make the shocks stand. Some even go to the trouble to drive into the ground stakes that had been previously split at the top and had cross pieces put in the splits, or use stakes that had cross pieces nailed to the top. This is all very well, but the stakes are too expensive and involve too much labor.

We know no better way to make the shocks stand than the one employed on the old farm at home years ago. Take four stalks each standing at or near the corner of a square, bend them toward each other to a common center, and tie them there. Set the cut stalks in the corners made by the tied stalks, setting straight and building equally in all the corners. When the shock is half finished it is well to give it a tie above the bent stalks. Now continue to build equally all around until the shock is completed, when it should be well tied. A shock so built will stand straight in almost any kind of a storm and for any length of time. It will

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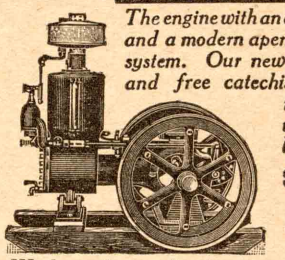

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62 Bu. per acre: Ratekin's Imported Malakoff, Turkish Red and Fultz. Three hardiest, best yielding northern grown varieties in the world. A record of 62, 58 and 56 bushels per acre. *All* seed pure, recleaned and graded for sowing. Mammoth White Rye and extra quality Timothy, Clovers, Alfalfa and other Farm and grass seeds. Catalog and samples FREE. Address,
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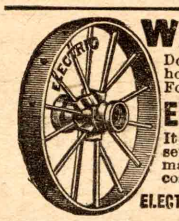

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Don't break your back and kill your horses with a high wheel wagon. For comfort's sake get an
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It will save you time and money. A set of Electric Steel Wheels will make your old wagon new at small cost. Write for catalogue. It is free.
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The pay is good, the work congenial, and promotion rapid in the U. S. Civil Service. If you are an American man or woman over 18 you are eligible for any government position if you pass the Civil Service Examination. To learn how you can qualify in *your spare time*, write for our free I. C. S. booklet.
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CORN HARVESTER cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn binder. Sold in every State. Price $15. Testimonials and catalog free, showing harvester at work.
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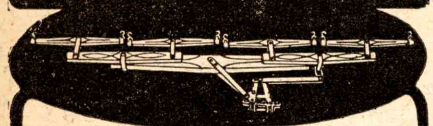

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A practical, simple, rapid, accurate, handy and durable machine that makes adding a pleasure instead of an exhausting mental strain, a time and labor saver. When you get to the bottom of a column of figures you will know they are added correctly. Why ponder over figures? Let steel brains do your work. A triumph in mechanical construction and simplicity, a little machine that nearly everyone needs and is in the reach of all. It will pay for itself six times a week for every week it is in use. Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, everyone who has adding to do wants them. Avoid errors usually made by a tired brain. Try a column of figures like the following, in the old way, and then try a $1.00 adder and see the difference in time and labor. 56789

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THIS is a large powerful Achromatic Telescope for Terrestrial and Celestial use. This telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye-piece. With this wonderful eye-piece you look the Sun square in the face, on the brightest and hottest day, and study its face as you do the moon by night. Every student needs one. This eye-piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope. Remove the Solar Eye-piece lense and you have a perfect telescope for land observations. Read what this customer says:

Never before sold on any telescope for less than $8.00 or $10.00.

Stevensville, Ont., Dec. 18, 1906.
R. C. Irving & Co., Indianapolis.
Dear Sirs.—I received your telescope last Saturday. It is a dandy and I am well pleased with it.
Yours very truly, Enos. Winger.

Positively such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. These telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe. Measure closed 12 inches and open 3½ feet in five sections. They are BRASS BOUND, BRASS SAFETY CAP on each end to exclude dust, etc., with POWERFUL LENSES, scientifically ground and adjusted. GUARANTEED BY THE MAKER. Heretofore telescopes of this size have been sold for from $8 to $10. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Sent by mail

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This is a grand opportunity and you should not miss it. We WARRANT each telescope just as represented or MONEY REFUNDED. Remit by Registered letter, Postoffice Money Order or Bank Draft, payable to our order.

PEOPLES WHOLESALE STORE
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naturally spread at the bottom to give it sufficient base, and it will turn rain perfectly. In the old days we tied the shock with stalks; it is now much better to tie with binder twine. In hauling out it is necessary to reach under and cut the four brace stalks.

A SATISFACTORY PRICE

Scientists ought to be sensible as well as scientific. One of our agricultural exchanges cooly quotes the figures of an "expert" who says the manure from a single cow is worth from $35 to $40 per year. The price is quite satisfactory, and we know farmers who would take that for it and throw the cow in.

We do not mean that farm manure is not valuable. It is very valuable, and a far better use should be made of it. But there is no sense in—well, there is no sense in being foolish.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE CORN?

Corn is America's great crop. Two billion bushels is a tremendous quantity,—more bushels than there are seconds in sixty years,—and that is about the annual corn crop of the United States. What becomes of it all? It is put to uses that were not dreamed of a few years ago. We now ship to other countries no less than 83,000,000 bushels, besides nearly 800,000 barrels of corn meal. Much is claimed for the use of corn in the manufacture of liquors, but this claim is not well founded. The distillation of corn for the extraction of alcohol, does not take from the grain its nutritive qualities, but leaves these elements to be fed to stock in competition with the undistilled corn just about the same as though there had been no distillation.

Of course corn is given up to be the standard grain feed for all domestic animals, including poultry and the bulk of the crop is used for that purpose. We must concede, we suppose, that not so much corn bread, the old fashioned sort, is used now as was formerly, but it is very safe to say that more corn is at this time consumed for human food than ever before, and invention is constantly adding to the quantity. A semi-facitious writer asserts that it is now possible for a man to sit down to a full meal composed entirely of corn and its resulting products. He might begin with modern corn bread and cakes, have beef and pork corn grown and fattened, corn oil dressing for his salads, corn starch pudding, corn produced milk and cream, and corn sugars and syrups for his sweets, besides canned corn, etc., for his side dishes.

Corn oils are now used for mixing paints, and for lubricating purposes, as well as in the manufacture of soaps. A rubber is also made from corn that is used in the manufacture of of rubber goods and linoleums. Fine paper is made from the stalks, as is also the very best packing for the walls of water craft, especially of the great war ships.

Such is but a glance at the uses and possibilities of corn. He who plants a grain of corn plants more than does he who plants any other seed, and when it grows and matures its hundred fold, he often gets least reward for the toil that produces it. Isn't it a travesty upon human independence, and upon the conceded rights of men to govern themselves and direct their efforts and control their labor, when a class so numerous and so powerful, so necessary to the sustenance of man and beast, should be so helpless in the hands of speculation and gambling?

IMPROVEMENT AND BREEDING OF WHEAT

By A. E. Blount

Wheat will not cross and recross by the agency of the wind and insects; hence, in the following I shall give the best ways and means of improving them.

Wheat is the prime factor of all our starchy foods. It is the most popular, beneficial and useful products of the soil all over the world. It is susceptible of great improvement, also of putting upon our tables more kinds of healthful food delicate-viands and delicious pastry, than all the other cereals, grains and fruits combined. Unlike corn, wheat is not open to cross-fertilization by either insects or the winds. If a new variety is wanted, the breeder must cross two or more varieties artificially, by inserting the pollen of one variety into and upon the pisils of another.

It requires a steady hand and a complete knowledge of all the features of the plant, also, its habits and the demands it makes upon the breeder as well as those of the soil; temperature, moisture and fertilizers.

In making new and hitherto unknown crosses, the work consists of the most delicate operations. The first thing the breeder does is to open the glumes and polen of a single spiklet, and just before the three anthers within are ready to push up to be ruptured by their coverings, he takes them out and in their place puts the polen before gathered from the stamens of the father-plant, in upon the two pistils.

This is the whole story of artificial fertilization of the wheat plant to make better varieties.

The new crosses, thus made, will not show any of the heriditary characteristics or features of either plant until they are sown and made to produce the first crop. Then, and not until then, will some of the two or many heads on the same number of stalks exhibit like and unlike features of both parents—the same as in the offspring of different species of animals that produce more than two.

It takes three years or more to "fix" the type of any and all crosses so made. From among the many and various sorts shown in the different heads, the breeder must select some or all that possess desirable or fitting characteristics, to him worth re-producing, just the same as the fruit breeder selects his seedling apples and others that bear, after some years, fruits worth saving.

Like the stock breeder of fine, full-blooded domestic animals, the breeder of fine improved varieties of wheat meets with many failures among his crosses—only a few will be worth further trial after the second year's test.

Failures of like character occur, not only in the wheat field, but in the orchard and vineyard, among those fruits that are being improved by the most skilled scientists.

History tells us tat Von Mons of France, one of the most scientific fruit experts, brought into bearing 80,000 seedling trees before he put the eleven of the finest pears in Europe or America, on the market.

Rogues crossed over 300 of his seedling grapes before he gave us about a dozen of his best varieties.

Hale, on his Connecticut and Georgia orchards, put upon our market some very fine peaches, the product of his own planting, training and cultivation—all of them, the fruit of seedling trees, hence, it will be seen, that the breed of better sorts of wheats, as well as of stock and fruits, fail in more instances than they succeed in their efforts to produce offspring superior to either parent.

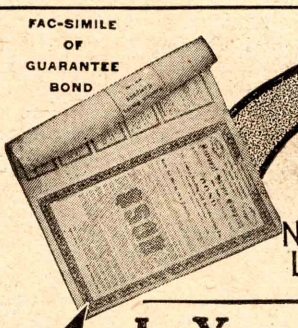
To illustrate the best methods of artificially crossing different varieties of wheat to make better offspring in quality and quantity, I will conclude this paper by adding a short outline, to the above, of my work in crossing wheats for more than forty years.

After experimenting with more than 350 different varieties, collected in ounce packages by mail from all over the wheat growing states of our own country, and half as many from the wheat growing countries and states in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, I began, right after the Civil war, to sow and raise from all these my first crop. Of course many failed in making even a head.

From the best of all that made a good, medium or fair showing I selected the best and crossed the best upon the best to obtain better offspring.

After three to five years raising and selecting the best many-featured offspring from the few first-selected varieties, I retained, for further trial, only forty-three, those being in some degree so promising as to merit further treatment. By the sixth year only six were found worthy to become of sufficient value to be distributed among the farmers as better standard wheats than any they had been raising for years. Those six varities have ever since been cultivated by many farmers in the west, south and middle states, as being superior to all sorts.

FAC-SIMILE OF GUARANTEE BOND



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Is Your Roof Guaranteed?

To show our confidence in Congo, we now give a *Guarantee Bond* with every roll.

These Bonds are issued by the largest and best known Surety Company in the United States—The National Surety Company of New York, assets over $2,000,000.

Our 3-Ply Congo is *guaranteed absolutely for ten years.* If it wears out before, the owner is given a new roof *free.*

The Bond means that should we not make good our guarantee, the Surety Company would be compelled to by law. The buyer is thus *doubly protected.*

Congo is the only ready roofing on the market that *dares* to place a Guarantee Bond in every roll.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If any Congo rolls that you purchase do *not* contain Guarantee Bonds, write us at once, telling us where and from whom they were purchased, and we will at once mail you the missing bonds. Write at once for further information and samples.

United Roofing & Mfg. Co.

Successor to Buchanan-Foster Co,
584 WEST END TRUST BLDG.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CHICAGO & SAN FRANCISCO

THE SO-CALLED "ALASKA" WHEAT

The United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, has issued the following circular:

A variety of wheat, under the name of "Alaska," is being widely advertised as capable of yielding at the rate of 200 bushels to the acre, "under ordinary soil conditions." and even better, "under extra conditions." It is stated that this variety was found growing wild on the eastern coast of Alaska, and claims of the most extravagant nature are made for it. In consequence of this notoriety, the department is receiving many requests for seed.

This type of wheat has been known for many years, both in this country and in Europe. It has been tried at several State experimental stations in the Western United States during the past fifteen years, but nowhere have the yields been big enough to merit attention. The wheat has been grown to a very limited extent on certain heavy soils in France for many years. In such locations it is said to yield rather better than ordinary wheat; but, as it is one of the poorest wheats known for making flour, it is never grown where the ordinary varieties of wheat will thrive.

THE CORN EXPOSITION

The management of the National Corn Exposition to be held at Omaha, Neb., December 9 to 19, requests us to frequently call atention thereto in the columns of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. This we are glad to do, for we admire enterprise in any field, and we know the quality of corn and of other grain can be imprvoed, and perhaps the yield per acre can be increased. But we have yet failed to see anything in the announcements to indicate that there will be an inquiry as to whether an increased yield is needed or even desirable. That is so unheard of a proposition that it will almost startle the exposition management, as well as the corn growers themselves.

But it is a fact, logical and commercial, that if enough grain is now produced to meet the needs of the world at a price reasonable to the consumers and equitably remunerative to the producers then an increased yield is undesirable, and would be harmful to the growers. An excess of anything destroys the demand, gluts the market, and makes its production unprofitable. On that proposition we challenge the entire exposition, and submit if it does not call for an inquiry into the demand and the relation thereto of the supply, measured by the price and its relation to the cost of production.

That the quality needs improving there is no doubt. During the month of June there were sold on the Chicago Board of Trade, 7,978 car loads of corn. Of this great quantity it is said only one car graded No. 1, less than ten per cent graded No. 2, about 36 per cent graded No. 3, nearly 50 per cent or half of it, graded No. 4, and 460 cars were too mad to grade at all. This means a low quality of corn or a high standard of grading.

We are told that the dealers are taking a great interest in the exposition. We are glad of it, for the grain growers and grain buyers ought to be in closest harmony; but we see no proposition coming from the dealers looking for steady and remunerative prices for the grain, nor for permitting the growers to determine what prices they should receive for their property, the work of their hands.

The exposition is to have an exemplification of experiment station work. This is a good feature also, and each department or phase of experimentation is to have a special instructor to explain to the visiting growers the scope and effect of the experiments; but we see nothing said of their experiments or instruction as to how growers may market their grain so as to get remunerative prices, and make grain growing uniformly profitable on the general level of labor and investment values. The management has arranged for some fine work, but much of great importance seems to have been neglected.

BUCKWHEAT, ETC.

According to August 1 national crop report, the acreage of buckwheat is about 1.4 per cent. less than it was a year ago, which indicates an area for the United States of about 789,000 acres. The condition of the crop is considerably below the average. New York is credited with 319,000 acres, with a condition of 89; Pennsylvania, 260,000 acres, condition, 91; Michigan, 50,000 acres, condition, 82; Maine, 23,000 acres, condition 90.

Of other crops, potatoes is shown only a few points below the average, whereas private reports, market conditions and prices indicate that it is much below that. Rice is quite above the average, being reported in Texas at 94, Louisiana 95, South Carolina 87, and Arkansas 92. The ten years average is 90.7. Sugar beats show low, only 87.3. It was 92 last year, and 94 the year before. Beans were only 88 August 1, compared with 89.3 a year ago. In New York the condition is 89, and in Michigan 87. Lima beans lost four points during quly, and now stands at 86.4, against 85.1 a year ago. Peanuts lost a little more than three points in July, but still stand a point above the condition August 1, last year. Oranges and lemons both show slightly better than they did at this time last year.

A Ten Year Roofing Guarantee Backed By a Surety Co. Bond

The United Roofing and Manufacturing Co. are offering to every purchaser of 3-ply Congo Roofing a National Surety Co. guarantee bond, which covers a period of **10 years.** This Company is one of the largest Surety Companies in the world, (capital and assets of about $2,000,000) and when they back a proposition there must be a great deal in it or they would not have risked their reputation on something about which there could be any question.

The Congo people are desirous of making this roofing the most used in the world, and with their usual foresight hit upon this excellnt plan of giving the buyer satisfaction as well as increasing their sales. The bond is a plain statement of what they can and will do, and offers such protection that no prospective buyer can afford to overlook. This bond means protection to you.

It isn't necessary to buy the roofing to learn the contents of the bond—which is another pleasant feature. By writing to the United Roofing & Manufacturing Co., 584 West End Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., they will be glad to send you information regarding same and sample free.

What is a harrow worth to you if it will do this: Increase your crops 25 to 50 per cent; cut from 28 to 30 acres or double cut 15 acres a day; drawn by two medium horses; it will move 15,000 tons of earth one foot a day, and can be set to move the earth but little or at an angle to move in one foot; and it has many other improvements over ordinary harrows? The machine described is Clark's Double Action Cutaway Harrow. Send for catalog and full information to Cutaway Harrow Co., 863 Main St., Higganum, Conn.

Practical dairymen find the Sharples Tubular Separator a very saticfactory machine. The Tubular is built to skim clean, fill easy, run easy, save labor, wash easy, save time, repairs and attention. These are the points *you* want in a separator. Send for catalog number 136, which explains. Address Sharples Separator Co., W. Chester, Pa.

A Wonderful New Hay Press

The George Ertel Company, Quincy, Ill., have just placed on the market their latest development in Hay Presses. It is a press that one man can operate. With one horse he can bale a ton an hour. This is made possible because it has an automatic self-feeding device, a simple device for self-threading of the bale wire, so that no partition blocks are necessary.

With this press a man can do his own baling in spare time, instead of having a big baling crew around him when he would like to be doing other work. With the press being mounted on wheels it can be taken right into the field and the hay baled at the windrow. Circulars and full information will be sent free if you write to the George Ertel Company, Quincy, Ill. Their name is well known, as they have been in business for over forty years. They also manufacture Incubators as well as Hay Presses.

The Roof that Needs No Painting.

"Yes, I'm re-covering every roof on the place with Amatite"

WHEN you once put Amatite on *one* of your buildings you will be impatient to get it on *all* the others. That is the experience of everyone who uses it, because Amatite is its own best advertisement.

Not only is the first cost of Amatite low, but its real mineral surface does away with all the *bother and expense of painting.*

Once you have finished nailing down Amatite according to directions, you have a roof that will give protection for many years and which will require no attention whatever to insure it from leaks and trouble.

The busy farmer of to-day cannot afford to have his stock and farm products suffer because of leaks, nor can he spend time on repairs and painting.

For these reasons thousands of successful farmers all over the country are buying Amatite. They realize that painted roofings are out of date.

Amatite is as far ahead of the "painted roofings" as the farm implements of to-day are in advance of those used by our grandfathers.

FREE SAMPLE

To the progressive farmer we say—Send for a Free Sample to-day and get in touch with the best ready roofing made.

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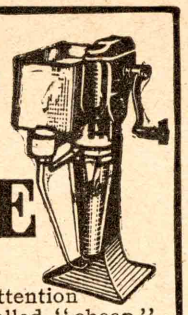

your labor, time, attention and money on so-called "cheap" separators, for poor articles are no bargain at any price.

However, when purchasing a separator, consider not only the make, but examine the mechanism, noting these points:

Waist-low supply tank,
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Smooth (3 part) bowl,
Enclosed, self-oiling gears,
Easy turning,
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If you take these points into consideration we know that your selection will be a

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for these features, added to the simplicity and durability of the Tubular, establish its prestige as the separator for farmers and dairymen to use.

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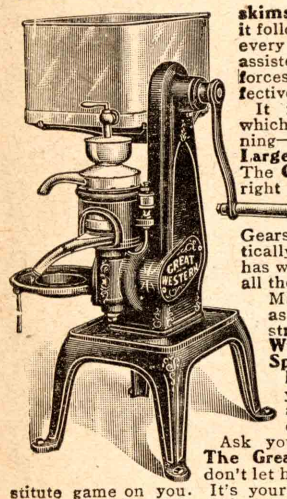

skims closest because it follows most closely every law of nature, assisted by artificial forces in the most effective way.

It is **Ball-bearing** which means easy running—has low down **Large Supply Tank**—The **Crank** is just the right height to make the machine turn easy.

Gears run in oil—practically self-oiling and has wide base to catch all the waste.

Made as accurately as a watch and as strong as our **Great Western Manure Spreader.**

Increases your yield of cream and butter $15 per cow each year.

Ask your dealer about **The Great Western** and don't let him work any substitute game on you. It's your money you are going to spend, you should insist on having the best.

The Great Western is the world's best.

Write just these words in a letter:—"Send me 'Thrift Talks,' by a farmer, and your book No. 5B91 which tells all about the breeds, dairying, the care of milk, etc." They are free. Write now

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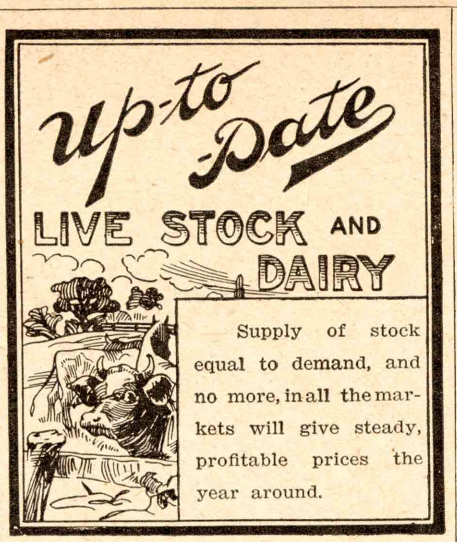

What Is Eaten

The maggot worm abides in faith,
And carion birds seek filthy food;
But man, the clothed, with reasoning mind,
May take the clean and pure and good.
But does he always wisely choose,
And things unclean, impure, refuse?

HEALTH AMONG THE MILCH COWS

Cows' milk has been used as food by humans so far back that the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and we are not sure but much of the modern talk about bacilli and infection serves more to annoy than to benefit the average human family. Still the most thoughtless and reckless of what they eat, must revolt at the idea of drinking milk drawn from a diseased cow. Of all things, the farmer should know that his milch cows are healthy, and that the milk his family uses is manufactured from wholesome feed. How can a cow feeding in a stagnant marsh on doubtful growths, and drinking water known to be filthy and full of disease ,be expected to give wholesome milk? That the material has gone through the delicate machinery of the animal body, and been converted into what looks like milk, is no proof that the impurities and disease creating germs have been eliminated. And the cow that is badly sustained, all to scantily fed on a low quality of feed—how can she be expected to manufacture a good quality of milk? We have seen cows milked that were so poor they could scarcely stand steady during the process. A more cruel thing we cannot conceive. The animal needs every mouthful of the cheap feed doled out to her, to appease her hunger, sustain her life and build up her shrinking body, and yet she devotes the most of it to the manufacture of milk for the use of her stingy or improvident keeper! One has no moral right to keep a milch cow which he cannot feed well.

And the quarters should be kept clean. We have seen milch cows in a solution of manure and water (it is not correct to call it mud) up to their knees, and we have seen them come from their sheds or stalls literally covered with filth. Would any one at all careful of what went into his system use such milk?

We don't believe that milk is a prolific source of disease, especially of malarial and other germ diseases. The milk is not responsible for it, nor are the cows that produce it, but the treatment and the feed they receive at the hands of their owners and keepers. There is room for a revolution in the treatment and feed of milch cows, a revolution that would make for the health of mankind, and prevent the digging of many a short and narrow grave.

GOOD HORSES

The good horse need not fear an artificial rival. The auto and the electric car may fill "a long felt want," but the horse will still find work to do; and he will still command good prices.

It should be borne in mind, though, that it is just about as easy and as cheap to raise a good horse as an inferior one. It is all in the start and the after treatment. It is difficult to have a good horse without a good ancestry, and points and action are not enough. Condition comes in for its score, and some horse users very properly place condition above conformity to standards, for actual usefulness frequently depends upon it. Some people, many people, do not care to use a vicious horse at all.

Physical soundness is another thing that must not be neglected in choosing either the stallion or the mare. Too much is involved to risk the transmission of unsoundness. In some countries, France notably, the government makes the soundness of stallions a subject of official inspection, and other countries might well follow the example.

As an admirer of stately perfection in the horse, we cannot but regret the shipment of ill-bred western ponies into regions that have every facility for breeding fine horses. It not only adulterates, so to speak, the present supply, but it leaves its impress on the future generations.

We need a good representative in your vicinity. If you know of some live man who wants to earn a good salary, tell him to write to us for our agent's proposition.

THE DAIRY STEER

The she "steer" is the dude of the dairy herd, except that the sex is reversed. The human dude, who parts his hair in the middle, and does a great many other silly things, and—

"Since he can't a woman be, does all he can
To show the world he's not a man."

The dairy dude would evidently rather be a steer. At all events she does not give enough milk to entitle her to more honorable, if not more appropriate, name of cow. It costs as much to keep her as the best in the herd, and she does not begin to pay for her feed. It is she that brings down the herd's average, and makes the owner doubt if it pays to keep cows.

Get rid of the diary steer, the dude, and then see if your profits and losses do not show up on a different basis.

PRICE OF MEATS STILL ADVANCING

Live stock men are supposed to be interested only in the price of live stock, but they are interested in the price of meats also. Growers of live-stock want fair prices, prices in proportion to the general level of values. They would not be worthy to be called business men if they did not. But we stockmen demand prices inordinately high. But it is a fact that every time the price of live stock advances a cent, the price of meats advances two or three cents. In this the stock grower is interested, not only as his sympathy goes out to the consumers, but because it has a direct unfavorable bearing upon his own business. Such high prices cut down the consumption of meat and compel the adoption of substitutes. Some meat prices now are actually prohibitive, except by the very wealthy, and of course the demand for meat is seriously curtailed. This diminishes the demand for live stock, and gives the speculators an excuse to cut down the price of live stock. And it is a significant fact, that a reduction in the price of stock is seldom if ever followed by a reduction in the price of meats.

In this there is developed a situation that needs attention. Saying nothing of its other evils, it is depriving the poor of the better living they could have if the price of meats were on a more equitable basis; it is cutting down the meat consumption and impairing the market through a diminution of the demand for live stock.

We know of none whose personal interests should more strongly impel them to take this matter up than the live stock men themselves. They should demand equity, and place themselves in a position to secure it.

THE KIND OF HOG

It may be from habit, but we still stick to the old fashioned Poland China and Berkshire, and some of the most profitable market hogs we ever grew were a cross between these, and it does not make much difference which way the cross is. These two varieties are always reliable. They have no "frills" about them. They are prolific breeders, mature early, may be fattened at any age, are splendid feeders, tractable and easily handled, and are just about all that can be desired.

One of the most successful hog raisers we ever knew, kept a number of sows, and bred to sell as pigs for others to feed. He always had awo or three sows to farrow at the same time, and then, if it was necessary, he would "double up," so that each sow permitted to run with pigs would be sure to have a profitable number. Those from which he found it profitable to take the pigs he would at once breed again, or fatten for market.

A nice bunch of pigs, uniform in size and color, weighing from 80 to 100 pounds, were always in demand, and never failed to bring the market price. The first 100 pounds are made more cheaply than any other, provided the pigs are never allowed to know what it is to lack feed.

MATTERS OF OBSERVATION

The man who never feeds more to his stock than just enough to keep them alive, is the first and loudest to complain at the prices and to protest that live stock don't pay.

The animal body is about eight-tenths water, or eight parts water to two parts solids. To keep the body supply balanced, therefore, the animal must have an abundance of water; and since the delicate organs of the system must separate all the impurities from the water before it is available for healthy use, the importance of furnishing pure water is obvious.

Elasticity and pliability of the muscles, cartilages, tendons and even bones, as well as the healthy action of the nerves, depends upon their containing the proper proportion of water. Water also serves as a distributor of bodily heat and regulates the body temperature by the physical process of absorption and elimination. The animal is warned of a deficiency of water by the sensation of thirst, and the greater the deficiency the more intense the thirst. Can the owner afford to let stock suffer for want of water?

While it is true that many farmers do not give feed enough, it is entirely possible to give too much. It is not what an animal eats that benefits it, but what it digests and assimilates. If it eat too much the surplus is a burden, overtaxes the digestion, and does possible harm. A farmer may feed a hungry work team so much of good hay that it may gorge itself. Putting it to work again in that condition, finds it at a disadvantage, with a liability to injure its wind, or otherwise permanently harm it. Humans are never without an opportunity to exercise common sense.

What is the aim of the farmer who is striving to improve his stock? Has he any special aim, or does he simply desire to make them better? He ought to have a definite aim, a certain type to attain, and then he should select his breeding stock with a view to that type.

GOOD WAGES

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THE CHICKEN EATING HOG

About the best thing that can be done with the hog that has become a chicken eater is to put it in a close pen, fatten it as quickly as possible, and let it go to the butcher. But sometimes a valuable breeder that one can scarcely afford to give up, may contract the habit. A correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture gives a simple and novel means of making such a hog harmless. Take a bit of smooth wire, the size of smooth fencing wire or ordinary telephone wire, eight or ten inches long, pass it through the hog's nose, bend forward, and twist the ends together. The hog will eat through the loop, but it cannot catch a chicken, and will soon quit trying.

THE SLOP BARREL

One of the meanest things on the farm is the old fashioned slop barrel. People used to think that soured swill fresh from the kitchen, and that when slops of bran or chops and water were fed to hogs it was better to make it up at least a feed in advance, and give it a chance to sour. It is a mistake. Hogs and pigs so fed are seldom healthy. The slop barrel is a perfect nursery of disease, and if one be used at all for the accommodation of the kitchen, it should be thoroughly cleaned every day.

TUBERCULOSIS IN MILK

By Nathan Straus

That negligence must now be branded as criminal which allows animals suffering from tuberculosis to contribute to the supply of milk, destined for human food. It is rediculous at this late hour to quibble over any possible difference there may be between bovine and human tuberculosis. Englishmen will probably be content with the verdict of the British Commission on Tuberculosis as to the matter, but the doubter in America and even the Germans themselves have been forced to the same conclusion, viz., that tuberculosis, whether in animal or man, is essentially the same disease, and is communicable from animal to man in milk.

This I hold to be a reason of paramount importance for insisting on public control of the milk supply, or at least non-tuberculous milk for the innocent children who must have milk and who cannot protect themselves.

More than 1,500 of the cows supplying milk to the city of Washington were officially tested last year, and nearly 17 per cent had to be pronounced tuberculous. Had all the cows in all herds been examined no doubt the percentage would have been much higher, say 25 per cent. The figures are first hand and speak for themselves.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

The cattle disease which is now receiving most attention, and which is most to be dreaded on account of its liability to be communicated to the human family, is tuberculosis. This disease does not always affect the same part of the animal body, and its symptoms are so obscure, that, without the scientific tuberculin test, only the expert can, with any degree of certainty, diagnose it.

Prof. R. M. Washburn, Missouri Dairy Commissioner, gives an exhaustive article on the subject, and we transfer the symptoms of the disease when it affects the lungs, and also when its seat of greatest activity is the udder; as these appeal more directly and manifest themselves more certainly to the general farmer:

In tuberculosis of the lungs, no symptoms which may lead to the suspicion of the presence of the disease, may make their appearance for a long time. One of the first signs to be noticed is a dry, hacking, short cough. This cough is especially produced when the animals leave a warm stable and suddenly breathe in the cold air of the outside or after the first swallows of food or drink, upon exercise or when the stable atmosphere is contaminated with dust or certain irritating stable gases. It may also be seen that the animals are short of breath, at first only when caused to move about, but later also when at rest.

When the disease develops and more lung tissue becomes involved, the cough increases in frequency and in force, while the respiration becomes hurried and short, and in many cases assumes an abnormal type.

In quite a number of cases, the general condition of the body becomes less thrifty; the animals do not do well, and do not seem to make the gain which they formerly made on the same amount of feed—in fact, in case of milk cows a loss in weight is experienced and the animals become poor. The appetite becomes capricious or fails altogether. The coat is dull and staring, while the skin presents the condition so well defined under the ter of "hide-bound." With the progressive emaciation, the mucous membranes become pale, the eyes are sunken and of a dull appearance.

Tuberculosis of the udder may be suspected when the organ presents a painless, dense ill-defined enlargement of one of the hind quarters which gradually extends to the other parts of the udderand finally assumes the features of a large, very hard and nodular mass. In other cases multiple areas of nodular formation may be felt in the soft udder tissue and which gradually increase in size and extent, until a considerable portion of the udder is transformed into a hard mass with a nodular surface. The lymphnode situated on the upper part of the hind quarter may be enlarged and nodular in condition, a fact which should always add to the suspicion of tuberculosis.

NEXT BEST THING

The next best thing to controlled marketing—to knowing how and when to market and having courage to act upon the knowledge—is having the stock in prime condition for market. It is a great loss to market anything that is not ready for market. A lean animal weighs light in proportion to inches, and it never brings the top price. The seller, therefore, suffers two losses, a loss in weight and a loss in price. And this is a case where the traditional "well enough" is not good enough. Animals for sale should be at their very best. We do not mean that an animal should never be sold until it is at the very top of the meat stock market; but should be at the best of the market for which it is intended. If it is sold as a stocker, let it be the best kind of a stocker, etc.

A gentleman who lived in a neighborhood where it was the habit to market stock without any regard to condition, thought to teach his neighbors a lesson. He bought a bunch of old and poor cows, as uninviting a lot as could be gathered, such a bunch as he was ashamed should be seen on his place, and he himself was a little doubtful of the outcome. He put them in a good pasture, and gradually on full feed. This he kept up for about six months. The improvement was almost magical. The "old crow baits" the neighbors had laughed at, became smooth and likely cows, and actually seemed to get bigger, as they really did. Toward the last the fullness and roundness of fat began to show itself in unexpected places, and when selling time came none of the neighboring farmers guessed above 75 per cent of their weight, and the price received was a splendid advance over the market price of cows.

The experiment was an unequivical success, and the designed lesson was forcibly taught, that the profit in live stock depends upon condition at time of marketing, and that condition depends upon feed and care.

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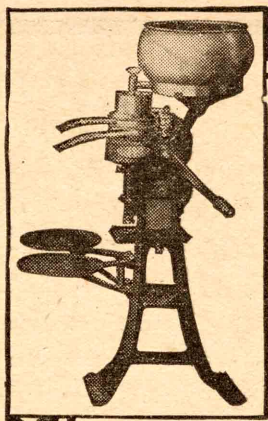

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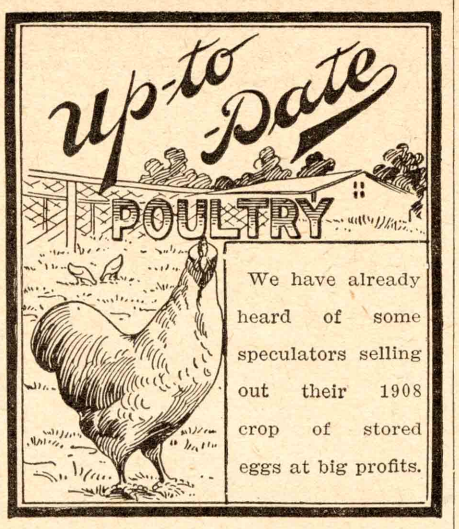

BRIGHTEN UP THE MACHINERY.

The farmer will catch at that heading, and think we are going to say something about the plows, cultivators, reapers, mowers, etc.; but we are talking now to those who have charge of the poultry. They have the care of much more delicate machinery than that mentioned above, and they are now specially interested in the machines that are to manufacture eggs all through next winter, and these machines need to be brightened up and got ready for business now. For the best work of that kind, new machines are most useful, and that means the early spring pullets of this year. The misfortune on the farm is that the egg machines, like those used in the fields, are tumbled all together at this time of year, and whatever attention is given one must be given to all—the old worn out things as well as the bright and new, and very soon the owner forgets which is the old and which is the new.

If it were possible to have the early pullets to themselves, and then keep them supplied with suitable feed, such as will furnish every need of their developing bodies, but not to pile up inordinate fat. What a fine condition they would be in at the time to begin business, and what splendid activity would they show in it. How fresh and bright would be their feathers, and red their combs and wattles. But in order to get them to themselves they must not be confined in a small pen; they must have exercise or they cannot be expected to get ready for the work ahead of them. On most farms the only alternative is to thin out the culls as close as possible, remove the heins that years have robbed of their greatest usefulness, get rid of the surplus roosters, taking a care to have in the flock the largest possible proportion of early pullets, and then with the one flock you may expect good results. See that they have suitable feed, with an occasional sprinkle of black pepper as a stimulant. By and by the combs and wattles will begin to show red, and a general aspect of maturity and activity will manifest itself, and in a little while there will be eggs to gather up.

LEAN FOWLS IN MARKET.

The old way of buying hens by the dozen make people careless of the condition of their fowls when they marketed them; and the old habit sticks now that poultry is sold by the pound. The farm family loses a great deal every year by selling poultry that is not in condition for market. No matter what has been the treatment of the flock, nor what its condition, when the flocks are ready to go to the market, the number desired is caught and out of the flock, fat or lean, and if an impatient man or boy happens to get hold of some of the best pullets, or a few of the favorits hens, there is no time to change, and away they go, even though a gentle protest and sometimes almost tears may follow them.

Having the poultry all in one flock is responsible for these losses, and it is a trouble farmers find it difficult to overcome. If the fowls that are to be sold could be picked out at leisure and put in a pen to themselves and then fed an abundance of fattening feed, as other stock being got ready for market is fed, the poultry income would rapidly increase, and the quality would so improve as to increase the demand and most likely the price—we mean if all could or would adopt that plan.

Surely there are at least four of your neighbors who would give you their subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 25 cents each. Send us a dollar bill, and four names. We'll send them the paper for a year.

MORE MEAT FOR POULTRY

As the cool nights and then the frosty ones drive the worms and beetles into their winter homes where the poultry can not find them, the fowls need more meat, and they must have it if they do their best. This applies not only to chickens, but to ducks and geese and turkeys also. It is well to keep close to nature, and we do not know of a bird or fowl that is still fed as nature provided for it, whose earliest feed is not of the nature of meat other than grain—worms, bugs and beetles—and their natures throughout life require the original diet. Birds learn to eat seeds and grain, and domestic fowls are taught to do so; but there is much that is lacking if they are entirely deprived of their natural feed.

Therefore, if the laying hens are expected to do their best this fall and winter, provision should be made for them to have a better supply of meat feed and ground bone. Where the family lard is rendered on the farm as in the older years, the cracklings make an ideal meat feed for poultry, not at any time in large quantities, but frequently and in light feeds. Avoid feeding meat that is very salty. A little salt is not harmful, perhaps is beneficial, but fowls, if they have access to it, are liable to eat enough to injure or even kill them, especially if it has any suggestion of meat about it. Also letting the fowls have spoiled or putried meat; they will eat it, but it is not good for them, and eggs laid by hens so fed are not fit for human food. Skim milk in moderate quantities is good for fowls, especially when used to dampen ground feed. Butter milk and clabbered milk are also good. The milk helps supply the need for animal matter, but it should never be thrown out to be gorged upon, nor should it be fed in filthy vessels.

EVIL disposed men usually do more by stirring up others to make mischief than they do in the line of their own active labors for evil.

EXERCISE AND CLEANLINESS

Exercise and cleanliness are the essentials if success with poultry. Without exercise fowls become dull, sluggish, inactive and non-productive. As a general thing hens as ordinarly kept on farms,find exercise in their search for food, but if confined in narrow quarters, or kept in the house by bad weather in winter, they must be fed in such a way as to induce exercise. A good way to do is to feed small grain or even chops in litter that they will continually scratch for.

Cleanliness is necessary to preserve health. Filth is a breeding place for almost all kinds of germs, and if they remain healthy fowls must be kept free from them. An occasional cleaning up is not enough in hot, humid weather. The very air of the poultry house should be kept pure.

A third essential may be mentioned in plenty of fresh, pure water. To have that the drinking vessels must be kept clean, and frequently replenished. Given plenty of exercise, clean, wholesome quarters, well ventilated, and plenty of clean water, with proper feed of course, the poultry keeper has a right to expect his fowls to do their best, and to be profitable.

THE LAWN MOWER IN THE POULTRY YARD

The lawn mower is nowhere quite so useful as it is in the poultry yard, especially that part of it devoted to young chicks and laying hens. Cut frequently the clippings are short and tender and make an ideal part of a balanced ration for the hens, and they will consume more of the clippings than anyone would suspect who had not tested it. As a run for young chicks a closely clipped grass plot cannot be beaten. It does not hold dew enough in the morning nor water enough after a shower, to "drabble" them, and small insects are so exposed in the short grass as to be easily found and caught even by very young chicks.

The moulting period is the most trying one for fowls, and all conditions need to be favorable at that time. The vital energies are doing their utmost to produce feathers, and the fowl must have shade and water, and an abundance of good food without requiring too much effort to secure it. Ground bone is quite necessary unless the fowl can get an abundance of insects.

Lend us a hand, Brother, by sending us the subscriptions of four farmer friends and $1.00 to pay for a year's subscription to them all.

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CLARK'S DOUBLE ACTION "CUTAWAY" HARROW

WITH EXTENSION HEAD is made especially for Orchard work. It will INCREASE your crops 25 to 50 per cent. This machine will cut from 28 to 30 acres, or will double-cut 15 acres in a day. It is drawn by two medium horses. It will move 15,000 tons of earth one foot in a day, and can be set to move the earth but little, or at so great an angle as to move all the soil. Runs true in line of draft and keeps the surface true.

All disk harrows have to run in half lap

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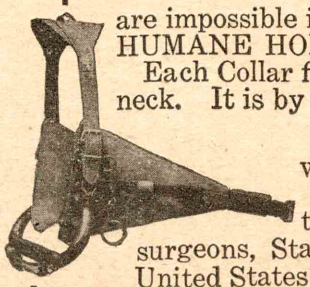

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HUMANE HORSE COLLAR COMPANY, 1916 So. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.

It is claimed Chicago produce dealers lost $1,500,000 dollars in the year ending June, 1908. Strange, but the producers organized could stop these losses.

PEACH GROWERS OF GEORGIA.

The peach growers of Georgia are in hard luck this season. Nature has given them too fine a crop—they have grown too many peaches this year. To those who are constantly shouting for greater production that must seem like a strange thing to say. But it is true. Reports more than a month ago were to the effect that this year's crop was practically three times the crop of last year, and that the market was glutted beyond all past record, and prices did not pay for the gathering.

"There is simply an over-production of peaches," declared a prominent grower and shipper, "and many of the growers are thoroughly disgusted, and will cut down a large part of their orchards as soon as the season is over. Another authority declared that three more seasons of such production would reduce the peach acreage of Georgia fifty per cent.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING does not take that view of it; but we have here a lesson for those who see nothing in farming but production, and who teach that the only effort worthy of farmers is to increase the yield. There may be too much of anything, and the wise farmer, the farmer who would always do a profitable business, must study demand as well as production.

However, over-production is often more apparent than real. Such was the case with the Georgia peach crop of this year. There never was too much of any good thing so long as there is a man, woman or child not supplied. Not half the people of the United States have been supplied with peaches this sceason. There are large areas accessible to railway transportation, that have none. There are other markets that have been but poorly supplied at high prices. The trouble with the Georgia and other localities of heavy production, is the miserable system of distribution, or what might be called no system at all. The government could do no greater service to fruit growers and farmer generally, than to issue regular bulletins in seasonshd issue regular market bulletins in season, as it does weather bulletins. There is no excuse for the great losses sustained on big local crops. It is only a question of getting the surplusto where there is a deficiency. We appeal to growers to consider this important matter, and, while it must be conceded that those who teach no limit to production are unwise, those who work out a more equitable distribution are the ones who will bring the greatest certainty to farming.

TOMATOES CAUGHT IT TOO.

Each crop gets it in its season. Toward the middle of August tomatoes were selling readily, in Indianapolis, at $1.50 to $1.75 per bushel. A week later they were offered freely by local merchants at 40 cents.

Why? Was it over-production? Reports from the fields did not seem to indicate that. The plants were injured by inclement weather in the spring; there was damage by drouth; green tomatoes did not set well. All these things, reports say, conspired to make the crop considerably short of the average.

What was the matter then? Lack of system in shipping . Car load after carload was poured into Indianapolis. Whether or not there was half a crop it was easy to glut a single market. There was no system, no investigation, no co-operation, no direction. Had the field of consumption been as well understood by the growers and shippers as the field of production, there might have been very different shipments and profitable prices maintained throughout the entire season.

It seems a hard matter to get farmers out of deep old ruts, but needless losses will finally bounce them out of them.

WHERE THE FRUIT GROWS.

We are indebted to advance sheets of Mr. White's book, "Commercial Apple Growing in America," for the following interesting table showing the strength of the different States in the production of apples and pears in the United States:

NUMBER OF APPLE AND PEAR TREES OF BEARING AGE IN THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 30, 1908.

	Apples	*Pears*
Maine	4,184,781	39,902
New Hampshire	2,034,398	38,287
Vermont	1,675,046	28,357
Massachusets	1,852,046	148,503
Rhode Island	215,598	23,344
Connecticut	1,167,312	79,243
New York	15,054,832	2,183,909
New Jersey	1,810,793	926,117
Pennsylvania	11,774,221	815,349
Delaware	567,618	394,814
Dist. of Columbia	1,253	1,118
Maryland	1,824,183	690,483
Virginia	8,190,025	291,288
North Carolina	6,438,781	138,836
South Carolina	694,700	72,846
Georgia	2,359,975	385,166
Florida	8,219	208,145
Alabama	2,015,711	206,619
Mississippi	705,790	177,824
Louisiana	138,833	74,669
Texas	1,484,846	1,044,680
Arkansas	7,486,145	202,109
Tennessee	7,714,053	263,585
West Virginia	5,441,112	110,194
Kentucky	8,757,238	322,201
Ohio	12,952,625	921,412
Michigan	10,927,899	1,187,110
Indiana	8,624,593	868,184
Illinois	13,450,006	795,551
Wisconsin	2,557,265	26,766
Minnesota	875,905	3,602
Iowa	6,869,588	104,046
Missouri	20,040,399	548,702
Kansas	11,848,070	327,781
Nebraska	3,877,329	58,047
South Dakota	165,381	2,378
North Dakota	2,351	3
Montana	530,976	8,422
Wyoming	9,234	135
Colorado	2,004,895	168,737
New Mexico	483,157	39,877
Arizona	45,996	31,950
Utah	715,778	229,310
Nevada	83,393	6,214
Idaho	982,349	128,907
Washington	2,735,824	310,597
Oregon	2,825,898	374,165
California	2,878,169	2,512,890
Oklahoma	2,054,894	177,265
Indian Territory	677,068	16,445
Grand Total	201,794,642	17,716,184

Missouri ranks above all the other States in the number of apple trees, New York being second and Illinois third. California leads in pear trees, followed closely by New York, Michigan coming in as a rather tame third. This table is valuable and it should be preserved for its value in enabling one to determine the effect of per centage statistics upon the crop. For instance, if the per centage of apple yield is reported high or low in such states as Rhode Island, Florida or North Dakota, it does not mean much so far as the general crop is concerned, for these are not apple producing states. But the percentage in Missouri, New York and Illinois just about determines the size of the crop, for these three states are heavy producers, and they and states near them, liable to be affected by like conditions, make the bulk of the crop.

A glance at the table shows that the production of apples and pears, especially of apples, is a great and important industry in this country. It employs many people, and millions of families depend largely upon it for their income. Is it not surprising that, in this age of organization, the growers are not better organized to protect their interests?- We beg them to consider this phase of their calling.

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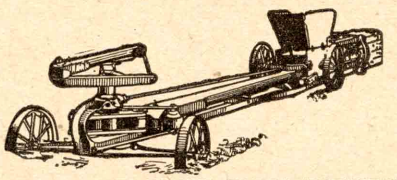

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An Appreciation by John J. Ingalls

Grass is a forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic, become grass grown like rural lanes, and are obliterated.

Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. It invades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates and determines the history, character and destiny of nations.

Unobstrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and the field, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates.

It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet, should its harvests fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world.

POTATO POOL

The Long Island potato crop is to be sold in bulk, or, rather, it is all to be sold through a single agency. Mr. Charles Pape is to have charge of the sale, and the method of proceedure seems to be much like the tobacco and other farm crop pools. Farmers must co-operate, or they will soon become inoperate.

Four new one-year subscriptions accepted for $1.00. Send us a club.

"THEY SAY."—These two little words, though simple enough in themselves, introduce untold trouble in the world, and are responsible for more gossip, scandal and injury, and have ruined more reputations than any other two words in the English language. Avoid the habit of quoting what "they say," or listening to what anyone else says "they say," anl you are then not likely to become a gossip and mischief maker. Those who are continually speaking or what "they say," and at the same time lifting their eyebrows and shaking their heads, are repeating, you may be sure, something the world would be better for not hearing. Those who cannot speak of what is excellent and of good repute had better, for the good of humanity, remain silent, until they learn to live in the love of what is good, pure and ennobling.—LIGHT OF REASON.

THE CHARACTER WRECKER

THERE are many violent things said and threatened about the bank wrecker and the man who does disreputable things in the field of "high finance" to the detriment of his more humble fellow man. And such remarks are wholly justifiable when directed against the guilty individual. Let us remember, however, in the humbler walks of life, among men who have no banks to wreck and who are not afflicted with weighty money bags and "high finance," there are many men and many women who are wreckers of character and thieves of good names—things that the wealth of banks cannot buy nor all the tricks of high financiers restore. And these character wreckers in humble life do their murderous work for very love of it, without even the bank wrecker's hope of gain. Let the crusade against these thoughtless and dangerous tongue shooters be pushed with vigor.—Ex.

Got the Genuine

Dr. Wiley, who is the government's pure food expert, not long ago walked into a Washington cafe and took a seat. He evidently knew just what he wanted, for, aside the bill of fare the bowing waiter proffered, he said:

"Bring me a chicken pie—one of those little individual pies."

A few minutes later it was set before him, brown and hot, and with a smile of anticipation he broke the crust to find just beneath a three-inch feather.

"Take this away!" he commanded. "What does it mean, anyway? Tell me that."

The waiter was evidently a man of resource, for he imediately leaned over and said in a confidential voice:

"Why, I'll tell yo', sah. It's dis way: Yo' know dat Doctor Wiley been raisin' such er howl 'bout food not bein' what hit was claimed ter be, de cook des puts one chicken feather in each one of dem pies to show ter folks dat dey's recebin' de genwine article, sah."

Guess

What is the difference between a woodpecker and a pec measure? One holds a peck and the other pecks a hole.

If three cats can catch three mice in three minutes, how many cats can catch one hundred mice in one hundred minutes? The same three cats.

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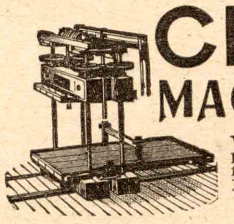

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CROCUS, all colors mixed—25c dozen.
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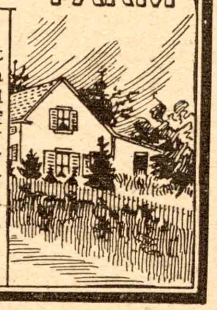

Coming

The world is growing better,
As the chimes of heaven play,
And hope's sweet anticipation
Soothes the waiting soul today;
Patience folds her downy pinions,
And bids care to fly away,
While the joys that duty brings us
Cheers our peaceful hearts alway.

WAITING

What are you waiting for? Dull must be the human life that has nothing to wait for, nothing to anticipate, nothing to hope; for waiting in the sense in which we now use it includes anticipation and hope.

But there is a waiting which carries with it a very different meaning, a waiting of procrastination and delay. It is a waiting in idleness before taking up the task that calls to us in the name of the imperative duty; waiting to say the kindly word that should have been said before; waiting to extend the helping hand for which some being is already suffering; waiting to dry a tear that glitters on the cheek of penitence; waiting to cheer a dispairing soul that the sweet endearment might light from the depths. Do not wait in a sense like these. When duty calls respond at once. When any act or message that points toward the Divine pleads to be done or delivered, never wait. "Delays are dangerous." The heaven given opportunity may not come again, and a star in your life's blue sky maye fade away your life's blue sky may fade away and be lost because it was not polished and fixed in its glittering setting at the opportune moment. Says the poet:

Why leave for the evening shadows
The duties of early day?
Why grudge until bleak December
The kindness we owe to May?
'Tis time for the bud and blossom
When skies are serene and blue;
Who soweth in chilly autumn
Reaps harvest of bitter rue.

Thy frown or thy kindness,
As bitter as draught of gall,
May sting thee as scourge of nettles
Ere lowers night's sable pail;
Beware lest thy tardy kisses
Fall madly on lips of clay,
Or heart thou this morn couldst comfort
Be pulseless ere close of day.

And again:

Do thy best always, do it now;
For in the present time,
As in the furrows of a plow,
Fall seeds of good or crime.

But we are writing this morning of the waiting that thrills with the sweet anticipation of something to come; of the waiting that gives us patience, and removes the hard pebbles and sharp thorns from the way we must travel; and waiting that takes our eyes from a weary present and places them upon a happy, cheerful, joyous future. It is the waiting for the blooming of a rose that has had our tender care; for the safe maturing of a crop we have planted and toiled in; for the arrival of a dear friend we have been expecting; for the time when the tiny babe shall whisper the name that always will be dearest to it; for the joys the future is to bring. Waiting for the fruition of all our hopes, when uncertainty shall fly away, and we shall live in a world of the good and the true.

The way sometimes seems long and the waiting dreary, but the sun has never yet set but that it rose again. No cloud was ever so dark but that the light burst through it and it floated away. Whittier says:

Soon or late, to all that sow,
The time of harvest shall be given;
The flowers shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,
If not on earth, at last in heaven.

While we wait for the good things in the opening future, the pleasant pictures in the past may mingle with our future hopes, and spread a halo over all. So must it have been with Longfellow when he sat in the chamber of his past, and sadly but sweetly sang:

When our last days are numbered
And the voices of the night
Wake the better soul that slumbered
To a holy, calm delight;

Ere the evening lamps are lighted
And, like phantoms grim and tall,
Shadows from the fitful light
Dance upon the parlor wall;

Then the forms of the departed
Enter at the open door;
The beloved ones, the true-hearted,
Come to visit me once more.

He, the young and strong, who cherished
Noble longings for the strife,
By the roadside fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life.

They, the holy ones and weakly,
Who the cross of suffering bore,
Folded their pale hands so meekly,
Spake with us on earth no more.

And with them the being beauteous
Who unto my youth was given,
More than all things else to love me,
And is now a saint in heaven.

With a slow noiseless footstep
Comes the messenger divine,
Takes the vacant chair beside me,
Lays her gentle hand in mine.

And she sits and gazes at me
With those deep and tender eyes,
Like the stars, so still and saintlike,
Looking downward from the skies.

Uttered not, yet comprehended,
Is the spirit's voiceless prayer,
Soft rebukes, in blessings ended,
Breathing from her lips on air.

Oh, though depressed and lonely,
All my fears are laid aside,
If I but remember only
Such as these have lived and died!

In infancy we unconsciously wait for the tottering steps of childhood. In childhood we wait for the ambitions of youth; in youth, for the triumphs of manhood; in manhood for the repose of old age; in old age for the return of the joys of the past, and the beloved of the past, and the final triumphs of eternity. How much of our lives is waiting?

HOMES BEAUTIFUL AS WELL AS COMFORTABLE

It is just as easy, especially in the country, to have a beautiful home as it is to have a comfortable one; and the improvements to be noted in this respect are in the highest degree gratifying. As the pioneer cabin yielded to the framed cottage, the stumpy, brushy surroundings gave place to the open and cleaned up yard; and as the commodious dwelling takes the place of the cottage, the yard surroundings to the grassy, flower bedecked lawn.

Indeed the farmer and his home are becoming metropolitan. The rural carrier and his mail every day, the telephone puts in instant communication with his neighbors and his places of business; and his schools are growing in popularity and efficiency to keep pace with the improvements in so many other things.

Envy is not the word to express the feelings toward these improvements everywhere visible, but our advancing years make us sigh for the lack of them thirty of forty years ago. We see what the young people of today are making, but we cannot imagine what the young people of our day might have made had they grown up in the midst of such facilities and opportunities. We wish we could inspire young people to line up to their surroundings, and take their places as far above their present happy environments, as the young people of earlier days did of theirs.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is ambitious for rural progress and advancement. How beautiful would it be had we a little community of our own, and it need not be a very large one either, a community with whose people we could talk as neighbors talk with each other; together laying our plans, together solving the problems of beautiful homes, of truly up-to-date farmers, of crops adapted to the needs and demands, of prices steady and firm to producer and consumer, of better conditions constantly, and of ideal living. What a community we could thus jointly build up, and what an example could be set for the world around us!

But as we are now situated, the love that we could center upon the people of a definite area, must be spread over the whole country; the aid we could give to intimate few must be extended to the distantly located many, and the encouragement we could offer the chosen friends and neighbors, we now as freely give to all the world.

After all it is pleasant to see a bright home in the Dakotas to which UP-TO-DATE FARMING may have brought a ray of light, another in the Carolinas, another on the shores of the Lakes or amid the forests of Canada, another within the great Texan empire, and others still on either side of the Rocky mountains. How we do like to bring words of hopefulness and cheer to all these progressive homes of Our Up-to-Date People; and whenever we can say anything to make those homes more beautiful within and without, more like our ideas of the abodes of the blest, and the people in them happier, wiser, more comfortable and better, we feel that we are filling our mission, and in our inmost soul thank God for our opportunities.

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"Children Teething"
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Making a Flower Garden

One of the things that a visitor in a rural community finds incomprehensible is the aparent indifference of the majority of the women regarding the condition of their dooryards. Unlovely front yards are all too often seen in farm districts, not even a few vines relieving the barrenness of the garden. Farm wives are the busiest women in the world, but surely there are few who cannot take the time to plant a half dozen packages of seed or transplant a few shrubs. If the price of a quarter's worth of seed canot be afforded, go out to the woods and bring in some of the beautiful bushes and vines that grow free.

It is a woman's nature to like attractive surroundings. Too often the home is far from beautiful, the furnishings being of the most meagre. In such cases, a small flower garden will furnish not only recreation, but it will satisfy the longing for color and beauty.

If a few plants and bulbs can be added, the garden will gain just that much in attractiveness.

There are many things that can be done this month and in October. The fall is the time for planting shrubbery. Why not take a bit of the butter money and buy half a dozen shrubs for the front yard? It will be a lasting investment, and the shrubs will increase in beauty from year to year, lasting with a little care, a lifetime. Good shrubs will cost 25 cents each, and they should be purchased from a reliable firm. Hydrangea paniculata is one of the best. It should find a place in every garden.

The althea is another good shrub for general cultivation. It comes in several varieties, the white ones being the most attractive. This flower is perhaps better known by the common name of Rose of Sharon. It is a prolific bloomer and forms a little tree of graceful form.

The old-time syringa bush should not be forgotten. It is one of the best, and adds a note of beauty to any garden.

Forsythia suspensa is the earliest spring bloomer, and is easily grown.

Then there is the lovely lilac. Every garden should have one of these.

All of these shrubs may be bought for 25 cents each, and they are beter planted in the fall. The method of preparing the grounds is the same for all. Of course, if the best results are to be obtained, the flowers should receive proper attention at the start.

In fact, the cultivation of the soil is of as much importance as for the regular crops. Nothing is to be gained by haphazzard methods. Women who set out to have a small flower garden, no matter how unpretentious, cannot afford to start wrong. If the ground is well prepared at the outset, but little further attention will be needed.

All beds should be broken to a depth of two feet, and if the soil is bad, throw it out and fill in with good rich earth. At any rate the ground should be dug deeply and the top soil thrown to one side for filling. Throw out the bottom soil and fill in with a deep layer of well rotted manure. Leaf is also excellent for flower beds. Ferns, in fact, demand it. Use the top soil for filling in, and put in plenty of good manure. The man of the family can give a valuable help about preparing the ground.

Whether the planting is to be of plants, seedling or shrubbery, the preparation of the ground should be the same. Then the worker can go ahead with the assurance that her labors will be crowned with a mass of bloom.

In the case of shrubbery, dig a hole two feet deep and about the same size in diameter. Fill it in with layers of manure, leaf mold and good soil. Put in some good wood earth if it can be had readily. Pack the earth in well until within about a foot of the top, stand in the shrub, continue putting in the earth, packing it well around the roots with the hands. When the hole is filled up, pack the earth tightly with the foot, and water freely.

If country women realized what an adition a few vines would be to their homes, they would plant them more freely. No vine is so beautiful as the honeysuckle and it stays green so late in the winter that it is almost an evergreen. One of the best varieties is Hall's Japan honeysuckle. This new and improved variety has glossy foliage and an abundance of bloom.

The clematis paniculata is another vine that should find a place in every garden. When in bloom it is a sight worth going far to see. It is covered with a profusion of star shaped blossoms that render it delightful to the flower lover.

Boston Ivy (botanical name Ampelopis Veitchi) is another beautiful vine. It does not bloom, but has beautiful foliage turning red in the autumn. The old fashioned Virginia creeper must not be forgotten.

A few tulip, hyacinths, daffodils, and jonquil bulbs may be added for early spring bloom. Plant in the fall, about two inches below the ground, in rich soil, and cover deeply with leaves. In the spring uncover and let the tender green leaves shoot up in the sunshine. A lovely spring garden will reward good bulbs and good planting. These bulbs come cheaper if bought by the dozen.

CITIFYING THE COUNTRY

City folks who visit the country at this time of the year are struck by the indifference of many in regard to making the most of country life. In the country are the best opportunities for green and spacious lawns, but an elegant lawn is seldom seen. Such luxuries are reserved for the city, where the land is bought by the foot, often at acre prices of the country, and where a man must first cover a lawn with greenbacks if he wants to become the proprietor of it.

To see handsome shade trees one must go to the city. After a summer sojourn in a treeless country house, one can see the force of the remark of the man who said that he always felt lonesome in the city, because there were "so many pesky woods there."

Much handsomer flower garden, too, are usually found in the city. The old-fashioned flowers which seem to spring up in the country of their own accord, are, for the most part, left to their own sweet will, to live or die. A little care and attention would turn them into beauty spots.

The city has been ruralized so much that many city homes are in reality delightful country residences. The country needs to be ruralized too, or should we say "citified." It is a fact that country people generally think they are too busy to attend to beautifying their homes and surroundings, especially in the summer, but a little extra work would do the trick, and the added pride and satisfaction given by a well-kept lawn and pretty flowers would repay one for the trouble.

Spoon Coupon

This coupon is good for

One Dozen Beautiful Teaspoons

We use them in our own home. Only one set to each reader.

To secure this complete set of 12 spoons, send me one new yearly subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 50c, or 3 new 3-months subscriptions at special price of 10 cents each, together with *this coupon.*

Garrett Wall
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

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READ AND BE CONVINCED

We can give you with your Baking Powder, choice of six magnificent crystal white tumblers or six jelly glasses with tin caps.

Being determined to earn a national reputation as the most progressive house in the United States, and gain a world-wide reputation for our strictly pure baking powder, extracts, grocers' sundries and household supplies, WE WILL GIVE A BEAUTIFULLY EMBOSSED

112-PIECE DINNER SET—MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED

with dainty and artistic floral designs, (full size for family use) to every lady who distributes a few pounds of Belle Baking Powder among her friends and neighbors. OUR BAKING POWDER IS GUARANTEED BY US AS ABSOLUTELY PURE under the Pure Food Laws of the United States. It is packed in tin cans and is a PHOSPHATE POWDER OF HIGH GRADE and must not be compared with the cheap alum baking powder packed in round paste board boxes, such as is put out by some manufacturers. *With each pound of Baking Powder you may give either Six Full Size Crystal White Glass Tumblers or Six Jelly Glasses with Tin Caps,* as per plan 161, (the glasses alone are worth almost as much as the price of the entire plan). We also have hundreds of other household articles that we give *free* with our Baking Powder, Extracts, etc. *WRITE US AT ONCE FOR THE FREE SAMPLE OUTFIT* and other things, and if after receiving same you make up your mind that you do not care to work for us, YOU MAY KEEP EVERYTHING WE SEND YOU FREE OF CHARGE for your trouble in answering this advertisement.

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Write today and we will lose no time in sending them to you. Ask about the surprise which we are sure will interest you. We have only a limited supply of these beautiful cards, so send today if you want them. Address The Epitomist, 44 Main St., Spencer, Ind.

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Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.

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Send your name and address and say you have Catarrh. I will gladly explain my new system of treatment and tell you how to cure yourself quickly at your own home. In addition I will send a months medicine free of charge to demonstrate that Catarrh of the Head, Nose or Throat or Constitutional Catarrh in any form can be cured. Thousands have already been cured. Many in one month. Others who have been afflicted 15 and 20 years were cured in two and three months. I want to cure you to introduce my new system of treatment in your neighborhood.
Send No Money This offer is fair and square; the acceptance of it places you under no obligation to me whatever. I simply want to show one sufferer in every community that I have the greatest treatment in the world for catarrh. If interested write to
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UP-TO-DATE FARMING will from now on make its patern department one of its regular features.

The designs will be practical and adapted to the home dressmaker. Full directions how to cut and how to make the garments can be secured together with the patterns themselves, from our pattern department. The price of these patterns is 10 cents each.

In ordering patterns, give us your name, address, pattern number and size desired.

Address all orders for patterns and catalogue to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind., sending 10 cents for each pattern ordered, or we will send any pattern described on this page *free* for one new three-month's trial subscription to our paper at 10 cents. Get your neighbors to subscribe.

ALL KINDS OF HELPS.

Are we not apt to be too conservative in the matter of food? Are we not afraid to try new dishes or new ways of preparing old ones? Some of us do not eat soups, cheese or oil, because we fancy we do not like these things. We assume that caraway seeds in soups, tarragon leaves in salads or sauces, and nutmeg in vegetables, all savor of affectation, and hasten to discard these things—innovations to us—at once and forever.

But do not little things like these, in their proper places, add to the pleasures of the table and the comforts of life? Many will endure great trials and hardships without a murmur, but complain, as did the children of Israel, if their diet becomes the least monotonous. It is not money that is so much essential to successful housekeeping as the requisite timeat our disposal and the disposition to spend a portion of that time in the kitchen.

* * *

It is a well known fact that beans, lentils and split peas do not boil soft in hard water. The sulphate gypsum, the salts of lime coagulate the casein which these seeds contain. In some cases, however, the solvent power of pure soft water is so great that it destroys the firmness, color and skin of green vegetables and allows their juices to be extracted in the process of boiling. It is especially true of beans and green peas. Therefore, hard water, instead of soft water should be employed in these cases. A tablespoonful of salt added to a gallon of soft water hardens it immediately.

* * *

The use of potatoes in bread making is very extensively practiced in Europe, and is not unknown in this country. The result of mixing potatoes with flour in bread making is an increase of the carbo-hydrates and a decrease of the proteid matter in the loaf. In this country the use of potatoes in bread making is largely that a better bread can be secured. This notion is probably erroneous. The chief object in adding potatoes to the flour is to prevent the loaf drying too rapidly, but this can be just as well done by proper baking, inclosing the moist interior with a practically impervious crust. The admixture of potatoe and wheat flour is economical only when the price of the potatoe starch is less than that of the same amount of material in cereals.

* * *

The most important cereal that is grown in the United States, from an economic point of view is maize, or Indian corn. Rye is not used to any great extent by the native citizens of the United States as a source of bread-making. In Europe it is one of the most important constituents of bread, and is used to some extent by our European immigrants. Wheat is the typical bread-making cereal. The products of wheat are used as human foods in many forms. There are nearly one hundred different grades of food materials made from this cereal by the patent-roller process of milling.

* * *

When we investigate the great scientists, great poets or statesmen of eminence in the world, we usually find patient, loving mothers, wives or sisters, helping and sustaining them by making their homes havens of rest from outside cares and trials. Therein have some of the best women found their greatness, and the wisest of women have never scorned these tasks. Fortunate will we all be when we learn to take a stitch in time in our home work. The power to keep the web of our tasks moving forward in a systematic or orderly way, without nervous breaks and spasms, is what is needed everywhere, and especially in the household.

* * *

Every woman doesn't know that the teapot has a great deal to do with the making of good tea. Of course, tea can be made in almost any old thing, and still be drinkable for those who love the beverage, but to obtain the best results, china or earthenware pots are best, and they are more readily kept clean. A granite pot may be used, or silver, if desired, but the latter should never be placed on the stove. Tin should never be used for making tea. The inside of the teapot must be kept scrupulously clean. It should always be rinsed out with boiling water and thoroughly dried after being used; otherwise the best tea is ruined.

BULB CALENDAR

How to Plant—When They Will Bloom

All the following bulbs should be planted in the fall from September until ground freezes up. For best results they should be planted reasonably early so as to make some roots during growing weather of fall. When winter approaches they should have a light covering of manure or leaves. They are first plants to bloom, hence are prized very highly. Also they are as certain to grow as potatoes stuck into the ground, but more certain to produce their crop than are potatoes as they have no enemies and come so early that drought can not affect them.

Name	*How far apart inches*	*How deep inches*	*How tall inches*	*When Bloom Month*
Crocus, Scotch	3–4	2–3	3–5	March
Crocus, Cloth of Gold	3–4	2–3	3–5	March
Crocus, Imperial	3–4	2–3	3–5	March
Crocus, Dutch	3–4	2–3	3–5	March
Crocus, Common	3–4	2–3	3–5	March
Crown, Imperial	6–8	3–6		April
Daffodils, Trumpet	4–6	3–4	12–18	April
Daffodils, Medium Crown	4–6	3–4	12–18	April
Glory-of-the-Snow	2	2	6–9	March
Hyacinths, (Dutch bulbs)	5–6	3–5	8–18	April
Hyacinths, Grape	2–3	1–3	4–6	April
Hyacinths, Wood	4	2–3	12	April
Iris, Spanish	3½	2–3½	12–24	May
Iris, English	4–6	2–3	12–25	May
Lily, Checkered	4	2–3	9–18	April
Lily, Madonna	8–12	4	24–48	June
Lily, Japanese	12	6–8	12–24	July
Lily, Tiger	12–24	6–8	24–60	August
Lily, Turkish	12–24	4	36–96	August
Lily, Autumn Pink	12–24	6–8	24–28	August
Lily, Cape	12	8	36–48	Sept.
Narcissus, Poet	5	3–4	12–18	April
Peony	4	30–48	24–36	May
Scilla, Two-leaved	4	3	4–6	March
Scilla, Siberian	4	3	3–6	March
Snow Drop, Common	2–3	2	3–4	March
Snow Drop, Giant	3	2	6–9	March
Star of Bethlehem	6	3	12	May
Tulips, All Kinds	5	3	20–28	Apr-May

Music Coupon

This coupon is good for

One Complete Music Folio

These folios contain about 16 different pieces each. Your choice of any of the following folios:

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—all popular songs of today. The songs that were popular when we were children — and that will never grow old.

To secure any one of the above folios, send me *this coupon* together with either one new yearly subscription, or, better still, 3 new three-months' subscriptions at 10 cents each. Check on coupon which song folio you desire.

Garrett Wall
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

I am fond of brown, and folks say it is very becoming to me, but I have never been able to get this color in thin dress goods that didn't fade Do you know of an inexpensive, thin material that doesn't fade? —A. S. G.

There is a charming material called Simpson-Eddystone Best Hazel Brown, made by a new process that makes it absolutely fast-color. Frequent washing does not fade it in the least. These goods come in many bautiful patterns, and I should say, would be just what you want. The price is very reasonable and they make up nto as stylish and attractive dresses as the high-priced cottons.

A Big Mail of Souvenir Post Cards Free

I want to enroll every man, woman, boy and girl reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING as a member of the Up-to-Date Souvenir Post Card Exchange. I will also send you 20 beautiful Souvenir Post Cards with the membership **which is free.**

READ THIS

The object of the Souvenir Post Card Exchange is to give its members the means of collecting post card from all over the United States. Your name is placed on a list and is mailed to 100 or more different collectors. You are also sent a list of collectors who would be glad to exchange cards with you.

The only rule is you must always return a card to each collector who sends you one with a request to exchange.

We supply you with 20 beautiful cards—American Girl Series—which you can either save, or send to collectors.

All this is FREE for sending me only one new three-month subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 10 cents. Join now—today—and watch your mail grow.

Garrett Wall, Subscription Mgr. Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

TO NURSE THE SICK

The world is in need of a greater number of skilled nurses. There is no doubt the death rate is much increased for lack of proper nursing of the sick. The greatest surgical and medical skill often goes for naught because the patient cannot have proper care in the absence of the attending physicians. The duties of the professional nurse are not at all inviting, except to those whose natural sympathies are very great, but we do not know of any calling that should appeal more strongly to respectful regard to both sick and well. As a calling that of the professional nurse is not accorded the consideration and honor it deserves. But the nurse is always respected and is generally well remunerated.

There are many young women even in the country, whose position and condition in life would be eminently improved were they to become nurses; but to do so almost always involves going away from home, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING is instinctively slow to advise young women to leave home except to take charge of homes of their own. Yet we have seen many young wives and mothers whose circumstances would have been much better had they entered a hospital or a training school on the day of their marriage, or before, instead of entering matrimony.

Speaking of training schools, we are reminded of the Philadelphia School for Nurses, which every year gives to hundreds of suitable and deserving young women free scholarships, and this year will give a greater number than heretofore. The free scholarships include a two years' course, covering all the essentials of the art and science of nursing, as well as room and board, nurse uniforms and all the necessary supplies for class room work. No fees are charged, the only expenditure being the student's personal expenses, with which the school has nothing to do. We are assured that the influences surrounding the students are of the best kind, and they are under the care of women of high qualifications for the charge. Persons interested may address School for Nurses 2216 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SWEET ODORS.

The delicious sweetness of summer evenings, when the air is heavy with the perfume of some old-fashioned garden, is too exquisite to be wasted. Imprison it, shut it up in dainty silk bags, hoard it like a miser for the winter time. Sweet lavender, dried in the sun or by the fire, will give you June in January; so will lemon verbena, cushed geranium leaves and many other sweets of the garden. If you wish the perfume of the "spicy breezes" that "blow soft o'er Ceylon's Isle," use the following recipe:

Half a pound of coriander seeds, half a pound of sweet orris root, half a pound or rose leaves, half a pound of calamus aromaticus, one ounce of mace, one ounce of cinnamon, half an once of cloves, four drachms of musk powder, three ounces of lavender flowers and some rhodium wood. Crush up all this together and you will have a perfume for your linen that will delight your heart. If the list sounds a little formidable, never mind; it is worth the trouble.

Pillows are made of dried rose leaves or the dried heads of the sweet, red clover are very soothing to the nerves. The tired woman who lies down for an afternoon nap will drop off to sleep with a delicious sense of rest if her head is on one of these aromatic pillows. Dried pennyroyal has the same effect if one likes the odor. All these sweet smelling herbs are easily obtained by the woman who lives in the country. All she has to do is to go out in the woods or garden and pick them. She is far more fortunate in this respect than her sister in the city, who has to buy all her perfumes at the drug store.

Table Set Coupon

This coupon is good for a

Complete Knife and Fork Set

six beautiful knives, and six forks to match. Packed in a magnificent satin-lined box. Only one set to each subscriber.

To secure this complete set, send me 2 new one-year subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, or 6 special 3-months' subscriptions at 10 cents each, *together with this coupon.*

Garrett Wall
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

"BLUE DEVILS" AND CLOTHS.

Everyone, at more or less regular intervals, has a spell of the "blues". It is one of these things that just will sieze hold of a person, sometimes without any tangible cause whatever. Now, if you have the "blues", or if you feel them coming on, the best way to scare them away is to put on your best cloths and wear them until the spasm passes off. There have been many ways suggested to drive away the "blue devils", but there isn't anything to equal the best cloths method. You should dress your hair as becomingly as possible and put on the best everything that you possess. Rig yourself out in all your finery and then go out for a walk in the fresh air. You will feel your spirits rising as you proceed. The effect of good clothes on the self-respect cannot be overestimated. It has the same effect on the spirits. After all, "blues" are, for the most part, a sort of losing confidence in one's self and one's powers, and the knowledge that one is well-dressed brings back this confidence, somehow. Perhaps some psychologist will arise some day to tell us why these things are true. One can't explain them, exactly, but true they certainly are, and any woman can bear testimony that the effect of good clothes is more than an outward and visible one; it is far more—it is an inward and spiritually bolstering-up one.

COOKING ON THE FARM.

At this season of the year recipes for putting up pickles and preserves that will supply the table with delicacies during the long winter months are of greatest interest. It is more important that the farm cellar be provided with a goodly supply of such delicacies than that of the city housewife, as the latter has only to go to the corner grocery when her stock fails. Following are a few recipes that will be found good and economical:

SWEET CUCUMBER PICKLES

If you are where you can get the large yellow cucumbers, which are perfectly ripe, why not use them for sweet pickles? They can be served with so many different things in the winter.

They should be made by peeling and cutting into inch pieces. To each seven pounds of cucumbers allow four pounds of sugar, a pint of cider vinegar, a dozen whole cloves and a stick of cinnamon and two blades of mace.

Put vinegar, sugar and spices into the kettle, bring to a good scald, then add the cucumbers. Cover and cook gently until tender, but not mushy.

These should stand over night, and the next morning they should again be brought to the boiling point and put aside to cool. The third morning this should be repeated, then the cucumbers lifted out and packed in jars.

The syrup should boil down a little longer, then be poured over the pickles and the jars sealed.

PEAR JAM WITHOUT SUGAR

Take half a peck of ripe pears and another of ripe plums. Peal and stone them. Put the fruit into a preserving pan and add one cupful of water and a quarter of an ounce of powdered cloves. Let the mixture boil gently with constant stirring until it is thick and smooth. Be careful that it does not adhere to the pan and burn. Put in jars and cover.

WATERMELON RIND AND PICKLE

Pare off the green and remove all the red, then cut in strips two or three inches in length. Weigh, then place in brine, allowing a cup of salt to a gallon of water, and let stand for 24 hours. Drain. Make a syrup, allowing three pounds of sugar to a quart of vinegar. Add a teaspoonful of cassia buds, a stick of cinnamon, a teaspoonful of cloves and a little ginger root. Cook the rinds in this spiced vinegar until transparent and tender. Take out and pack in jars, cook the syrup a little longer, and pour over the rinds and seal.

WATERMELON PRESERVES

A tasteless half-ripe melon will make an excellent preserve. Cut the red or pinkish interior into small cubes, removing every seed or particles of the white rind. Measure, and take two-thirds as much sugar, adding to every five or six pounds of the melon, the grated yellow rind and juice of four lemons. Cook very slowly in a preserving kettle until quite thick. At first, it will seem rather watery and thin, but it soon becomes quite rich. Turn into small glasses and seal with parafine.

16 Piece Music Folio Free!

Patriotic
Sentimental
Classical
Minstrel
Popular
And
Love Songs
For
Home and Fireside

If you have a piano or organ in your home you certainly should have at least one of these folios. If anyone in your family sings, that is another reason why you need one of these folios. Possibly no one in your home plays or sings—wouldn't it be nice to be able to have a folio with fifteen or twenty popular pieces of music for friends who visit you?

THESE CONTAIN THE POPULAR SONGS OF TODAY—the songs that were popular when we were children—and that will never grow old. Songs for the little tots—songs for patriotic men and women.

Any folio sent free of all charges for one new or renewal subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. If you can't use it yourself, surely some one in your home would be made happy by getting such a present.
GARRETT WALL, Subscription Mgr. Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

Greatest Value Ever Offered For 10c

We sell books. To introduce our book list to thousands of new homes we make the great offer below. Popular prices for everything.

THE BIG VALUE PREMIUM BUDGET is an unparalled combination of almost everything ever thought of to amuse, entertain, delight and instruct every member of the family circle. A partial list of the contents follows: 20 POPULAR SONGS, with words and music. 25 PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS ACTRESSES and stage beauties; Portraits of PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, from Washington. PECK'S BAD BOY, Skinner's Dairy, by Bill Nye and five other funny stories; A BUFFALO HUNT IN SOUTH AFRICA. An adventure with a lion and other stories of adventure. THE MAGIC TELESCOPE, The Magic Mirror, The Pneumatic dancer, and 60 other tricks in magic; MIND READING, MAGIC PICTURES, The Magic Whirlpool, and 51 other Amusing Experiments; THE JAPAN SQUARE PUZZLE. Love's Puzzle and 50 other Great Puzzles; 20 AMUSING ILLUSTRALED REBUSES; 101 FUNNY CONUNDRUMS; GAME OF FORTUNE; The Book of Love, and 50 other Splendid Games; MARVELS OF SECOND SIGHT; MAGIC WRITING; 324 JOLLY JOKES; How to Make SYMPATHETIC INKS for secret correspondence; Royal Washing Powder, Luminous Paint, Patent Starch Polish, and 92 other MONEY MAKING SECRETS; 100 PRACTICAL COOKING RECIPES; SECRETS OF THE TOILET—how to become beautiful; 10 MODEL LOVE LETTERS; HOW TO TELL FORTUNES by the lines of the hand; THE DICTIONARY OF DREAMS; The Card Charm; THE LANGUAGE OF GEMS; Magic Age Table; THE LOVER'S TELEGRAPH, 15 Versions of Love. The Morse Telegraph Alphabet.

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send the BIG VALUE PREMIUM BUDGET, containing EVERYTHING NAMED ABOVE, by mail, postpaid, on receipt of TEN CENTS. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Don't fail to take advantage of this greatest of great offers. SEND 85c FOR THREE POSTPAID. Our big list of books sent free with every order.

COONER & FORTUNE CO., - - - INDIANAPOLIS, IND

According to a leading coffee trade journal, the world's consumption of coffee in 1907 was 16,825,000 sacks, of which the United States took 6,980,000 sacks, Germany, 3,050,000 sacks, France 1,625,000 sacks, leaving the rest of the world 5,170,000 sacks.

I WONDER

I wonder why the happy days
Are never half so long
As rainy days, or other days
When everything goes wrong?

I wonder why the naughty things
Are what I like to do?
While good things often seem so hard:
I think it queer, don't you?

I wonder why I don't like work,
But always do like fun?
I wonder why my dog beats me
In every race we run?

I wonder why grown folks get tired
Of answering questions so?
When I get big, I'll tell the girls,
'Bout everything I know.

A little help on the part of our subscribers will help UP-TO-DATE FARMING in its fight to secure good prices for its readers. Help along the good work by sending us a club of four new subscriptions for $1.00.

20 American Girls Free

This set of beautiful Souvenir Post Cards is considered the most popular set of post cards ever issued. They represent, in color, the most beautiful type of womanhood — the American Girl. *Twenty different views of her, each fit for framing.* Some of the types are: The Country Girl (alone worth the entire set), the City Girl, Western, Southern and Eastern Girl, and other types.

If you collect post cards, your collection is sadly imcomplete without this great set. Send them to your friends.

MY SPECIAL OFFER

Send me one new 3 month subscription and I will send you *one complete set of American Girl Souvenir Post Cards.* If you take advantage of this offer within 10 days, I will also include your name as a member of the Post Card Exchange, and send you a list of collectors from all over the United States who want to exchange cards.

Remember, twenty Souvenir Post Cards, (American Girl Series), a membership to the Post Card Exchange, for one new three-months' subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 10 cents (stamps or silver.)

GARRETT WALL
Subscription Mgr. UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

Agents make $103.50 per month selling wonderful self-sharpening patented scissors and cutlery. V. C. Giebner sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it. We show you how. Free outfit. Thomas Mfg. Co., 53 Home Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

Agents make money selling Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners. Every farmer and teamster needs from one to a dozen pair. Sample 25c. Dozen $1.10. Cooner & Fortune Co., Indianapolis. Ind.

Business Opportunities

$6,000 Shoe Stock for cash or land. Write me. Gregor Fischer, Elkhorn, Wisconsin.

Dogs and Pet Stock

Pedigreed Collie pups, cheap. Also ferrets. Nelsons' Grove City, Pa.

Pedigreed Scotch Collie Pups—best blood. Eligible to register. $4 to $6 each. C. L. Bowlus, R. 9, Fremont, Ohio.

Farm Lands

Farm for sale. 80 acres in Monroe township, Jefferson Co., Ind. 3 miles to railroad station. Plenty of fruit; never failing spring. Price $2100. J. W. Shaw, R. R. 7, Madison, Ind.

Farm opportunities near Salem, Oregon, "The Cherry City," on the beautiful Willamette River. Hop, walnut, fruit and dairy; improved farms $25 to $200 per acre. Unimproved $5 to $25. Excursion rates to Salem in September and October. For information and hard facts address Board of Trade, Room 34, Salem, Oregon.

Farms sold quickly. Write us if you want to buy or sell. Ohio Farmers' Real Estate Exchange. Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale, 40 acre fruit farm. Send for description and price. K. H. McCoy, Green Forest, Ark.

Homestead in Colorado. I will locate you on a homestead in Wild Co., Colo., for $25.00 for the next 30 days. E. G. Hoyt. Weldona, Colo.

If you want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Nineteen years experience ranching, farming and gardening qualify me to properly assist you selecting a new home. Irrigated, unimproved and ranch land for sale. Homesteads near R. R. Longest electric R. R. in world now building. Write me or come 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Howard Brown, Granada, Prowers Co., Colo,

Sacramento Valley, California, is the greatest agricultural valley in America. It is the "Land of Opportunity" for the farmer. A family may be independent on twenty acres. Write Sacramento Valley Development Association, Sacramento, California. We have nothing to sell.

Snaps in land in Central Minnesota. Send for list. A. MURRAY, Wadena, Minnesota.

Texas Panhandle. Are you going to Texas soon? If so, write us. We have something good. Do you know of others who are going or who might go? If so, write us. You may get a free trip and make money besides. Ben I. Tanner, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Farm Wanted

Wanted: To run a large farm in Hay, Grain and Stock. Will furnish one-half brood stock. 8 boys force. Ky. and Ind. preferred. Send stamp; address S. & Sons, R. R. 3. Henderson, Ky.

Ferrets

Ferrets for sale. Stamp for prices. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

4000 Ferrets for sale. Write for price list; it's free. Safe arrival guaranteed. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich. (Successor to Lewis DeKleine)

For Sale—Automobile

For Sale 30 h. p. Winton 5-passenger automobile. Good condition. Full outfit of tires, tubes and tools. Price $1750. Address XIV, care Up-to-Date Farming. Indianapolis.

For Sale—Sweet Potatoes

Fine sweet potatoes for sale by Harrington Union. Write to J. M. Peckham, Pres., Harrington, Kent Co., Delaware.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Choice strains of registered Short Horn heifers from 17 mo. to 2 years at low prices. Fine stock at Lawnview Stock Farm, Wampum, Pa.

Excelsior Swing Stanchion. Warranted the best; 30 days trial; stationary when open; noiseless, simple, sanitary, durable. The Wasson Stanchion Co., Box 615, Cuba, N. Y.

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Free Price List. Shorthorns, Southdowns, fox hounds, setters, pointers. I buy and sell foxes. J. D. Stodghill, Shelbyville, Ky.

Milk Goats. Going to send a bunch of milk goats east this fall. They will be bred to Toggenburg, Saneen, Calcutta, Indian or Spanish-Malteese buck as you may elect. Am pricing them at ten dollars each delivered in Kansas City. If you want one you will have to get busy. Haynes Bros., Haynes, New Mexico.

Rambouillet Sheep; best blood, all ages; rams and ewes. Address J. HARVEY, FORKVILLE, MISS.

Registered Poland Chinas, choice breeding, fine individuals, large variety to select from. Satisfaction or no sale. Write me your wants. S. H. Taylor. Mottville. Mich.

Tamworths Immense size, early maturers, economical feeders and most prolific of all hogs. Booklet free. W. W. Morton, Russellville, Ky.

Machinery

Why not buy a gasoline engine to do your hard work? It is the cheapest help you can hire, An air-cooled engine is the best and cheapest. Built in four sizes, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10 H. P. Write for prices The Air-Cooled Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents M. A. Schmidt, registered patent attorney, 715 11th St., N. W. Washington. D. C. Send for Inventor's Manual. Free.

Patents Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect, Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Supplies

Chickens Turkeys, Ducks and Geese, bred to lay—35 varieties. Northwestern agents Model Incubators. All kinds poultry supplies. "Wyandotte Brand—Quality Paramount." Largest establishment in the Northwest. Oakland Poultry Farm, Albert Lea, Minn. Successor to Pike & Co.

Eggs 75c per 13, $1.50 per 30, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Catalog free. Link Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

I Have hundreds of good single comb pure white Leghorn hens—the Young strain direct. $7.00 per dozen. C. O. Kelley, Dunlap, Kans.

Introductory prices on eggs and breeding stock, either comb Rhode Island Reds. Sure method of selecting the laying and best layers 50 cents. Money back if not convinced. Virginia Poultry Farm, McGaheysville, Va.

Morning Glory Farm. The home of pure bred Rhode Island Reds. Stock and eggs for sale. Morning Glory Farm, R. 2, Sellersburg, Ind.

64 Varieties Poultry, pigeons, hares. 20 eggs $1.00. Catalog and show record free. H. D. Roth, Box 14, Franconia, Pa.

Zenoleum Lice Powder.—Especially for poultry, but kills lice on all livestock; a full pound package at all dealers, 25 cents; postpaid, 35 cents. Zenner Disinfectant Company, 17 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Tobacco For Sale

For Sale 20,000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin. R. R. 5 Franklin, Ky.

Miscellaneous

Editor or assistant wanted for Home on Farm Department in this paper. Lady readers who are qualified are asked to correspond with Editor Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

Golden Seal. Raise this valuable high priced medical plant. Fine roots for planting at $1.50 per 100 W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Business Exchange Advertising Department

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis

Gentlemen—Enclosed find $..... for which insert my..... word advertisement in the Business Exchnge Department. Begin first possible issue. Copy of announcement below. Yours truly,

Signed .....

Date..... Address.....

If desired, write the advertisement or description here:

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DRINK AND THE FARM HOME.

The farmer is not the greatest drinker. On the contrary, average him with his brothers of other callings, and he drinks much less than they. Nor does as much drink come into the farm home as comes into the other homes. And yet the farmer is the greatest sufferer from the saloon, if not from the drink habit. The ordinary laws for licensing saloons or the sale of intoxicants, authorize incorporated cities, towns and villages to grant such licenses under regulations of their own making. The officers empowered to do that are elected by the voters who reside within the corporate limits; and the fees for such licenses go into the corporation treasuries to be expended for the benefit of the city, town or village, by the authorities thereof. The farmers are not allowed to vote for said officers; nor are they allowed to share in the revenue arising from the licenses. But when crimes are committed within the town or village, even though the direct result of the liquors sold under the licenses, the case is a peoples case, goes to the county seat, and the farmers are taxed to pay the costs.

Local option gives the farmers a right to vote on the question as well as those who reside within the corporate limits of the town or village, and if they wish to do so, they may forbid the licensing of saloons therein. But whether or not this power is effective depends upon the size of the local option unit. If the unit is made the least sub-division, the farmers gain little or nothing by the right to vote on the question. If the county is made the unit, the vote of the farmers of the county balances against the vote of the saloon people in the town or village corporation, and they may thus forbid the saloons in the county if they do not desire them there.

This is a question that may well be studied and discussed in the homes on the farm, and when so studied, all who do not want saloons will be very apt to vote for county local option.

COUNTRY ENTERPRISE.

Country girls are sometimes thrown upon their own resources, as well as city girls, and they are often at a loss what to do to make a living. They may, perhaps, have a few accomplishments, but not sufficient education or talent in any one of them to support themselves thereby. But the country girl, or the girl in the small village has a knowledge born of the experience of her country l. and training which will avail her much if she will only put it to practical use.

For instance, she may start a venture in dealing in fresh eggs and butter, and she can make money at it, too. If her management is good, a few dollars capital is sufficient. She can rent a room in a town or somewhere convenient to a summer resort and let her farmer friends know that she is in the market for fresh eggs and butter, only the freshest and best. Then she can let the neighboring residents and visitors and hotel people know that she is dealing in these commodities. It would be a good idea to put out a sign to that effect. The market reports should be watched, so that she can keep in touch with the prices, and if her goods are first-class, she can get higher prices than the market quotations, for people will always be willing to pay a little more for reliable goods. A supply of poultry feeds and appliances can also be kept for sale. There will be a country market for these. They can be exchanged for butter and eggs, too. Then, as the business grows, other things can be added and quite a trade built up. The beginning may be small, but nearly all beginnings are small. Patience and endurance are necessary for all struggles, and the character is strengthened by overcoming difficulties.

"My dear, you ought to go to bed early; the little chickens always go to bed early."

"Yes, I know they do, mother, but the old hen always goes with them, don't she?"

In Lighter Vein

MUCH LIKE IT

The minister preached on the storm on Gallilee, and he grew eloquent in describing it—had the winds blowing fiercely, the waves climbing higher and higher and the noise worse than deafening. When it was over the deason congratulated him.

"That sermon of yours was magnificent, the description grand, everything superb. In fact it was just like the storm, an awful noisy wind."

THE REASON OF THE DIFFERENCE

A teacher in an east end school found great difficulty in getting any answers from an eleven year old member of his class.

"How is it," he asked, "that you never know your lessons. When I was your age I could answer any questions put to me," added the teacher.

"Yes," replied the urchin, "but you had a different teacher to what I have."—Tatler.

DOING THEIR BEST

Little Margie had not been to the country before, and, getting lonesome, she was told she might go to the barn and look for eggs. Presently she returned without any.

"Couldn't you find any eggs, dear?" asked her mother.

"No. The hens were scratching all around as hard as they could, but they hadn't found a single egg," was the rather doleful reply.

HOW SHE SAYS IT

"No matter what happens, my wife never says, 'I told you so.'"

"Remarkable woman! Happy husband!"

"She just looks contemptuous like, and says, 'Didn't I tell you so?'"

WHAT MADE HIM SICK

The following conversation is said to have taken place in a Boston elevator:

Old Lady—"Don't you ever feel sick going up and down in this elevator all day?"

Elevator Boy—"Yes'm."

Old Lady—Is it the motion of the going down?"

Elevator Boy—"No'm."

Old Lady—"The motion of going up?"

Elevator Boy—"No'm."

Old Lady—"The stopping?"

Elevator Boy—"No'm."

Old Lady—What is it, then?"

Elevator Boy—"The questions."

"Things seem to be coming my way," aid the young bird when the spider dropped into his beak.

AT THE DENTIST'S

"Do you give gas here?" asked a wild-looking man who rushed into a dentist's.

"We do," replied the dentist.

"Does it put a fellow to sleep?"

"It does."

"Sound asleep, so you can't wake him up?"

"Yes."

"Could you break his jaw or black his eye and he wouldn't feel it?"

"He wouldn't know nothing about it."

"How long does he sleep?"

"The physical insensibility produced by inhaling the gas lasts a minute, or probably a little less."

"I expect that's long nough. Got it all rady for a fellow to take?"

"Yes. Take a seat in this chair and show me you tooth."

"Tooth nothing," said the excited caller, beginning rapidly to remove his coat and vest. "I want you to pull a porous plaster off my back."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

"What business is Miss Tattle engaged in?"

"She's in everybody's business."

"So she's in the wholesale business."

"Yes, except when it comes to scandal. She retails that."

HE GOT A LIFT

"Hello, Turnips!" said an arrogant young man to a farmer driving along a country road. "Give a fellow a lift to Newton?" Without waiting for a reply, he jumped into the cart; "I might as well ride with you as walk."

After two or three miles hod been covered, the young man paused for a moment in his chatter, and remarked:

"It's more of a distance to Newton than I supposed."

"It is a good distance," answered the farmer.

Another twenty minutes passed, and then the young man inquired:

"About how far is it to Newton?"

"Well," replied the farmer, "keepin' straight on the way we're going now I'd sh'd say 'twould be a matter o' twenty-five thousand miles or so; but if you was favorable to gettin' out o' my cart and walkin' back, it isn't very much above eight miles."—"Pick-Me-Up".

GOT THE WRONG DEFINITION

An old lady congratulated a new wife on having a model husband. The first opportunity the new wife turned to the dictionary, where she read: "Model—a small imitation of the real thing."

F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

As its name would indicate, this is a farmers' society. Its organized forms are a National Union, State Unions, County Unions and Local Unions. Also Department, Section and District Unions are provided for controlling and marketing the various crops. Particulars for organizing the various unions will be sent on request.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall consist of farmers. By farmers we mean people who are engaged in the vocation of farming or who own land on which crops are produced. (To be *also* engaged in merchantile business, manufacturing or the professions does not disqualify a farmer, or one who owns land on which crops are produced, from joining the F. S. of E.)

SPECIAL MEMBERS. First, an exception to the rule regarding eligibility for membership may be made by any local union by a majority vote of its members at any regular meeting. It can in this way elect any one of good character, not a farmer, to *special* membership in the local union on payment of the regular fee, but such special members must never be elected or appointed as delegates to conventions of higher unions. The object of this is to always keep the management of the Society in the control of farmers themselves.

Second, wives of members and daughters of the same may be admitted to *special* membership without the payment of any fee, also male children between 14 and 21 years may become *special* members in the same way. These *special* members may retain membership without the payment of any dues, but on reaching his majority the male members can only retain membership by paying the regular fee.

MEMBERSHIP FEE. The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00. This is divided as follows: The local union retains 25 cents. The balance is sent to headquarters and 50 cents is paid for the official paper one year to the member; $1.00 goes into the organization fund and 25 cents, or as much of it as is necessary, will go to pay the general expenses.

ANNUAL DUES. Each member must pay Annual Dues of $1.20. This is payable when a year has elapsed after first joining, and annually thereafter. It is apportioned as follows: The local union may retain 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. This will be used, 50 cents for the official paper and 35 cents, or as much as necessary of it, to meeting general expenses and extending the Society.

AFFILIATION. Local, county and State unions, now organized, of societies under any other name will be chartered by the Farmers Society of Equity on resolutions passed by a majority of members or delegates. Unions thus affiliating will be chartered free on remittance of the dues as above. Provisions will be made for the support of State and county unions so affiliating and their activities defined. Supplies and a seal of the F. S. of E. will be furnished free on report of annual dues.

REMARKS. Ten (10) or more eligible people may organize a local union by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and reporting it to headquarters. Blanks will be furnished on request. Members will receive the official paper (UP-TO-DATE FARMING) one year from the time the report of their membership is received, or one year from the time their annual dues were payable. They are advised to watch the date on their subscription label and if there is any delay in receiving paper, or changing date in the case of paying dues, please report to headquarters. Promptness in reporting will be required from all secretaries and organizers. ¶ *Write Plainly.* If you cannot, then print names and addresses or get some person to write who can write plainly. We must *guard against errors* if every person is to be satisfactorily served and our Society is to quickly accomplish its great and good objects.

OBJECTS. The FIRST and chief object of the Farmers Society of Equity is *to obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.*

The SECOND great object is *to have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principle market cities and in all localities where surplus crops are raised, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for profitable prices, instead of being dumped to pass into the hands of middlemen and trusts.*

OTHER OBJECTS. The F. S. of E. also has many other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first. Also all farmers may as well understand that the *first* object depends largely upon the accomplishment of the *second,* because crops must be controlled before equitable, and always profitable prices can be secured. To control the crops, the facilities to control—store—must be provided. Therefore it is important that *a granary be provided on every farm that produces a surplus of grain and an elevator or warehouse be built at every shipping point.*

OFFICERS

President—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.
Vice President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Secretary—I. C. Rous, Indianapolis.

Send all reports, and address all communications to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

83

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also send for report blanks, etc.

ADDRESSING. Always address communications and make all remittances payable to the *Farmers' Society of Equity* and not to individuals.

If your business is with the Society, always make money orders or drafts *"to the order of Farmers' Society of Equity,"* and not to any individual. If with the publisher of this paper, make them *"to the order of Up-to-Date Farming"* and not to any individual.

Members' buttons for F. S. of E. cost secretaries and organizers 1 cent each. A supply should always be kept on hand for delivery to new members. The same way with members' cards and fee and dues stamps, which will be sent on request without advance payment.

Please read the supplement with this number with exceeding care.

As the Walrod Confession is given complete in the supplement, the third and last installment is not printed in the body of this paper.

SHALL THERE BE TWO CONVENTIONS?

On October 6th, 1908, at Milwaukee, Wis., may convene a convention of the American Society of Equity, called by the Barnett-Pauley faction of the society.

On October 27th, 1908, at Indianapolis, Ind., will convene the Sixth Annual Convention of the American Society of Equity of N. A.; also called the Farmers Society of Equity.

For a better understanding regarding these conventions, we refer the reader to the supplement with this number and particularly that part headed "The 1908 Convention." Read it with great care.

We now call upon all members who approved of the original plans and objects of the society, who remember how it rapidly rose to power and influence in the first five years of its existence, who have reaped the benefits in better prices, because of it and who have now so recently noted its disintegration while under the control of the present acting head, to meet in mass convention on the above date, October 27, 1908, and there reorganize and reestablish the society.

This is positively the most important call that has ever been made on the farmers of America. This society offered to farmers the only practical plan to gain their industrial freedom and independence. And such freedom and independence will only come through a strict adherence to the original plan and an inviolable adherence to its priciples. A year's departure from the original principles and plan should be enough for the most venturesome.

The plan of the society is the result of many months of thought and years of experiments. The plan, while comparatively simple, is one of the most comprehensive ever devised. And it must be so to meet the requirements of agriculture in America and for all the crops. The plan provides for bringing under control every crop for production and marketing; such contol as will insure an adequate supply without a dangerous surplus and a distribution that will supply all the demand as it appears but never a glut of a market.

These are some of the things the plan of the A. S. of E. was devised to accomplish and it will accomplish them, when properly applied.

We charge that the officers elected by the first, revolutionary convention were unacquainted with the society, did not understand its plan and were no more qualified to take charge of the society, build it up and work its plans successfully than they were to build a successful flying machine and operate it. (We are assuming that they never saw a flying machine.) And the same may be charged against the publishers and editor of the alleged official paper.

We might as well expect a raw man off of a farm to successfully manage a large manufacturing or mercantile business, or the section hand to successfully manage a great railroad system into which he was suddenly injected.

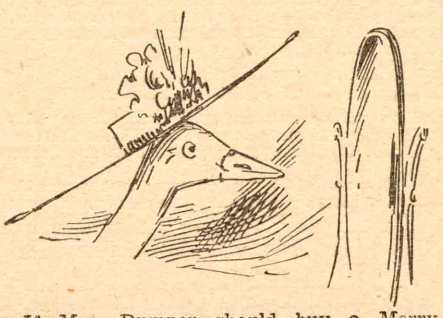
Such things never have been done and never will be done successfully.

Are not these facts? Can we afford to ignore the facts now, in view of the near approach of the next convention? It is important that these facts be kept in mind, as well as many others that have been given in this paper and in the supplement, by all the people who attend either convention.

Through a calm convention where Equity and Justice prevail and the highest regard is held for the farmers interests, good leaders can be found. The American Society of Equity of N. A.,—the orirnal one—will honor any man to be its leader. And there is no bid in this for leadership for the editor of this paper. Mr. Everitt believes he has done enough for the farmers in giving them the plan, then establishing the society and then rescuing it, as we believe it will be rescued, from the designing people who

And when rescued, there need be no fear of a repetition of the unpleasant experience of the past year. If any person in the future, for a moment, feels disposed to sidetrack a movement with the holy and noble mission ours has, all that will be necessary will be to refer him to some of the terribly disappointed people who entered into the conspiracy.

Reorganize and reestablish the society now and we believe it will live forever, giving blessings to all mankind through all future ages.



If Mrs. Dumper should buy a Merry Widow hat, how would the old man pay for it?

MICHIGAN LADIES' SOCIETY EQUITY

Golden Rod Local met with Mrs. Mayville, August 6th. Vice-President Mrs. Nettie Ross presided. Important business was considered at this meeting and. it is regretted that several members were absent.

At this meeting the local received its charter with 21 names.

Question discussed "What is meant by the initiative and referendum" and "What arguments are for and against". Result of vote was unanimous in favor of such a law.

A dainty lunch of raspberries and cream, sandwiches, cake and tea was served.

It is planned that one day of the Grand Traverse Region Fair, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, be given to the Equity Society.

Wm. Palmer of Roseland, La., was a visitor to our section in the interest of helping the society people to dispose of their fruit advantageously.

Eggs are bought and sold by our society. We want to handle the eggs of members. Don't be a dumper.

The farmers are agitating the subject of a potato pool.

The ladies of Golden Rod Local have selected Miss Elsie Matthews director of discussions. Some very interesting subjects will be considered at our future meetings.

Ladies of Local No. 2 met with their secretary, Mrs. Mary Hawley and a full house greeted her. Equity songs were sung by Mrs. McMillan Augusta and Minnie Schroeder. Some large orders for eggs were received and it was voted to buy from non-members also. Honorary member, John Hawley, was present and gave us a good talk and particularly congratuated us on being such a live union. One new member, Mrs. Sadie Crowell, was admitted. A fine recitation was given by Augusta Schroeder. Next meeting to be held with Mrs. Ephriam Kidder. A friend sent this conundrum:

If the dumper that dumped the dump that he dumped got dumped for dumping his dump, the question is, who was the dumper who dumped the dumper for dumping his dump? Don't all speak at once.

Another riddle: In times of old, God created a thing that had no soul but without a soul it did not long remain and when it had a soul it did not know how to keep it.

MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

OCTOBER 27, 1908—Sixth Annual Convention of the American Society of Equity (F. S. of E. branch as representing the second convention), at Indianapolis, Ind. I C. Rous, Sec., Indianapolis, Ind.

LEELAWAN CO. MICH., County Union will meet Sept, 29th, at Cedar City for selecting delegates to the State and National conventions. All locals shall send delegates. —Frank J. Zeits, Sec., Provemont, Mcch.

HARRINGTON LOCAL UNION, Kent County, Delaware, will meet at Harrington, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1908. A full attendance is requested. Important business to transact, including selecting a delegate to the National Convention at Indianapolis, Oct. 27.—John M. Peckham, organizer.

NOVEMBER 16, 17, '08. Annual meeting of American Association of Farmers Institute Workers will be held at Washington, D. C. Program of the exercises will be mailed to applicants.

NOVEMBER 17, '08. Annual meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. A program of the exercises will be mailed to applicants.

DECEMBER 2 to 10. National Dairy Show at the Colisium, Chicago. One of the features of this Dairy Show is a contest and program for the managers and secretaries of local creameries and cheese factories. At the suggestion of the Dairy Division, Washington, D. C., the National Dairy Show Association has placed at its disposal the sum of $2,000 to be divided pro rata among local creamery and cheese factory managers and secretaries. The contest and program is under the supervision of Mr. B. D. White, Dairy Division, Washington, D. C.

Kansas State Annual Meeting American Society of Equity

The Third Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Union, of the American Society of Equity, will be held at Wichita, Kansas, beginning Wednesday, Oct. 14th, 1908.

Experience has demonstrated that the ob-

jects of the American Society of Equity are practical; the principles are correct, and the practice easily attainable. The idea is in the minds of all the people.

There is now, nothing lacking but united action on the part of producers. The society must be reorganized, nationally, on practical business lines. Can we depend on you to send a large delegation to the State Meeting to do your part toward the securing of profitable prices for farm products? Inasmuch as the society was demoralized by treasonable action at headquarters a year ago and in consequence many have not paid their dues, this will be a mass convention, and all are invited to attend and participate in one more effort to make the A. S. of E. what it was originally intended to be—a medium whereby the producer might name the price on his own products.

Do you want the organization to live?

Do not wait to see what will be done, but YOU come and help to do what SHOULD be done. State officers will be elected for the ensuing year and delegates chosen for the National Convention October 27th, at Indianapolis, Ind. The destiny of the organization is now in the hands of its friends. Each friend is urged and expected to secure a large attendance.

L. P. KING, President,
C. W. PECKHAM, Secretary.
Kansas State Union, A. S. of E.

Michigan Society of Equity

Owing o the fact that the convention called for the National Union is so near following the time set for our state meeting for the coming convention, it has been decided, after corresponding with some of the officers, to have the Michigan Union State Meeting at Traverse City, Mich., September 30th. The convention to be called at 1:30 p. m. The reason for this change is to give all members an opportunity to express themselves previous to the call of the National convention, and each local union is especially requested to send representatives to this meeting.

W. S. HOLDRIDGE, Pres.
E. N. BALL, Sec.

Michigan Ladies' Society of Equity

STATE MEETING CALLED

The Michigan Ladies' Society of Equity will hold their first annual meeting at Traverse City, on October 1, at 10:30 a. m.

All M. L. S of E. locals are requested to send delegates and all farmers' wives and daugters, loyal to the cause of Equity, and willing to help in this great work, are cordially invited to attend this meeting. Come and learn about the Michigan Ladies' Society of Equity. They stand for the advancement of the farmers' wives and daughters.

Election of officers and members of the board of directors will be in order at this meeting. Michigan farm women, this is your society, come and learn how it can and will benefit you.

MRS. JAMES HOWEY, Pres.
STATE MEETING MICHIGAN UNION

Resolutions of Sympathy and Respect

The sympathy of members is hereby expressed to the bereaved family of our beloved brother, Almon Pollard, who this day was called home by an all wise Father.

Mr. Pollard was an active, interested worker in the interests of The American Society of Equity, and in his death we lose a sympathetic, energetic worker for the best interests of all the members of said society.

We greatly deplore the death of our brother, friend, advisor and neighbor, and feel that time alone may heal the broken bond of our earthly friendship and brotherhood, and that in the great beyond there will be a meeting, a union that will never end, where friendship will be renewed and continue throughout an never ending eternity.

C. J. TEDMAN,
JOHN WILEY,
JOHN CARSON,
Committee.

SCRANTON (PA.) EQUITY EXCHANGE

Another of Tubbs, Drayton, Scott, Sharp's Exchanges Go to the Wall

The following is from the Scranton (Pa.) Times:

It is not improbable that some of the stockholders of the bankrupt Producers and Consumers Equity Exchange will demand a probe into the affairs of the company to determine how the money paid into the treasury of the Exchange was expended.

If a probe is conducted it will be in line with a suggestion of Judge Archbald, of the Federal court, to the attorneys for the bankrupt Exchange. It is wholly up to the stockholders, however.

As was stated in yesterday's Times, the Exchange was doomed yesterday when a bill of sale held by J. S. McDonald and others for a loan of $5600 advanced in the early days of the Exchange was knocked out by the court, and the property of the Exchange ordered sold next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The bill of sale gave ownership of the Exchange to eleven men. It was negotiated fifteen days before the company actually did business according to the testimony of witness called in the case.

It was claimed by the attorney for the Exchange and the receiver that the bill of sale entitled the holders to the property. The farmers, through their attorney, contended that it was simply a security for the $5600, loaned by McDonald et al. Evidence indicated this to be the fact, and court so decided.

If the holders of the bill had been successful the farmers, who have something like $9,300 coming for milk, would not have gotten anything.

With the court's decision they come in as general creditors, for which they were fighting, and will get the same as any other creditors. The bill of sale holders will also come in as creditors and get their proportionate share.

The stockholders get nothing, and as something like $16,000 worth of stock was sold just that much of a loss will be suffered by them. There are about 500 stockholders and they hold all the way from one to one hundred shares each.

The property of the Exchange is appraised at $3600. This with about $4000 the promoter got accounts for $7600 of the $16,000 of the capital stock paid in. The company did not start business until November 1, but was out of funds October 15, or before it started, as the bill of sale was negotiated October 15, or fifteen days in advance of November 1.

Also the following from a Scranton paper:

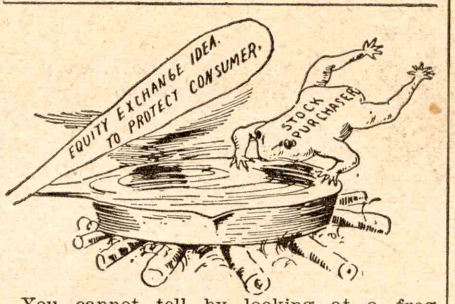
The creditors of the Equity Exchange, of Scranton, will get nothing. It would seem that the promoters arranged to get all the capital put into it before it got running. Big salaries were voted the managers and clerks, and in this way those who furnish them with milk got milked, but get no pay for it. The scheme to do away with the middle man looks nice on paper, but does not pan out as well in practice.

And still later, this:

The Producers' and Consumers' Equity Exchange, a milk concern that has been carrying on business in Scranton, against which claims aggregating $10,000 have been filed, has gone into the hands of a trustee in bankruptcy. The court recently ordered that the receiver be discharged as the concern is hopelessly bankrupt and will not pay more than five cents on the dollar.

In 1907 Tubbs went to Scranton at the expense of the A. S of E. to organize this Exchange. Also it was to establish such Exchanges in other cities that Secretary Tubbs and Directors Drayton, Scott and Sharp allowed the society's money and headquarter's efforts to be expended in 1907. It was because Mr. Everitt refused to sanction such unconstitutional acts that at the March (1907) meeting of the board they took from him the power delegated to him by the by-laws and placed it with the secretary. He would have then carried the matter into the courts, but thought to save a scandle and hoped the next convention would put things right.

But Tubbs and his co-workers in these wild-cat schemes frustrated his efforts to expose them before the convention. They even went so far as to undertake to destroy his business and discredit him before all the members so he could not expose them and vindicate himself in his course. With the Scranton Exchange gone to the wall, we believe the Chicago Exchange is the only one remaining of Tubbs' colossal scheme to handle all farm produce from producer to consumers by exchanges operated jointly by producers and consumers. And the Chicago one is bound to go the same way.



You cannot tell by looking at a frog which way he will jump, but all the frogs that took stock in Equity Exchanges jumped one way.

How Did You Get Your Farm?

WE want readers of UP-TO-DATE to write out their experiences in getting their farms and send to us. We will pay you, see below.

If you inherited the farm and there is an interesting story connected with it, we want it; if you carved and dug your farm out of a forest, or perchance removed layers of stone before you had the soil to plow and plant, tell us about your patient labor and trials endured; or if you have a prairie farm which, when you acquired it, was ready for the plow, or bought your farm ready made, we want to wnow how you got it.

Nearly every farm has an interestng story of its acquirement by the present owner; struggles of labor or litigation; difficulties to meet the payments, discouragements and triumphs.

Our object is to make UP-TO-DATE FARMING interesting and help others who may be paying for farms or want to buy farms.

For the best article on this subject before October 15 1908,
WE WILL GIVE $5.00.
SECOND BEST FIVE, $1.00 EACH.
NEXT BEST FIVE, ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

We will not put a word limit on the letters, but letters carried out to unnecessary length will be scaled down in points on that account. Be brief, give us the story and we'll fix it for publication.

EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana.

GRAIN PROOF AGAINST PANICS

We quote from a letter received from Mr. D. L. Broucher, Lincoln, Ill., as follows:

I note that the panic (manufactured to order by J. P. Morgan & Co.,) did not have the disastrous effect on the price of wheat, corn and oats that it did on the price of stocks, bonds, etc. While I may not know the reason, I am inclined to believe that farmers' co-operation in marketing, or control has crops, has had a great influence in that direction. Ordinarily, I would expect that grain would follow the lead of other commodities. Even steel was compelled to stoop to the powers of its own creature—the panic.

PLUCK WINS

"Pluck wins! It always wins. Though days be slow
And night be dark 'twixt days that come and go,
Still pluck will win. Its average is sure.
He gains the prize who can the most endure;
Who faces issues, he who never shirks;
Who waits and watches, and who always works."

WITH UP-TO-DATE'S PUBLISHER

I believe very few readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING realize what they get in this paper in a year.

I never realized, myself, until a few days ago when I had before me the 1907 volume. Its greatness surprised me.

As the volume lay rested on my desk it was a great book, over two inches thick by eleven inches wide and fourteen and a half inches long. It contained 824 pages and about 8,000 articles, not counting the short paragraphs as articles.

Continuing the analyses, there are 329 columns, 618,000 lines and, we estimate, nearly 5,000,000 words. This volume of UP-TO-DATE equalled about twenty 200-page books of ordinary size.

And when the reading contents are considered, it is no less remarkable. It is the only paper that teaches the correct method of marketing farm crops. This one volume is a complete education on this neglected subject and as the marketing end of farming is fully half of successful, profitable agriculture, this education is surely worth as much as years of schooling or experience in the system and science of crop production.

This is what the 1907 volume of UP-TO-DATE FARMING was, and each volume is as valuable. Considering the small cost for a subscription—50 cents for a yearly subscription, or a club of four for $1.00, 25 cents each— can any farmer in the country have a good excuse for not becoming a constant reader of this paper?

Now, good readers, you who are acquainted with UP-TO-DATE, won't you make the publisher's heart glad by sending us some new subscribers?

J. A. EVERITT.
Publisher.

Horse Book Free

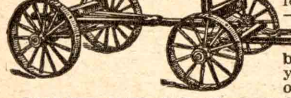
W. F. Young, P. D. F., 102 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass., has recently issued a larger and more complete edition of his handy reference book "How to Remove Blemishes," which will be sent postpaid to any address upon request. This little book will be appreciated by any horse owner, as it is full of "horsey" pointers and information that can be used to advantage. Send a postal today addressed plainly as above and the book will be sent you by return mail free of all cost and postpaid.

Shoulder Galls Are Unnecessary

When horse collars are properly constructed and carefully fitted. Johnson-Slocum Company, 426 State Street, Caro, Mich., will be glad to send anyone particulars, on request, as to how to do this.

Farmers' Handy Wagon

Absolutely the best wagon built for every kind of farm work, and the cheapest you can buy. It is low down, has wide steel wheels and wide tires, and will last a lifetime without repairs. Can be depended upon to haul any kind of a load. Guaranteed in every respect.



STEEL WHEELS for farm wagons—any size to fit any axle. Send for our free booklet before you buy a wagon or a set of wheels.

EMPIRE MFG. CO., Box 68 AH, Quincy, Ill.

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STEAM, GASOLINE AND WATER POWER PLANERS, SHINGLE MILLS AND CORN MILLS
WE PAY THE FREIGHT
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CORN
Write for my May 1909 Corn Circular. The most exhaustive corn summary ever issued. Sent free.
E. W. WAGNER
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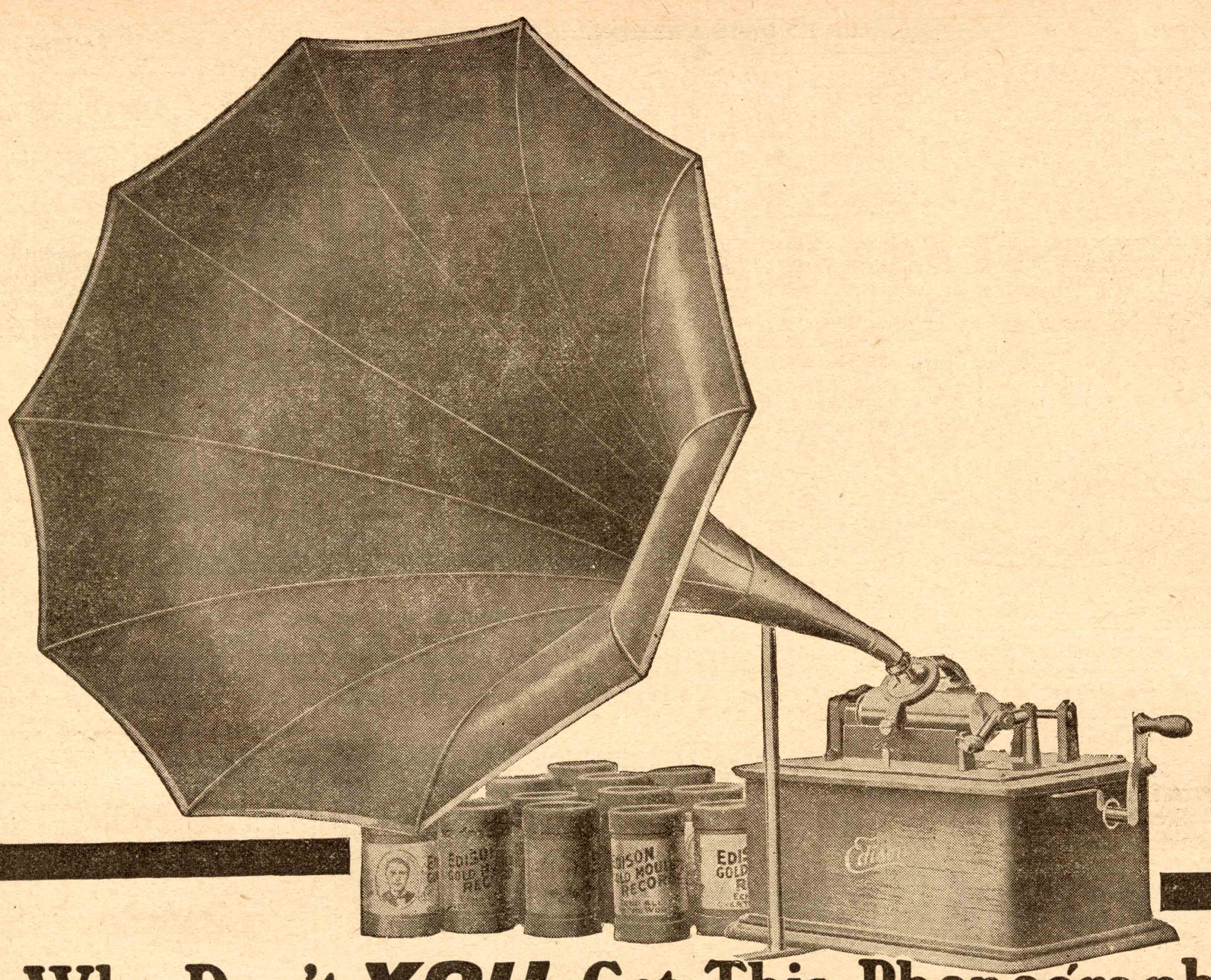
DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia

STERLING SILVER "SWASTIKA" RING
Free The cross of the 4 L's—Luck, Love Light and Life. The lucky ring.
Guaranteed Sterling Silver, beautifully finished.
Every subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming should wear one of these lucky rings. Sent prepaid for one new six months subscription at 25 cents. Send paper size of finger. Only a very few left..
Garrett Wall,
Sub. Mgr. Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind.

OUR AGENTS MAKE 200% PROFIT
We have a little patented article made of malleable iron that is practically indispensable when once used. It is needed on every set of work harness. Big demand—quick sale. From four to twenty pairs used by every horse owner. *Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners* fit any harness. Easily attached and will out-wear the harness when they can be attached to a new set. Used by farmers, teamsters, liverymen, etc.

Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners
do away with troublesome straps. Fastened in winter with gloves on. Those who once use *Ferry's Fasteners* never try to get along without them. Mr. H. A. Carter, Franklin, Ky., writes: *"I bought a Handy Hame Fastener four years ago and have used it ever since. It is the thing."*
200% to Agents Sample mailed for 25c. To agents $1.10 per dozen. Dozen $2.25 by express not prepaid. Larger quantities cheaper. Money refunded promptly if not entirely satisfactory. One agent sells 24 dozen a week easily. You can do better. Order a sample.
Illustration one-half actual size.

COONER & FORTUNE CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.



Why Don't *YOU* Get This Phonograph On FREE TRIAL?

For almost three years I have been making the most liberal phonograph offer ever known! I have given hosts of people the opportunity of hearing the genuine Edison Phonograph right in their own homes without a cent of cost to them.

Think of it! Thousands and thousands and thousands of people have been given the opportunity to hear in their own parlors concerts and entertainments by world famous musicians just such entertainments as the greatest metropolitan theatres are producing.

So far you have missed all this. Why? Possibly you don't quite understand my offer yet. Listen—

MY OFFER:

I will send you this Genuine Edison Standard Outfit (the newest model), complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded Records, for an absolutely free trial. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit; no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely **nothing** but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this phonograph together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will stop and think just a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

WHY I Want to Lend You this Phonograph:

I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the Genuine **Edison** Phonograph. **Nearly everyone** is familiar with the screechy, unnatural sounds produced by the imitation machines (some of which though inferior are very expensive). After hearing the old style and imitation machines people become prejudiced against all kinds of "Talking Machines." Now there's only one way to convince these people that the Edison is superior and that is to let the people actually see and hear this remarkable instrument for themselves. **That is why I am making this offer.** I can't **tell** you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison, nothing I can say or write will make you actually **hear** the grand full beauty of its tones. No words can **begin** to describe the tender, delicate sweetness with which the genuine new style Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute, or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. The wonders of the new style Edison defy the power of any pen to describe. Neither will I try to tell you how, when you're tired, nervous and blue, the Edison will soothe you, comfort and rest you, and give you new strength to take up the burdens of life afresh. *The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to loan you a Genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.*

You Don't Have to Buy It:

All I ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear this wonderful new style Edison. You will want to do that anyway because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that out of the number of your friends who will hear your machine there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done **your** part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as our agent or even assist in the sale of a single instrument. In fact, we appoint no such agents and at the rock-bottom price on this wonderful new outfit we could not allow any commission to anyone.

If You Want to Keep

The Phonograph—that is if you wish to make the Phonograph your own, you may do so, but it is **not** compulsory. I am asking you merely to send for a free demonstration. I won't be surprised, however, if you wish to keep the machine after having it in your own home. If you do wish to keep it, either remit us the price in full, or if you prefer, we will allow you to pay for it on the easiest kind of payments.

Our Easy Payment Plan.

There are so many people who really want a phonograph but who do not have the ready cash to pay for it all at once that I have decided on an easy payment plan that gives you absolute use of the phonograph while paying for it. $2.00 a month pays for an outfit. There is absolutely no lease or mortgage of any kind, guarantee from a third party, no going before a notary public, in fact, no publicity of any kind, and the payments are so very small and our terms so liberal that you never notice the payments.

Get the Latest Edison Catalogs

Just sign your name and address on this coupon now and mail it to us. I will send you our superbly illustrated Edison Phonograph Catalog, the very latest list of Edison Gold Moulded Records (over 1,500 of them) and our Free Trial Certificate entitling you to this grand offer. Sign this coupon now, get these catalogs and select your records at once. Remember the free concerts. Sign this coupon right now or send a postal card or letter if you prefer. But do it now. No obligations, just get the catalog. Sign the coupon and mail it to us right away before you forget it. Address F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributers, Edison Building Chicago.

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK ON EVERY INSTRUMENT

Thomas A. Edison

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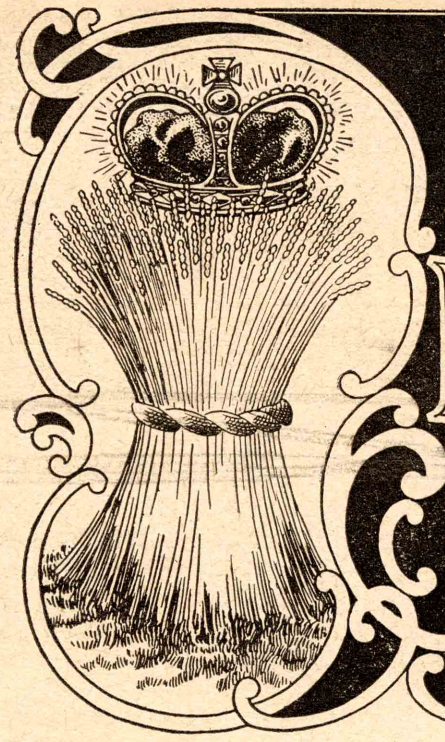
F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributers,
Edison Building, Suite 3656 Chicago, Ill.

Please send me without any obligations, your 1908 Edison Phonograph Catalog, list of Edison Gold Moulded Records and Free Trial Certificate entitling me to your grand offer, all free.

Name.....

Address.....

Sign and Mail this Coupon Today.



HARVEST KING WHEAT

A REAL MONARCH of the WHEAT FIELD

THIS FAMOUS WHEAT HAS A RECORD OF UNPARALLELED SUCCESS, NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

Altho we have sold the Harvest King Wheat for several years, the demand continues to come each season in undiminished volume, and it continues to give the same satisfaction that was originally responsible for its great popularity. The Harvest King Wheat is one of the most reliable varieties of smooth headed wheats. In the past it has surprised growers by its hardiness, vigor and all-round reliability. The testimonials printed below will speak for the variety in this respect. It is one of the earliest varieties, hence one of the surest to mature sound, plump grain. The straw is strong, heads very long and filled with very large, red grains. Chaff red, heads beardless. The grain weighs very heavy and for milling it is all that millers desire.

It pays to change seed. It may pay you handsomely to sow a field of Harvest King Wheat if you are not already growing it. We have had thousands of reports for this fine variety speaking of its good qualities. We can print only a few of them here.

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER

The Harvest King wheat is superior to any other in this locality. The season was the worst in years, and the wheat is only half a crop or less. The H. K. has a plump, fine berry. I will try Fultzo-Mediterranean this year.

T. H. G. L., Jefferson Co., Mo.

AWAY BEYOND EXPECTATIONS

Last year we purchased two bushels of Harvest King and sowed it on 1½ acres, and threshed 38 bushels; and it weighed out to 40 bushels, 5 pounds. We will sow 33 acres of Harvest King this fall. In the spring this 1½ acres of H. K. looked as though there would be no wheat, as the ground looked bare as the floor, but oh! my! it began to grow and the result was away beyond my expectations. It is truly a remarkable wheat and a first-class yielder. We could have sold all of this H. K. for seed, as the people driving along the road to town kept watching it, and wondering what kind of wheat it was and where I got it.

M. P., Marshall Co., Ind.

A FIELD OF HARVEST KING WHEAT

A finer sight cannot be imagined than a good field of this noble Wheat, with its long, bright straw bending from the weight of the large heads loaded with golden grains. "As heavy as lead" is a common expression when referring to the heads.

THIRTY-SEVEN AND ONE-HALF BUSHELS PER ACRE

The wheat I purchased of you, 2½ bushels Harvest King, and 2½ bushels Fultzo-Mediterranean, I sowed 1¼ bushels to the acre, giving it a fair test with Fultz, all sowed the same day. Harvest King yielded 37½ bushels per acre, and Fultz 17½ bushels per acre.

S. P. M., Howard Co., Mo.

50 BUSHELS, OTHERS 10 TO 12 BUSHELS

Harvest King wheat was far ahead of all other kinds in the whole neighborhood in every way. It yielded 50 bushels per acre while other wheat by the side of it yielded 10 to 12 bushels per acre. My wheat this spring is the finest in the neighborhood. Harvest King pleases me better than any other wheat I ever raised.

Wm. M., Clarke Co., Ind.

WELL PLEASED

The Harvest King wheat is promising indeed. It stood the winter well, and I think it is the most thrifty lookng wheat I ever saw. I am well pleased.

E. R., Lawrence Co., Ind.

ALL WE CLAIMED

The Harvest King wheat is all you claim for it. I have it sown between other varieties. It is much stronger than either, and I have every reason to believe it will make a fine yield.

O. E. V., Holmes Co., O.

WHEN TO SOW WHEAT

The best results in the latitude of Indianapolis (Central Indiana) have been gotten for several years by sowing about October 10th. Our best crops and largest yields this year were from fields sown at this time. Farther north, in Michigan for instance, wheat should be sown a little earlier. In Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia and Virginia wheat is usually sown later.

We advise sowing Harvest King according to the above dates.

WILL IT PAY? *Will it be a profitable investment* to secure new seed wheat? Suppose you want to sow 20 acres. If you sow your own wheat it will require 1½ bushels per acre, or 30 bushels. We will suppose that the market price of good wheat is $1.00 a bushel, and to clean your wheat and shrinkage, will represent, say, 15 cents a bushel. Or 30 bushels of your own wheat at $1.15, equals $34.50.

If you buy our hardy, vigorous seed wheat you should figure this way: 1¼ bushels per acre; 20 acres will require 25 bushels at $1.50 per bushel, equals $37.50. The bags will be worth $2.00, leaving $35.50 for the wheat. There will be something for freight, but it will not be very much. Outside the freight, the cost is only $1.00 more to seed with our fine, hardy, productive wheat, than to sow wheat that is probably run out and weakly—only 5 cents per acre.

Compare this with the extra yield that is certain to result; and the extra price you can probably get for the crop. Think about this matter and we believe you will conclude that it will be a good investment to change your seed and sow a good part of your crop with our justly famous Harvest King wheat. If you don't want to sow 20 acres, sow less.

CAN SELL 1,000 BUSHELS MORE

I sowed 15 bushels of your Harvest King wheat, and I cannot praise it high enough. It is the finest headed wheat I ever saw. There is not another field in my neighborhood that bears any favorable comparison to Harvest King. I sent to Ohio and got 40 bushels of Fultz, but is it not near as good as H. K. I can sell all I raise at a good price, and judging by the interest taken in it by my neighbors, can sell 1,000 bushels more.

Wm. W., Sangamon Co., Ill.

NATURAL TO THE SOIL

I write to inform you that the wheat you sent to this county is fine and everyone is well pleased, and your trade here will be large in the future. A remarkable thing about your wheat is, they don't need any acclimating, but succeed as though natural to this soil. Last year many bushels of a variety of wheat were sent here from Ohio, which was an entire failure. Quite different with yours. Every person I have seen praises them and say they are as fine as silk.

J. S. M., Christian Co., Ky.

64 POUNDS PER BUSHEL

The Harvest King wheat you sent me last year weighed 62 pounds per struck bushel, but I have beat you, as my wheat just threshed tests 64 pounds and a perfect sample. Yield very good—34 bushels per acre—which is 9 bushels more than our next best variety, the Early Red Clawson.

R. H. S., Calhoun Co., Mich.

2,083 BUSHELS ON 53 ACRES

J. A. W., of Rush County, Indiana, believes he has the largest yield of wheat so far reported. He planted 53 acres (Harvest King Variety), 25 in "fallow ground," which yielded 43 bushels per acre; 28 in "stock ground," which yielded 36 bushels per acre.

—Indianapolis News.

PRICE **Small introductory lots by mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25c; 4 lbs., 75c. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense, ¼ bu., 65c; 1 bu., $2.00; 2½ bu., (1 bag for 2 acres), $4.50; 5 bu., (2 bags for 4 acres), $8.50; 10 bu., (4 bags for 8 acres), $16.50; 25 bu., (10 bags for 20 acres), at $1.50 per bushel. All bags furnished free. Since beginning of season, price of market wheat has advanced considerably, but our prices still hold good.**

HOW TO ORDER **Send remittance with order, or we will ship to responsible parties payable on arrival and subject to examination, if $1.00 is sent to guarantee good faith. Remit by money order or send cash in registered letter. Give full address including county and shipping station if different from postoffice.**

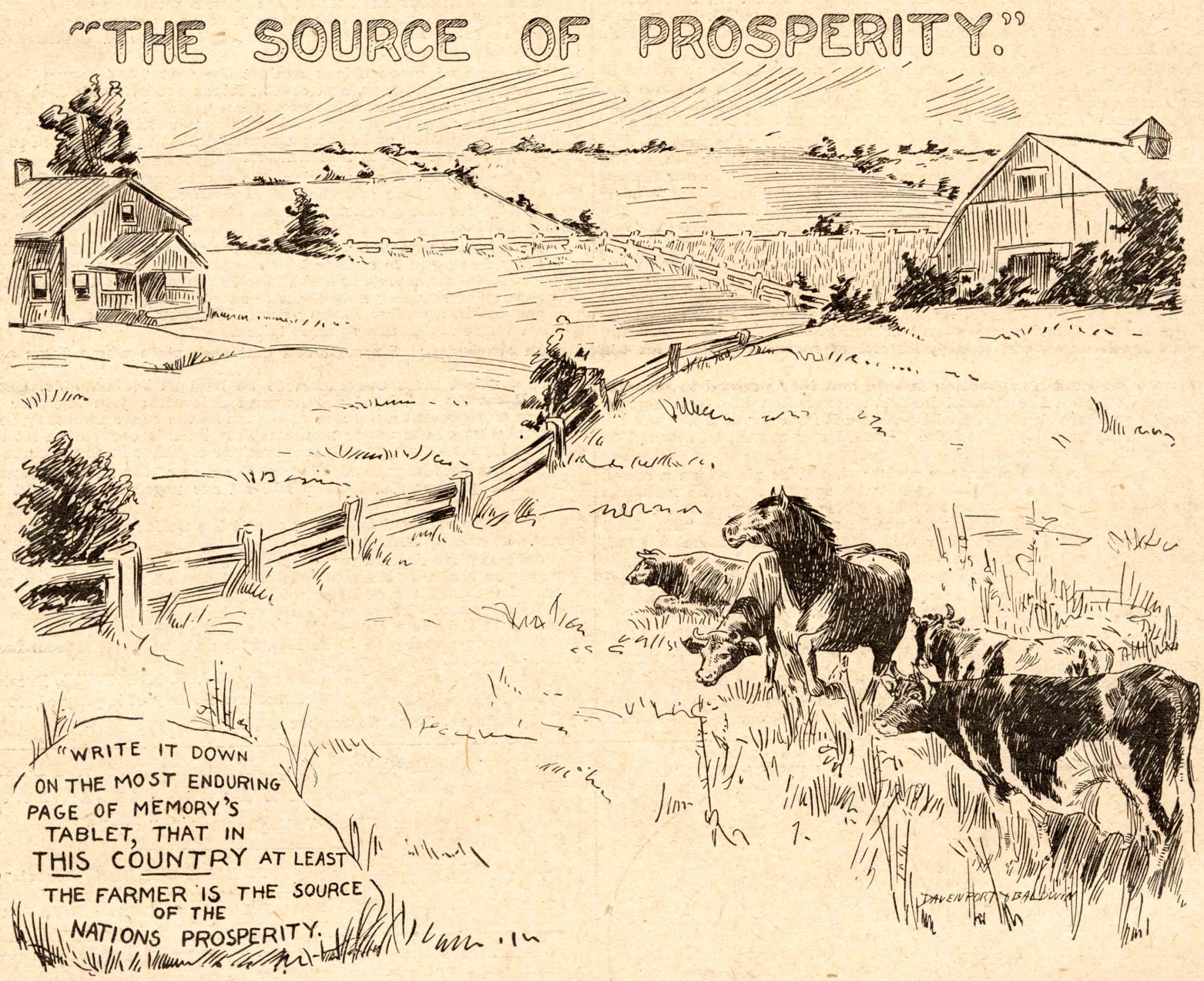
The O. K. Seed Store has been headquarters for best varieties of Winter Wheat for 25 years. We sell more Winter Seed Wheat than any other seed house or grower. Our choice varieties are limited this year. Order promptly. We should hate to disappoint our customers later, but from the present demand it looks as tho we will run short. If you want to increase your yield 10 to 20 bushels an acre, send for Harvest King. Every reader of this paper can, with care, and good seed, raise crops like those reported above. We refer to our thousands of customers over the country; also to any bank or business house in Indianapolis. Send us your order for wheat and harvest a big crop next year. Central location. Low freight rates. Prompt shipments. All wheat thoroughly cleaned and graded, ready to sow. Circulars free.

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A, Indianapolis

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, OCTOBER 1, 1908 | Number 19



From that energetic and sterling little St. Louis publication, The Woman's National Daily, we clip the following:

Formerly prosperity was a political institution. Lately the crops have been conceded a place in the ranks. Part of the burden and the glory has slipped from the administration's shoulders onto the big, broad, willing back of the farmer. Both have been performing their parts commendably, as the figures show. Last year the value of farm products was seven and one-half billion dollars. This year the value will not be less than eight billions. The increase is five hundred million dollars.

In a large measure this five hundred million dollars represent the earnings on a small investment in science. It is earned in consequence of united endeavors on the part of the government and the farmers to produce better and larger crops. The weather has had something to do with it, but science is entitled to more credit than people generally realize. New crops have been introduced, old ones have been perfected, injurious insects have been destroyed

(Continued on page 4)

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

To Whom Shall *the* Future be Entrusted?

To the Members of the American Society of Equity of North America:

GREETINGS:

Nearly one year ago our society, in convention at Indianapolis, Ind., hauled in its anchor, smashed its compass and threw overboard the pilots that had formerly guided it safely through many unknown seas and guarded it from the rocks that threatened it on many shores.

Since then it has been drifting without pilot, captain, or compass, and those in charge have persistently refused to cast anchor in any safe harbor, preferring to jeopardize the entire membership, and would see them perish rather than recede one jot from the false position they assumed.

A few others, with myself, realized these things in the 1907 convention and we did what we could to save the society by holding the second convention. Through the second convention the legal existence of the society has been preserved, because the first convention changed the name and adopted an unworkable constitution and by-laws.

I allowed my name to go before the second convention for the position of president because I loved our society, recognized the great power for good it might be and because I fully realized the great danger ahead of it.. I then believed I headed the true American Society of Equity or N. A., represented the only faction that had a legal existence and the only one entitled to operate under the charter. A more careful study of the situation and almost a year's developments, absolutely confirm my early convictions.

Knowing these things to be true, I would not be true to the members of the society, and would be derelict of duty if I did less now than contend for, and demand a return of the society to its true principles, its original plan and for the accomplishment of its good objects at the next annual convention.

It has come to my knowledge that the officers elected by the first convention will attempt to hold a convention in Milwaukee, Wis., October 6th, of the few members who were deceived into suporting that faction, while our faction will hold the regular Sixth Annual Convention of the society beginning October 27th next at Indianapolis, Ind., as a Mass convention of all the members who affiliated with either of the factions and those who remained neutral (the last being a large majority of the members.)

My recommendation under these circumstances is, that members who want to help save the society should go to the Milwaukee convention and try to prevent it from doing foolish and illegal things, but try to prevail on any true Equity people there to join in the Mass convention so we may start the next year with the full membership, the result of five years' hard work and the expenditure of much effort and money, instead of forfeiting nearly all the results of the work of the past.

In event the Milwaukee convention is held and they pretend to transact the business devolving on the Annual National convention of the American Society of Equity or North America, I will consider it my duty, and I speak for my co-officers and the members who have endorsed our course, to attempt to annul the work of such convention.

The time has surely come when our society should be placed on a sound basis, and when it should do equity—and not the opposite. If the members agree with me then they cannot trust to the Milwaukee convention or the people promoting it. For verification of this claim read the article, "The 1908 Conventions" in the "supplement" with this issue and then exercise good, common sense in forming your conclusions.

The members want to know the true condition of their society. There have been three factions since the last convention—the Barnett-Pauley faction, the Mitchell-Everitt faction and the neutral faction.

The Barnett-Pauley faction were in charge of the society headquarters and have failed absolutely to display even a small degree of executive ability in the development of the society or the administration of its affairs. They have failed to gain or retain the confidence of the members and as a consequence the society is completely disrupted... Witness the condition of Local, County, State, Department and District Unions. Even the Tobacco Department, which was the best organized industry, has practically divorced itself from the national society, while the Grain Growers' Department and the Fruit and Produce Departments must be reorganized before they can perform their functions..

Their campaign against Mr. Everitt and UP-TO-DATE FARMING has done great harm and resulted in the head of the society, publishers and editor of their paper and some of the employees being arrested and far as the trials could be had they have resulted in convictions. The Equity Exchanges, unconstitutionally promoted through all of 1907 and which were so prominent in the 1907 convention, have one after another failed, and the much boasted official paper—Equity Farm Journal—has proved a grievous disappointment to its most sanguine supporters. There are feuds and quarrels among this faction and the publishers and editor of the paper, and I am credibly informed the officers are quarreling among themselves as to who shall pay the debts of their defunct official organ.

Instead of the membership of the society being increased as in former years, it is only a small fraction of its former number and those members who affiliated with this faction become disgruntled as they realize how they have been deceived. Another year with such mal-administration may put the society past redemption.

The Mitchell-Everitt faction has been a guarding or precautionary body. Its object was to preserve the true plan and principles of the society and eventually to rescue it from the revolutionary and destructive gang—the Barnett-Pauley faction.

We charged grave things against the first 1907 convention. Time has proven every charge true, and court records are evidence that we were right. Our faction charged that a base conspiracy existed before and in the first convention among certain officers and attaches; that instead of the society doing Equity, being honest, and giving a square deal it was subverted to base ends of iniquity, by these pirates and traitors.

Claire R. Walrod's confession, the court records of the Chicago trial and the attempts by other apprehended libelers and slanderers to evade the responsibility for their actions, all confirm our charges against the Barnett-Pauley faction.

Now, brother members, I appeal to your honest convictions and in the name of Equity I ask you to answer how the Barnett-Pauley gang are going to get away from the court records and Walrod's confession? I ask you in all candor, is that gang or any they may select to succeed them, worthy of your confidence and support in a national convention? Can you place confidence in any convention where any of these people take a part?

In conclusion: I recommend that each state where there are organized unions, hold its state meetings and see that you have a good representation at the national mass convention to be held at Indianapolis, Oct. 27, 1908. Also all county and local unions send delegates; join together and send a delegate to represent a number of unions so the convention may be thoroughly representative of the entire membership. In this convention let us bring the true and loyal member of all three factions together in one harmonious society.

All members in good standing at the time of the 1907 convention are considered the present membership and all are urged to take part in this convention.

I have no personal ambitions except the welfare of the farmers and to see our society triumphant.

On this Sixth Annual convention, to convene October 27th, at Indianapolis, depends the future of the society, and, I believe I may truly say, more of weal or woe for the future of American agriculture than any former event in the country's history. Therefore, let there be a general attendance of all loyal members of the society who want the true principles of the society to again prevail, the original plan to be followed, and the good objects for farmers to be accomplished.

W. H. MITCHELL, President,
American Society of Equity of North America.

Hutchinson, Kan., September 20, 1908.

With Up-to-Date's Subscription Manager.

We can show no better evidence of the manner in which our friends are helping us than by referring to our daily mail. It took our cashier, with the assistance of one of our clerks, over four hours last Monday morning to open and sort the letters, and over 80 per cent of these letters contained new lists of subscriptions. This looks as though our effortts to give our readers the best farm paper printed in the U. S. was being appreciated in a very substantial manner. Have *you* sent in a list of subscriptions from your community? Won't you give us a push forward by getting all your friends to subscribe to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for at least three months? *We pay liberally for your assistance!* Write me personally for particulars.

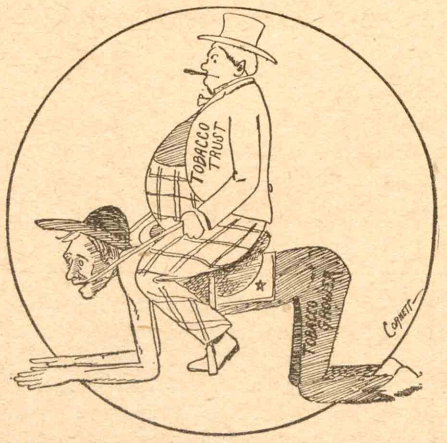
Have you renewed your subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING? Many subscriptions expire about now, and I trust it will be unnecessary to remind you of the matter if *yours* is included in the number. Why not renew now for four years for only $1.00, or, better still, get three of your friends to subscribe when you renew your subscription, and we will accept the entire four subscriptions for $1.00.

We still have room on our staff for more agents—no previous experience necessary. If you can devote all or part of your time to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, write me at once for our special agent's proposition.

GARRETT WALL.

Office of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE FIRST "RIDER"



One of our readers claims to have discovered the first "rider", and he pictures him as the tobacco trust. Our readers must remember, however, that they have nobody to blame but themselves when prices were low. They raised the stuff TO SELL, and as long as they could not, or would not control production voluntarily but raised all they could, the very great amount of products forced the prices down. Stating it in another way: If the buyers would have always paid profitable prices for all the tobacco the farmers could raise, they would have had to destroy large quantities of it or been bankrupt.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A. EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

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EDITORIAL

THE THEORETICAL TEACHER

Such are Most of Farmers Teachers

The Theoretical teacher may have his place in the educational world, for without him education might become so practical as to forget to inquire the reason why, and might drift into the traditional way of doing things simply because they had been done so before. But the theorectical teacher left to himself may live among figures and diagrams and theories that in practice may develop weaknesses that impede rather than promote progress.

This is especially true as applied to teachers of agriculture. The distinguished professor may have to a nice point the theory of when to plow, when to plant, how to cultivate and when to harvest; or how to groom, what to feed, when to breed, and all things connected with domestic animals; but set him to doing these things, and he may come in contact with conditions "not dreamed of in his philosophy."

Particularly applicable is this to papers which assume to teach farmers how to farm. They may be, and are, splendid vehicles for teaching approved theories, and those theories may serve a useful purpose in giving the wherefore of things done in practice, and even in adding charms and efficiency to the practical, but they too often come without the test of application, and when the practical farmer finds them impractical, the whole idea of theoretical knowledge and professional or educational farming is liable to come into disrepute.

The true teaching, that which is to make farming what it ought to be, is a harmonious blending of the theoretical and the practical, or combination of the known with the believed, a comparison of the reasoned with the thing actually done, science taking hold of the results to which the application of science should lead. Such teaching will never stop when the work is half done. The human world and that of domestic animals cannot be sustained without a transfer of productions from the producer to the consumer. No matter how much the farms produce; every acre might be loaded with the best that earth gives to industry, if those acres were so walled in that the good things there in such abundance could not get beyond the borders of the fields, nor could those outside get in, there would be as sore a famine outside of the farms, as though the earth had been swept with the parching winds of the desert, and not a thing had been produced.

There must be a transfer, a selling and a buying, a marketing, before the farmers' work is done and a dependent world is fed and clothed. Why do agricultural teachers, the agricultural press, and the agricultural side of the national government, with their persistent teaching of theory, too often without practice, stop short of the farmer's completed work? The farmer must sell as well as produce, and if he prosper he must sell well. For his own good, and for the certainty that he will support the rest of the world in abundance and affluence, it is more important that he sell well than that he produce well. The farmer himself should take note of this and draw more deeply from the sources that follow the entire line of his completed work, and teach him how to sell that he may enjoy the equitable profits to which he is entitled because of the part he plays in the world's great industries.

THE LOCAL MERCHANT THE FARMERS FRIEND

Neither can Possibly do Without the Other

It seems that people are prone to misunderstand one another. Most of the contentions and strifes among men, and many of the tragedies, are entirely without cause save in misunderstandings. UP-TO-DATE FARMING wishes people to get closer together in their better natures; to understand one another better, to better appreciate the good there is in everybody, to be less disturbed by the unpleasant things that may occur, to be freer from prejudices, and in a position to get more out of life than the average human does. This almost all depends upon a better understanding of one another.

The two classes of all others that have least ground for prejudices against each other, but who too often possess most of it, are business men and farmers. The relations of these two classes are such that neither could do without the other. The business of one would be ruined and that of the other seriously crippled without the support of the other. What would the local merchant's trade be worth in an agricultural country like this, without the patronage of the farmer? And to what inconvenience would the farmer be put without the opportunities given him by the local merchant?

These two people should be the closest friends; their mutual needs and mutual dependence should make them so. But too often they are not. The misdirected efforts of mistaken people sometimes create prejudices that have no cause, and that should not exist. Once in a while a merchant may so far forget his obligation to his fellows as to be what the world calls extortionate in his charges, and occasionally a farmer may seek various unfair means to get the best bargain, and these cases contribute to the prejudices of which we have spoken. But the ideal transactions between people whose relations bring them so close together, are truly based on equity—"equity in all the business relations of life."

The local merchant is the farmer's friend, and the farmer is the merchant's main suport. Whatever or whoever contributes to any other sentiment between them is the friend of neither.

Both must remember, however, that fairness and equity in their mutual dealings must be the basis of their friendship. Neither can be unjust to the other and expect the kindly relations that make for mutual helpfulness and permanent friendship.

WHEAT SUPPLY AND PRICE

A Startling Shortage with Undiminished Demand

If supply and demand really make prices, wheat growers should expect good prices until the next harvest at least, and those who refuse to sell at present prices will make no mistake. Broomhall's Corn Trade News declares the wheat crop of the northern hemisphere is 24,000,000 bushels short of that of last year. True tht seems like no very great shortage, but Broomhall says, considering the present deficiency in reserves carried over, the actual shortage is 256,000,000 bushels.

"This," continues Broomhall, "is a deficiency so large as to be startling," and he believes when the figures are in for September, (the figures quoted are for August), there will be abundant proof that the shortage reported is below rather than above the facts.

Such a shortage with the demand undiminished, must affect the price, and the only question is, who will get the benefit of the rise? Of course it belongs to the growers, who have lost in quantity, and they will get it if they did not, or do not, sell too soon. Those who have already sold have given their share of the gain to the speculators; those who still have their wheat will get the gain for themselves. That is the difference. What a pity it is that farmers are not so organized that they can protect their own interests in all such emergencies.

THE 1908 CROPS

Our Farms must be Built up in Fertility and Irrigated to Guarantee an Adequate Food Supply.

Heavy depreciations have occurred in the prospects of all growing crops during August and September on account of the very general drought. It is evident now, that this year will not repeat the performances of the past six or seven years of raising bumper crops. In fact the shortage of some crops will be very great and since our country, and the world, have become lavish in the consumption of food crops the large shortages this year may prove to be calamitous to some classes before another crop year comes around.

The world is illy prepared to have its food supply cut down at this time and, from the farmers' view point, the short crops will not serve the good purpose they often did in former years, that is, to afford an opportunity to consume the accumulated surplus. Now there is no great accumulated surplus of any important crop. The result will be that prices will range high, giving to the producer who markets wisely, as much money return as a larger crop would bring.

And this is as it should be. The farmer is entitled to his wages and a good profit for a year's labor just as much as the laborer in factory or store, or the office holder and others. But we fear for the consumers, and we regret if farmers ever fail to produce such a supply as will guarantee food to all humans and domestic animals at moderate prices.

We believe American agriculture is approaching a time when there must be more uniformity in production and our farms will be nearer proof against the effects of droughts.

There are two ways to secure partial or complete immunity from droughts. The one is to enrich the soil with plant food and supply it with humus. This calls for an annual appropriation from the farm income for restoring and maintaining fertility. With the good prices now prevailing every farmer, whose land shows evidence of exhaustion of any of the necessary elements to produce good crops should strive to restore the fertility. The investments in this direction should, and if wisely made, will prove very profitable.

The other way is through irrigation. If the extremely expensive irrigation in the far west semi-arid regions is justified, then why will it not be profitable to irrigate the farms lying right at the doors of the great eastern markets? Since all the staple crops that our farms could possibly produce

under the favorable natural conditions that prevailed for a few years were consumed, how are we going to produce enough when nature refuses to smile on our farms as has often been the case in the past, was for part of this year and often will be in the future?

But can eastern farmers afford to irrigate their farms , you ask? Perhaps not all of them now. But many of them would doubtless be abundantly justified now, and, we believe it must come generally later as the demand for food doubles, tripples and quadruples. In the past, partial failures of crops were not serious, but when the United States has twice its present population and foreign countries look to us for multiplied supply, a shortage any year may mean in this country what it has meant in Russia, China and some other foreign countries.

If the demand needed what we call bumper crops from our farms this year, and would have taken them at good prices, but must put up with crops 20 per cent less, may we not legitimately figure the 20 per cent lost? Or, may we not figure that it would be a profitable investment to put 20 per cent of the value of this year's crops, in irrigation to prevent short crops in the future?

There are hundreds or thousands of districts where, we believe, irrigation projects could be profitably undertaken now and it is not too early to agitate this matter. If wheat sells for $1.25 or more, corn at $1.00, potatoes at $1.50, oats at 75 cents, etc., before the next crops come, the force of our argument must be admitted. And if such prices, or appromixately these, prevail for part of the year, would not the consumer be justified in demanding of our government that it give aid to irrigate the eastern and western central farms to insure an adequate supply of the necessaries of life at moderate prices?

MONEY IN CIRCULATION

If anything were needed to prove that the panic of October, 1907, just before the assembling of Congress, and from which the business and industries of the country are so slowly recovering, had no justifiable cause, it is abundantly afforded in the government official reports for September 1. The amount of money shown to be in circulation at that time was $288,000,000 more than it was a year ago. Of this increase $234,000,000 is in gold coin and gold certificates, considered the very best money provided or authorized by the government. During the month of August the circulation increased $31,500,000, but $26,000,000 of that was not an actual increase of money, but a transfer of that sum from the treasury vaults to the money supposed to be in business.

The total circulation, or, rather, the total available money supply, is put at $3,077,000,000, which, on the basis of the September government estimate of population, 87,733,000, would make a per capita circulation of $35.07. In addition to the money estimated as in circulation, there is in the United States treasury $312,000,000 as assets of the government.

The total supply of gold in the United States is given at $1,641,500,000, of which $620,000,000 are marked as circulation, and $806,000,000 are represented by gold certificates, which are also in general use the same as gold coin. To show more fully the money of the country that ought to be available for the transaction of business, we append the following table, given out by the government September 1:

Gold Coin	$ 619,990,263
Gold Certificates	806,653,109
Silver Dollars	74,891,095
Silver Certificates	475,083,723
Subsidary Silver	124,005,574
Treasury Notes of 1890	4,837,418
United States Notes	341,311,926
National Bank Notes	630,633,800
Total	$3,077,406,908

The same total a year ago was $2,789,201,620. With this showing of the country's money one must seek long and far for a legitimate reason for the panic of last fall, or for the need of authorizing the banks to create as their own a half a billion more dollars.

OUTLOOK FOR CORN IN MISSOURI

The associate editor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING had occasion recently to cross the great corn state of Missouri, and was surprised at what seemed to him the unfavorable promise of the corn crop. He was, therefore, entirely prepared for the state report for September 1, which appeared a few days ago, and places the condition of corn in the state thirteen points below that of a year ago. The report referred to indicates a crop of 185,000,000 bushels instead of 232,000,000 bushels, the crop of last year. The government estimate of the corn crop of last year was 270,000,000 bushels, but as the government is so apt to be on the "bear" side with its reports, we prefer to take for comparison, the more conservative state estimate. That shows a shortage in Missouri of 47,000,000 bushels. Our own observation shows the crop short in Illinois, especially in the southern part, as well as in Southern Indiana, and in some other states in the corn belt. However good it may be, therefore, in some places, as is reported from Kansas, it is quite apparent that the corn crop of 1908, will not be equal to that of 1907. The crop of 1907 was a large one, but it was not excessive as the small reserves and the high prices for which it is sold are abundant proof. It ought to be clear, then, that the crop of 1908 should commond good prices, and farmers should have the courage to hold to a good thing.

THE COURSE OF PROSPERITY

(Continued from page 1)

and the soil has been more intelligently cultivated than ever before in the history of American agriculture.

The figures, of course, were taken from official sources, and we have learned to know that these are generally painted with rainbow hues. But all the same they make "pretty reading." We do not know on what price basis the totals were reached. price seems to be quite ignored in determining the value of crops, and yet it is the most important factor in the computation. If the prices of farm products were always the same, knowing the quantity the estimation of their value would be but a simple matter of multification. But everybody whose knowledge is worth anything, knows that nothing is more unstable or uncertain than the prices of farm products. This is not because of a variation in the value of farm crops; it is because the prices are made from day to day in accordance with the varying results of a most demoralizing system of gambling.

But for all that, the quotation above gets very near the truth. Part (may we not with very good reason say all?) of the burden and the glory of prosperity rests upon "the big, broad, willing back of the farmer." The above stone which for so long the political builders have rejected, except about election times, has became the head of the corner.

It remains now for the farmers themselves to see to it that the element of price, the one of greatest importance to them, shall no longer be ignored, either by the scientists or the rulers. With the gains that have been made by science, and the aids to production the government has extended, if we had a system of price-making truly based on supply and demand, and this coupled with a knowledge of demand and the power to regulate the supply to meet it, the business world might well depend upon "the big, broad, willing back of the farmer" to maintain prosperity in spite of the schemes of speculation and gambling.

Write it down on the most enduring page of memory's tablet that in this country, at least, the farmer is the source of the nation's prosperity, and see to it that the value of that prosperity, the price of the products which bring it, shall not depend upon a demoralizing game of chance, or the schemes of unprincipled and greedy men.

TIME TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Six years ago this paper began the contest for good prices for large crops at a time when the largest crops invariable sold for the least money. At that time we predicted the time would come when larger crops must be raised to meet the rapidly increasing demand. We also predicted, that unless farmers would get profitable prices for their crops before that time arrived their farms would not be in condition to respond to the increased demand.

We appear to have entered on that period now, that no matter how large the crops that are raised, the demand is equal to the supply and anything less than a bumper crop leaves a decided deficiency that results in abnormally high prices and works distinct hardships to the consuming classes.

We may claim that the movement to teach farmers how to get good prices for good crops was well timed as the crops during the past six years were the largest the country ever produced and they have sold for the highest prices ever known for crops of the same size. As a consequence farmers, as a class, are now in better financial condition than ever before.

With controlled marketing generally practiced, with a demand sure to always equal the supply, with good prices practically assured for all that can be raised of staple crops on American farms and with a possible shortage of crops to supply the increasing demand iminent, it behooves the farmers to now prepare to increase their production.

This cannot be done by putting more acres under cultivation, as land is practically all cropped now, but it must come from increased yields per acre. Part of the money received for the crops must be put in fertilizers to restore or increase the fertility of the soil. Instead of being content with average yields as follows: (1907 crop) corn, 24.8 bu.; wheat 15.3 bu.; oats, 28.4 bu.; barley, 8.93 bu.; potatoes, 75.2 bu.; etc., an effort should be begun to double these averages.

This can be done and must be done. Of course it cannot be done suddenly. If a general effort is made now the best that can be done will be gradual elevation of the average yields to keep pace with the increasing demand and we hope will keep prices at moderate levels. It should be the ambition of every farmer to produce all the consumers want and let them have it at fair prices rather than short crops at fancy prices.

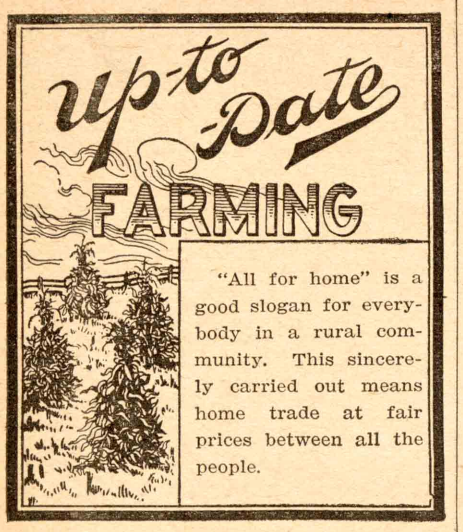
UP-TO-DATE FARMING believes that commercial fertilizers must be resorted to, to supply the deficency in fertilizing material that positively exists on many farms, when it comes to the building up process. Grain farms, where the grain is sold and not fed on the farms, are drained rapidly of the elements that go to make the grain. Such farms may be manured and clovered as much as you like; the growth of straw and fodder may be satisfactory, but the yield of grain is often unsatisfactory in quantity and quality. What such farms need is a fertilizer rich in soluble phosphoric acid. This can best be obtained in the commercial fertilizers. And stock farms, where the grain is fed and the stock is sold off have also become deficient in the grain forming elements. The bones of the animals transfer the phosphorus from the soil to the slaughter houses from whence it should come back in the form of fertilizers.

We believe a general application of 200 pounds of fertilizer analyzing 12 to 14 per cent of soluble phosphoric acid per acre on the western grain farms would increase the yields of grain 25 per cent or more. Commercial fertilizers are now generally used on the eastern farms.

A QUITTER NEVER GETS ANYWHERE

EVERY man who ever did anything really great, did it by himself, writes Herber Kaufman in the Chicago Tribune. Success can't be obtained without confidence. Half the fibre of achievement is egotism. It is the force that carries the struggler to his goal. He must believe in his ability—he must posesss so much tenacity and courage that others become infected with his assurance. When he meets with disbelief and discouragement, his own faith has to support and sustain him. And such faith is only to be arrived at by the training, just as the athlete's stride is the result of months of effort and the hammer-thrower's form

Farmer—This club shall always be my defense.



Corn

Akin by blood to high and low,
Fitly thou playest on the poet's part;
Richly expending thy much bruised heart
In equal care to nourish lord in hall
Or beast in stall;
Thou took from all that thou might'st give to all.

—Sidney Lanier.

MERE OBSERVATION

The weak place in the pasture fence is the measure of its strength.

"That will do for this time," is not good enough. When a job is done so that it will do, it is not much nearer completion than when it is all to do over again, saying nothing of the mischief that may result from its being left unfinished.

Do not get discouraged. With some men every day is "blue Monday." If things do not go just right, never let them know it. Take a new turn and slip them into the proper groove.

Be observant of your bank account. If your checks are larger and more frequent than your deposits, the time is coming when you will have to quit making checks. And do not forget that your soil is your best bank, and it is sure to play the game of give and take —if you don't give you can't take.

Uncle Threadbare makes mistakes, and they are not worth a cent to him, for they never teach him anything. What are your mistakes worth to you?

Here is a mighty good maxim, even for a farmer. "Take things as they come, but make them pay a profit as they go."

Walking over the farm at this time of the year, how much lazy land do you find? You'll have to pay taxes on every inch of it. Put it to work at something next year.

Don't you hate to go into the store and find everything "rough and tumble?" What do you suppose the merchant thinks when he finds your farm "rough and tumble?" You are just as good a man as the merchant, and you have just as interesting a family. And order is as important in your business as in his.

The colt was injured on a barb wire? Are you sure the fence was in good repair, and the wires all tightly drawn and firmly nailed to the posts?

If those troublesome weeds are to not make trouble next year, better see that they do not go to seed. Future trouble is wrapped up in the seeds.

Did you ever notice a productive field on one side of a fence and an unproductive one on the other, the land originally being the same? It is the fault of the farmers not of the fence. We know on which side to find Our Up-to-Date People.

Farmers have stopped many leaks during the educational years of the last decade, but there is still a big one in the barn lot. Wealth is flowing from the barn lot that ought to go into the pocket book.

Never compare best and second best seed, and never inquire the price of the second best. When the farmer sets out to buy seeds is the time of all others to pray "Lead us not into temptation." Ask for the best, pay the price, and count the incident closed. A few cents difference in the price of seed if you get the best, is not to be considered.

Both nitrogen and humus are secured by turning under the leguminous crops, and with these two elements abundant in the soil it is quite safe to trust nature for the rest. There may be a deficiency of phosphorus and potash, but not very likely.

FARM WASTES

The great manufacturing concerns, and even the packing houses, allow nothing to go to waste. Many of the profits depend upon what they realize from the so-called wastes. But on the farms the wastes are almost beyond estimation. Some of them are reckless and inexcusable, and may be turned to account without additional devices; but much of them there is yet no means of saving. Genius here has a fine field for work. If the congressional speeches of a few years ago had meant anything, the problem would have been solved ere now in the manufacture of denatured alcohol. But one seldom hears anything more about that. Our readers remember it was to convert into value rotten potatoes, apples and almost everything that nobody else wanted, and the farmers were to put the Standard Oil out of business with their own products made from what had been reckoned as of no value. About the only effect seems to have been an additional waste—congressional speeches.

But there sure is room for discovery and invention here. There is too much waste on the farm. If the farm wastes could be converted into by-products, as are the wastes of other industries, farm incomes would grow, and we hope the farmer would be wise enough to keep the increase.

THE PASSING OF BUCKWHEAT

Less than 50 years ago the buckwheat crop of the United States covered 1,045,000 acres, and the crop produced was 22,791,000 bushels, the farm value being placed at $15,413,000. Pennsylvania led in production with a crop of 500,000 acres, new York followed with 250,000 acres. But Pennsylvania now has only 250,000 acres, though New York has grown to 325,000. The total acreage now is only about 750,000 acres, and the total yield is 14,500,000, with a farm value of only $8,000,000. The yield has fallen from 22 bushels per acre to 18, and the average price has dropped from about 70 cents per bushel to about 60. It is thought the many invented prepared foods have driven out the use of the more wholesome buckwheat cakes.

CLOVER SEED

For several years the price of clover seed has been high, a fact that has materially reduced the clover acreage to the loss of an opportunity for increased fertility and productiveness of the soil.

But why do not farmers grow clover more extensively for the seed? We are told the seed does not mature sufficiently to make the seed crop pay. That is the growers own fault. The seed crop is sacrificed to the first or hay crops. The farmer cannot find courage to cut the hay crop until is has done its best. That makes the seed crop late, and it has not time to do its best. Subordinate the hay crop to the seed crop; that is, cut the hay crop early so as to give the seed crop time to fully make itself, and then a profitable hay crop may be got, and such a seed crop as will give no cause for complaint.

CONCENTRATED EFFORT

Intensive farming is coming in the wake of our rapidly increasing population, but it is not our present purpose to write on that. But we believe if fewer acres were cultivated greater yields could be made with less labor. It is a waste of time and opportunity to attempt to grow a crop on land that will not produce it, as it is also to spread one's labor over more acres than he can properly handle.

The first thing is to be sure of the productivity of the land. To secure that it may be necessary to do some valuable fall work — to haul out every bit of available manure, even if you may have to go away from home to get it; spread it as evenly as possible on the land. If you have a modern spreader the task is an easy one. Then break deeply in the fall covering the manure well. If a crop of clover or peas be covered with it, all the better. During the winter this will all become incorporated with the soil.

After all this is done do not be sparing of work on the seed bed in the spring. It may not be best to turn it again, for that might bring too much of the manure to the surface, but do not be afraid of the use of the dic, the harrow and the roller.

Some may say this amounts to too much work, but not so. The object is to grow as much corn, or other crop, on the few acres as would ordinarily be grown on more acres. Besides this thorough working and fertilizing puts the soil in such condition that it will not need so much work during cultivation. The corn, if that be the crop, will grow so rapidly as to earlier get beyond the reach of cultivation. This plan may mean more work, acre for acre, but not by the bushel, and the acres left out may afford profitable employment for somebody else. It may have been well for the traditional hen to "spread herself," but the average farmers may profitably take in sail.

FROM ESSAY ON "WEALTH"

ALL food or subsistence for mankind arises from the earth and waters.

Manufactures are only another shape in which so much provisions and subsistence are turned as were in value equal to the manufacture produced.

The produce of the earth thus converted into manufactures may be more easily carried into distant markets.

There seem to be but three ways for a nation to acquire wealth. The first is by war, as the Romans did, in plundering their conquered neighbors; this is robbery. The second by commerce, which is generally cheating. The third by agriculture, the only honest way, wherein a man receives a real increase of the seed thrown into the ground in a kind of continued miracle, wrought by the hand of God in his favour, as a reward for his innocent life and virtuous industry.

They're for Bill

The Gooselot glee club is made up of republicans and democrats, and they never could sing in campaigns before, because they could not agree. This time they are perfectly united, and recently unanimously adopted the following resolution, and announced their readiness to sing at any rally.

Resolved, that we are for Bill for president, and will at every opportunity both shout and sing for that matchless statesman, and will do everything in our power to secure his election. As a beginning, without a dissenting voice, we hereby Hurrah for Bill.

"The Separator News," published by The Sharples Separator Company, West Chester, Pa., is being sent out to readers—the Autumn edition is 900,0000 copies.

In this issue of "The Separator News" is more than the usual variety of sound dairy counsel, from many differnet sources.

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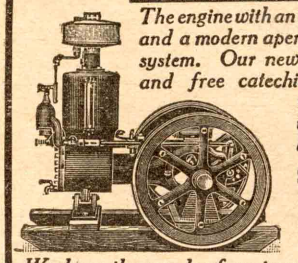

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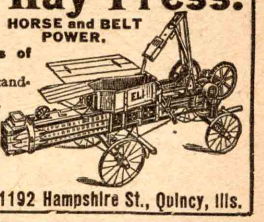

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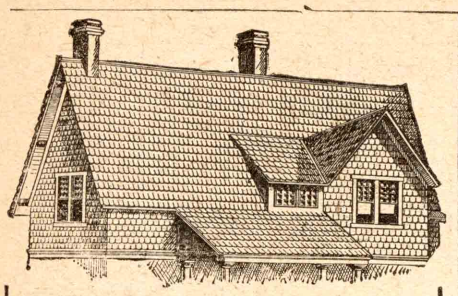

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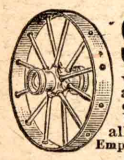

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Improvements In Corn Breeding

By A. E. Blount, Wellesley, Mass.

A casual review of what has been done by way of improving corn for the past forty years, may be interesting and valuable, not only to all producers, but to dealers in it commercially.

Before the civil war, in 1860, the total output in this country was 500,000,000 bushels. The year after the close of the war, the total output fell off a half million, owing principally to the absent soldier farmers. The total for 1870 was 750,000,000 bushels with no signs of corn-improvement by any one anywhere, either by selection of the best or by making any kind pedigreed. The year 1880 brought the total up to an even billion bushels. From that date on corn-production has steadily increased, the last year, 1907, making the grand total some over three billion bushels.

During the last score of years great advances have been made, not only in the making of corn more prolific, but, by a few more progressive scientists, in the making it of better quality by breeding the best on the best.

Before the war all the country over, corn was in no way improved—in fact no producer ever thought it could be made better. .Even the best and most progressive farmers of that day persisted in the old way of taking their seed from the pile in the crib regardless of the defects such seed possesses, such as infertile ears, half-vital and especially ears that had been fertilized by the pollen of the barren stalks; which, by the way, damages all crops intended for the grain-product, more and more every year.

It is a fact, that not a single pedigreed corn or improved variety was ever known or heard of until late in the 60's.

It was years after the war before the most progressive farmers caught on to the fact that corn could be improved by any "experimentation or original research." But after the close of the war the times necessitated the most rigid economy and skill to not only improve corn, but to conserve its grain, by-product and every vestige of the stalk, which was done and which is being done now by many—the making of pedigreed varieties being left to the experimental, skilled scientists.

Plants of the cereal kinds, fruits and vegetables we make use of daily to support our physical existence, are all alike so common and matter-of-fact affairs with the producers, that hardly one in a hundred knows or even cares whether or not he is able to make them better in quality and more prolific; or, even to make this, that or the other pay. Whereas, if only a fourth of the farmers in any state or section would apply the teachings and laws set forth in Nature's own handwriting about the possibilities man could accomplish with his plants, what a change for the better would follow, as it has followed in the past score of years, especially under the supervision and instruction of the scientists in more than 50 Agricultural Colleges of our country.

Considering the ways, means and methods adopted and employed by the few, some years ago, to the making of everything that grows out of the ground for economic purposes, better; I will mention a few facts, heretofore known and put in force only by the few scientists who possessed the skill and knowledge and desire to do such work, pertaining to two of the greatest, most important and valuable cereals of the world. Wheat and corn overtop and exceed all other foods and foodstuffs in the realm of the vegetable kingdom. Comparing the methods and slipshod ways of raising, years ago, 20 to 30 bushels of the most inferior mixed varieties of corn to the acre, and 6 to 15 bushels of degenerated bearded, short-headed wheat with the much more prolific and nutritious few varieties pedigreed of the former, at this day, yielding 40, 50 and even 80 bushels; and comparing the latter with the many varieties of known improved and well-cultivated wheat all through the wheat belt of the west; no one can fail to discover even in the bread and other foods of his table, the great advance, the great improvement of the desirable qualities that have been made in these grains—all due to the exercise of the common-sense teachings and the scientific application of old mother Nature.

To enable the pure-seed breeder to produce more and better cereals—the best in both quality and quantity—he must know, in the first place, many things not only about the plants he wishes to improve, but the soil in which he intends to grow them.

Take corn for instance. It is the greatest and most extensively grown cereal in the world, the most useful plant for man and domestic animals to be found anywhere. To make it better and more prolific, to improve it so that the seed-breeder may develop every extreme possibility within the reach of human power, he will have to study the habits and characters of the corn plant--the grain to be planted, its power of germination, its growth to be nurtured, the heat and moisture necessary to its rapid and healthy well being, and above all, he must put in force skill and science to the complete making of a pure and genuine pedigreed variety, free every season from all foreign mixing.

He must post himself upon the physiology of t heplant in its many functions and offices that he may know and treat them as scientifically as the stock-breeder treats his finest trotter or Jersey cow, to develop fully the best points, to the end that every demand the plant makes upon him to fulfill the requirements of Nature, is to be met at the right time and in the right way.

There are many interesting things to notice when he begins to improve the corn plant—more about the ways and means to make better grain, better stover, to double its yield and make it first-class in every respect.

To begin with, then, so far as making his chosen variety pedigreed, the seed-breeder must use and should know that the tassel of the corn plant on the top of every normal stalk contains the pollen—the staminate essential element to fructification without which no grain on the cob can become vital or even develop; and that the silks of the ear—2 to every grain on the cob—are the pistils or pistillate essentials to reproduction.

Corn is monoecious, having both

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EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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stamens and pistils on the same plant, but unlike the other five cereals and most of the grasses, **it does not generally self-fertilize.** When it does self-fertilize—if it ever does at all—the self-fertilized will not be fully vital, but will produce weak and sickly stalks—offspring much like animals that have been too closely in-and-in bred.

Darwin says: "Nature allows self-fertilization in and among other plants designed by her to cross fertilize."

Wheat, oats, barley, rye, rice and most of the grasses, are strictly self-fertilizing, having both essential organs of fruiting in the same flower. Within each flower Nature does her work of fertilization of each embryo before the stamens come out of the glumes. In every spikelet of the wheat head there are two tree-like pistils between which the embryo grain is located. Around this circular mass, three stamens spring up, and, when pushing up and trying to get out, are ruptured, letting fall their pollen upon the aforesaid pistils — hence self-fertilization takes place.

All our six standard fruit trees contain these two essential elements of fruiting in the same flower, but observation and the experience of expert scientists teach the fact that they **do not generally,** if at all **self-fertilize**—a fact plainly illustrated in the fruits borne upon the seedling tree when brought into bearing—always different from the parent in some one or more characteristics or features.

For instance, no one knows the parentage of the Baldwin apple, the Concord grape, the Elberta peach, the Dawson plum or the Tartarian cherry—all were seedling fruits of seedling trees and vine accidently discovered in somebody's garden. As John Barroughs says: "Who knows from whence they came?"

Another and a much more important fact for the pure-seed breeder to know and to do. That is, how to protect and prevent from outside influence and impregnation any ear of corn intended for his pedigreed variety for the next year.

It is a fact, too often lost sight of by quite a number of distinguished corn breeders, that no single variety of corn can safely be raised on a farm where there are other varieties near by without deleterious mixing of the grain. The mixing of two or more varieties is always deliterious and damaging to the beter sort—the one under improvement or fully pedigreed. I have known corn to mix in the grain a mile away—a yellow on a white. One of my correspondents several years ago stated the fact that his crop of corn was badly mixed by the pollen that the wind or insects brought from a field six miles away."

I know it from more than twenty years' experience in raising and making an 8-rowed white dent corn, that where the tassels of any variety are ripe and the silks of another are receptive, mixing of grain is sure to follow—more so when the winds are blowing hard and the insects are more numerous. It is impossible to keep any one kind pure when it is thus exposed.

What shall the breeder do then, you will ask, to protect and keep pure the variety he is and has been for years growing for pedigreed seed?

To insure his own seed from year to year, he must resort to an artificial covering for every ear—100 or more as the farm requires—in his general crop, intended for seed the next year.. This can be done cheaply and effectively by tying a thin paper bag over each ear—the best top ear of the best normal stalks, and those that are bearing the largest number—just before the silks come out.

The tassel of all kinds of corn are developed and ripe before the silks appear; hence, the necessity of being expeditious and watchful that the time of the impregnation be not overlooked.

When the silks of each ear are fully developed under the bag remove it and into the silk cluster pour all the pollen you have before gathered on a sheet of paper, found in the tassel of the best normal stalk of the same variety or species. After this operation, replace the bag to prevent the ingress of all foreign pollen. If perfect fertilization takes place, every silk will die and turn brown within 24 hours.

Corn everywhere is so badly selected, bred-up, planted and cultivated, that at harvest it is almost impossible to select 50 per cent of the best ears that are perfect in all respects. On many ears will be found missing kernels and even rows of kernels—all owing to their not being fertilized as to their two silks that failed to get out and receive their part of the pollen.

For the same reason do hundreds of your best apples, when about the size of a small marble, drop off—they were not fertilized by the bee family. It is a fact worthy of notice by all who raise fruits in New England and elsewhere—that every orchard should have one or two hives of bees in it.

To ripen his seed corn as early as possible in the fall, is another important fact the corn breeder should not overlook, from the fact that it places his crop after a few years, beyond the reach of pollen of all scrub sorts that may be growing nearby. By way of hastening the maturity of his general crop, I shall have to give an outline of my own experience and experiments with a single variety of corn for a period of ten years.

Right after the close of the civil war, I began a series of experiments in view of improving an 8-rowed white dent corn I found growing in the general crops. It appeared so promising in many ways, I considered it worth while to make it not only an earlier ripening sort, but better in other ways.

I begun to improve it by selecting only the best top ear on the best stalks that were bearing the greatest number of ears and nubbins—this to make it, if possible, more prolific each year. I also selected those ears only that ripened earliest to shorten the period of maturity, which it did in ten years, making that period in the tenth year, 90 days long, which was 31 days earlier than that of my best crop. The selection of the top ear of the most prolific and best stalks in the field that bore the greatest number of ears and nubbins, increased every year, the yield and on the tenth the whole crop on the seed corn plat made stalks that produced 4, 5, and even 6 good 10-ounce ears as well as many smaller well-formed ears and nubbins on every joint clear to the ground; hence I name it the White Prolific, which was well illustrated in the Rural New Yorker and by J. M. Thorburn & Co., of New York City, as far back as 1873.

Unless corn is bred up carefully every season by an annual selection of the seed ears and more complete protection to keep them from the damaging influence of baser sorts, it is impossible at the present day, to find a single pound of pure seed on any farm or in any of the seed houses of this country.

Dheat does not mix in the field as corn does. Any breeder may raise a dozen or more varieties on his farm, and unless it is done in the threshing, his improved selected varieties will keep free from all mixing.

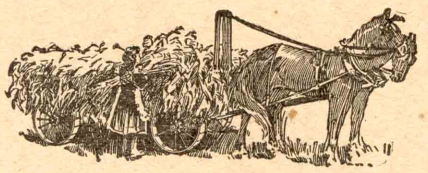
Averaging Up

Impatient Friend.—"What on earth are you doing in bed this time of day? It is almost nine o'clock."

Sluggard, with a yawn.—"Sleeping I believe. I was up till 12 last night."

Impatient Friend.—"But I tell you you are shortening your days by keeping such hours."

Sluggard.—"Maybe I am, but you see I am lengthening my nights."



The above illustration shows Miss Phillis Hunt, of Iowa, engaged in loading corn fodder on an Electric Handy Wagon made by The Electric Wheel Co., Box 170, Quincy, Ill.

This young lady, according to reports, likes nothing better than loading and hauling corn fodder on these low wagons. She is about 16 years old and weighs 110 pounds and thinks she is able to haul as much corn fodder on a Handy Wagon in one day, as a full grown man can haul on the ordinary high wagon in the same length of time.

Miss Hunt, however, according to her letter, is not willing to undertake to haul all the corn fodder and it would be useless for any of our young farmer readers to imagine that they could avoid all this work, by contracting a matrimonial alliance with Miss Hunt.

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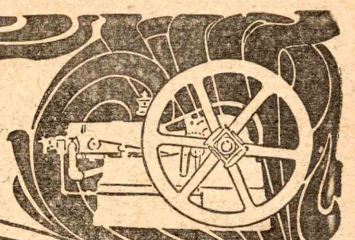

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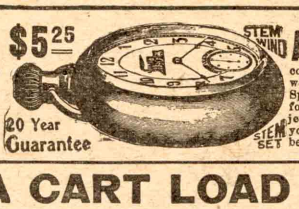

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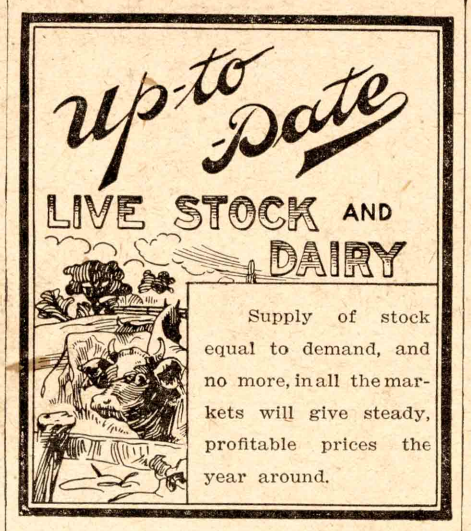


LIVE STOCK SUGGESTIONS

It is seldom necessary to keep farm horses shod all the time. Indeed we have known horses go through lives of great usefulness without ever a shoe to their feet. Besides, the horse-shoer has spoiled many a good horse.

Sloppy feeds are not good for any stock unless we may except swine. For horses and cattle even bran mashes should not be wet up too thin.

Oats is a good feed for horses, but that grain is not always and everywhere readily obtained. Corn and good timothy hay, or nicely cured timothy and clover mixed cannot well be beaten.

Time spent in currying the horse after the animal has done a hard day's work, is well spent. It is an actual benefit to the horse, and contributes no little to his comfort.

Don't presume too much on the gentleness of your team. Many disasters have resulted from over confidence in this respect. To leave the team unsecured is to court trouble.

Those who have no thought or care about the sleeping places of their horses, might get a lesson by sleeping a few nights on bare slats, or in a bed where a bucket of water had been spilt.

Watch the short pasture. It is much easier to keep stock in good flesh than to bring them back to it after they have begun to fall off.

If the colt has been well treated throughout the entire summer, and is weaned without suffering, is much more easily kept through the winter, and has a greater promise of making his best as a horse.

We have thought sometimes it is better not to have a pasture than to have one devoid of shade. With no refuge from the hot sun of noon, the animal will lose all it gained during the early morning and late evening. The shadeless pasture is fit for nothing in summer but night grazing.

When going to milk the cows it is better to leave the milk pail behind than your patience.

What do you think? The kicking man is most apt to have a kicking cow. In many respects it is like milker like cow.

Don't expect too much of the cow. If she has no place to shade in the heat of the day, or to hide herself from the cruel flies, she must devote to fighting the flies much of the time when she ought to be making milk. Even a cow can't do well more than onething at a time.

THE KIND OF COW

Few men would care to admit that their success depends upon a dumb beast more than upon anything they themselves may do. But that is true of dairymen. As is truthfully said by a contemporary, a man may have the best of machinery, the best stables, the best feed, the best of everything that will produce dairy results, if he have not the right kind of cows, profit making cows, he cannot succeed.

And this is true of the farmer as well. The wrong kind of cow is an absorber of profits, and profits so absorbed never return. Opportunities for the profitable disposition of unprofitable cows are too close at hand to justify a farmer in keeping a cow that does not meet his purposes and yield profits. The butcher's block is always ready, and the unprofitable cow should go there without compunction. Have the best, measured from the profit standpoint, and then success lies along the way.

Domestic animals are not often fed too much, but they can be; and when they are it is not only a waste but an actual injury to the animals. More than an animal can digest and assimilate is harmful. A pretty good guide if the animal is in health and has not an abnormal appetite, is that the feed is well cleaned up. Find the right proportion by adding a little until some feed be left; then a slight reduction will bring to the proper quantity.

Many wonder that stock fed exclusively on grain do not do well. The animal stomach requires bulk to assist in digestion, and that is one of the values of rough or coarse feed. It enables the stomach and alimentary canal to beter get the nutrition from the grain, even though the coarse feed have no nutrimnet itself. But the coarse feed generally given, hay, fodder, etc., furnishes nutriment as well as bulk, and may permit a reduction of the grain feed.

Most people have learned that all good articles are worth a good fair price. Something cheap is oftentimes dear as a gift. This is especially true with machines. Cream separators are not an exception. Suppose you only lose 1 per cent or 2 per cent of the butter-fat because of a poor machine. What does it mean in a year? But the loss is likely to be 5 per cent or more. Moral: Get a good separator like the De Laval, Sharples, or U. S. These three are standard.

PREPARING FOR BREEDING

Sheep breeders especially should never let the matter of breeding their ewes go without due consideration. They should decide when it is best for them that the lambs should come, and mate their ewes accordingly. But a most important thing is to take the ewes in hand long enough in advance to be sure that they are gaining in flesh, that they are thriving, as the saying is, before the time of mating. To mate ewes that are running on a lean pasture, and that are falling off, is to invite indifferent results. Ewes mated in a thriving condition will be much more prolific, and we believe their lambs will be more vigorous, have greater vitality, and make finer specimens of their kind. Hence we regard it very important to feed up the ewes preparatory to mating. We believe it is equally so regarding brood sows, but we have not so thoroughly tested it with them.

BOTH IN IT

"We have three cows, and I have been selling $4.00 worth of butter every week this summer," said a farmer's wife.

"We have 100 hens, and I have been selling $5 worth of eggs every week since the first of March," said another.

THE WEED PASTURE

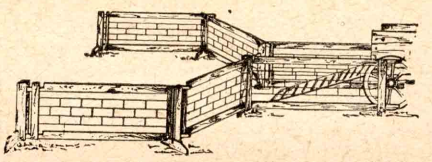
There are many weed fields on farms where pastures are running short, but no attention is paid to them because "there is nothing in them but weeds. The Minnesota experiment station has done the country a valuable service by the analysis of a number of our commonest weeds, and it will be seen they show up favorably with our best forage plants. Lambs-quarter shows—protein, 25.06; carbohydrates, 54.64; fat, 1.96. Purslane—protein, 26.13; carbohydrates, 53.70; fat, 2.90. Pigweed—protein, 26.54; carbohydrates, 62.86; fat, 1.36. Dandelion—protein, 24.64; carbohydrates, 58.95; fat, 2.70. Goldenrod—protein, 11.63; carbohydrates, 76.63; fat, 4.85. Clover—protein, 13.35; carbohydrates, 52.28; fat, 3.65. Timothy hay—protein, 8.75; carbohydrates, 41.76; fat, 2.16.

It is unfortunate that other and more abundant weeds, such as ragweed, were not analyzed, but we have enough here to show that the weed field should never be allowed to grow up and make seed when there is stock to pasture it down. Besides we have known stock to suffer on short pasturage when just across the fence was a rich weed field that would have helped nicely over the shortage, especially with cattle, sheep and hogs.

INFERIOR QUALITY

Market people complain more than usual this year of the inferior quality of the stock marketed, especially in the sheep and lamb department. One writer says not ten per cent of the native lambs could be marketed as choice, and not a great many as prime, the bulk being of the grade usually considered of the scallawag order.

It is a loss to market anything when it is not fitted for market—a voluntary surrender of profits, for it would seem that no one is compelled to turn off his stock in that condition. A builder would be considered very unwise who made a practice of selling unfinished houses after the frame had been erected and the finishing material was on the bround. The case of the farmer who sells unfinished stock is very much like it. He either surrenders the profits he might have to the man who does the finishing, or he imposes a bad quality of meat on the consumer at a low price, and loses his profits in the reduction of price. The man who has the frame erected should not only put on the weatherboarding, but get a price that puts the profits in his own pocket.



One of the ways in which Up-to-Date Movable Fencing can be used. People who have used Up-to-Date Movable Fencing say that no handier farm appliance has ever been provided for the farmer. A movable fence that will hold hogs, sheep or calves and can be set at the rate of one rod in one minute is of practical value on every farm. Write Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, O., who guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser.

The Sarcastic Victim

The Barber—Your hair is coming out on top, sir.

The Crank—Good! I knew it was in me. Now, for goodness' sake, don't talk to it or it will crawl back again.—St. Louis Republic.

Any man who raises quantities of hay and will read over the Ertel catalog and booklets without being convinced of the value of a hay baler—well, we don't think there is such a man. The reasons why you should bale your hay are so many and so good you should send for the books. Address Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill., and tell them you read UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

"Absorbine is All You Claim for It"

Mr. Own Mohler, Thornville, Ohio, writes under date of May 11th, 1908: I used your Absorbine on a horse that had a sore shoulder that had left a bunch and it entirely removed the bunch. It is all you claim for it. I would not do without it." ABSORBINE stops lameness, kills pain, removes Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Splints, Wind Puffs, Shoe Boils, Enlarged Glands, and similar bunches without blistering or removing the hair and horse can be used. $2.00 per bottle express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 102 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

No Doubt of It

"You wear overall," shouted the lawyer to the witness he was cross-examining, and whom he sought to confuse, "how how much are you paid for telling lies?"

"Not so much as you are," calmly replied the witness, "or you would be wearing overalls too."

Had Part of It

"So you are really going to fly in an air ship?"

"Sure."

"Have you got your air ship yet?"

"No; but I've got the air."

PRESS BULLETIN No. 166

Agricultural Experiment Station Kansas State Agricultural College

Hog Cholera, and Vaccination as a Preventative Treatment

Reports from various parts of the state indicate the great prevalence of the disease of hog cholera in Kansas at the present time. This Expermient Station is daily receiving letters of inquiry relative to the prevention of this disease.

Probable Cause of Prevalence at This Time

Hundreds of farms in Kansas have become infected with this disease during the last few months. Increased prevalence of the disease during the present season may be attributed to the excessive rainfall during the past spring and summer. Under such conditions the hog cholera virus has been washed from infected pens and farms into rivers and small streams, these tributaries having emptied into larger streams and flooded districts, thus sweeping the infection over large areas. Other means of dissemination such as dogs, birds and the boots of stock buyers have doubtless contributed their share toward the wide distribution of the disease.

Precautions Against the Disease

The greatest care should be exercised to keep the infection from entering healthy herds. If the disease is in the immediate locality stray dogs should not be allowed in the hog lots or pastures. To eliminate as much as possible, infection from birds, the hogs should be fed in covered enclosures. Stockmen and buyers should not be allowed to enter the premises without thoroughly disinfecting the shoes with some such germicidal solution as carbolic acid. The hogs should, under no consideration, have access to a stream which is fed from water running through other farms. No newly purchased hogs should be placed with the general herd until they have been kept in quarantine for two or three weeks. Plenty of air-slaked lime should be used about the hog houses and feeding places.

Vaccination

The Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has recently perfected a vaccine known as "Dorset's Hog Cholera Vaccine." It consists of (1) immune serum (blood serum from a hog which is immune to the disease) and (2) hog cholera virus (blood serum from a hog suffering from the disease). The two substances are injected simultaneously into the healthy hog. Experimental evidence shows that this method of vaccination is efficient.

"Dorset's Hog Cholera Vaccine" has some disadvantages. (1) These serums, both the immune and the hog cholera serum, are expensive because they are obtained from hogs which, in comparison with other domesticated animals, yield only a small amount of blood serum. Under these conditions this process involving the killing of hogs to save hogs, when put into practice, is very expensive. (2) The danger that might follow the broadcast distribution of hog cholera virus, in some instances among careless veterinarians and uninformed farmers, cannot be ignored.

Kansas Experiment Station Work

The Bacteriological Department of the Kansas Station has, during the past year, conducted a line of experimental work in an attempt to produce a practical hog cholera vaccine. The general scheme of the work has been to attenuate or so modify the hog cholera virus by passing it through a horse that it will successfully vaccinate a healthy hog against the disease but will not produce infection. Three horses and some twenty hogs are at present under observation, and during the fall months some field work will be undertaken. The following conclusions have been suggested by the results so far obtained:

1. Hog cholera serum exerts a toxic influence upon a healthy horse when injected intravenously.

2. The blood serum from a horse, drawn a few hours (3-6) after the animal has received in the veins 75 to 150 cc of hog cholera serum, is as virulent as the original hog cholera serum, producing typical symptoms of cholera and death when injected into healthy hogs. In some cases horse serum, drawn 3-6 hrs. after the animal has received intravenously a dose of hog cholera virus, produces in healthy hogs a more acute form of the disease than does the original serum.

3. The blood serum of a horse, drawn 24-72 hours after the animal receives an injection of hog cholera virus intravenously, shows attenuated properties and does not produce disease when injected into healthy hogs. It also, however, in most cases, produces a reaction in the temperature of the healthy hog five to twelve days after the inoculation.

4. Twenty-four-hour horse serum (drawn from the horse 24 hours after the animal was injected intravenously with hog cholera serum) when injected into healthy hogs exhibits protective properties against the disease.

A bulletin is in process of preparation which will explain the above experiments in detail.

WALTER E. KING,
Bacteriologist.

Manhattan, Kan., Sept. 15, 1908.

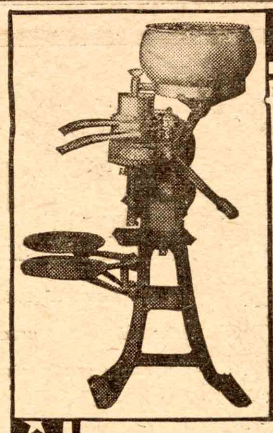
(We print this to encourage experiments along this line in the hope that a preventative may finally be found for the dread disease.—Ed.)

That Will Do

"Doctor, my hair is falling out; can't you tell me something to keep it in?"

"You might get a box."

Certainly the popularity of the Phonograph has been well earned. It is the greatest entertainer in the world. The wizard Edison is known for many hundreds of wonderful inventions, but he will be loved by future generations more for the "talking machine" than for any other. You can never lack enjoyment no matter how long the evening if you have a Phonograph. It never grows old. Anybody can operate it—a six year old child as well as any adult. Send to F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributor, Dept. 3656, Edison Bldg., Chicago, for free trial offer.



TIME TO BUY CREAM SEPARATORS NOW

There never was a better time to buy the best of Cream Separators than right now.

The advantages derived from the use of the good Cream Separator are greater in the fall and winter than at any other time,—when the cows are old in lactation, the loss of butter-fat is otherwise greatest, and butter prices are of butter-fat is otherwise greatest, and butter prices are highest.

Likewise are the advantages of the superior DE LAVAL separators greatest over imitating separators when the milk is hard to separate and the weather cold and variable.

In every case a DE LAVAL separator, of suitable size, will surely at least save its cost between now and July 1st next, and go on returning 100 per cent per year on the investment for twenty years to come.

The agricultural and particularly the dairying outlook was never brighter and more promising.

WHY NOT BUY NOW?

Send for Catalogue of 1908 Latest Improved Machines.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. MADISON ST. CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 FILBERT ST. PHILADELPHIA
DRUMM & SACRAMENTO STS. SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices: 165-167 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

173-177 WILLIAM STREET MONTREAL
14 & 16 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG
107 FIRST STREET PORTLAND, OREG.

Tell them You Saw the "ad" in Up-to-Date Farming

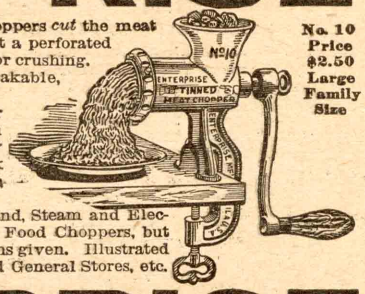
ENTERPRISE

Meat and Food Chopper

"Enterprise" Meat and Food Choppers *cut* the meat with a revolving steel knife against a perforated steel cutting plate without tearing or crushing. Easily cleaned. Practically unbreakable, and will last for years.

The No. 5 "Enterprise" Chopper costs only $1.75. No, 10. shown in cut, $2.50. They are standard family sizes, and not only save half the work at butchering time, but are useful in the kitchen every day in the year.

Made in 45 sizes and styles for Hand, Steam and Electric Power. We also make cheaper Food Choppers, but recommend the above for the reasons given. Illustrated catalog free. Sold at Hardware and General Stores, etc.



No. 10 Price $2.50 Large Family Size

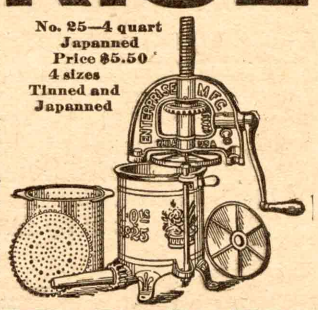
ENTERPRISE

Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press

Lessens the labor at butchering time. Two machines in one. Well made and does its work quickly and surely. Cylinder is bored true and plate fits accurately. Pressure cannot cause meat to rise above the plate. The Patented Corrugated spout prevents air from entering casing, ensuring perfect filling and preservation of sausage.

Machine can be changed into a *Lard Press* in a minute's time. Can also be used as a Fruit Press.

Your dealer should be able to supply you with the "Enterprise" Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press. If not, order direct of makers.



No. 25—4 quart Japanned Price $5.50 4 sizes Tinned and Japanned

ENTERPRISE

Bone, Shell and Corn Mill

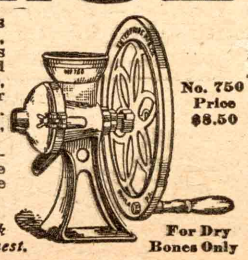
The **"Enterprise"** Bone, Shell and Corn Mill is a good, general mill for farmers, poultrymen, etc., and for compactness, strength and durability is unexcelled. Handy for grinding poultry food and making bone meal fertilizer. Mill shown in cut $8.50, weight 60 lbs., grinds 1¼ bu. corn per hour. Look for the name **"Enterprise"** on the machine you buy.

Grind up dry bones, oyster and other shells, corn, etc., for your hens and watch results.

Other famous **"Enterprise"** household specialties are: Coffee Mills; Raisin Seeders; Fruit, Wine and Jelly Presses; Cherry Stoners; Cold Handle Sad Irons, Etc., Etc.

Sold at Hardware and General Stores, etc.

Write for "The Enterprising Housekeeper," a book of 200 choice recipes and kitchen helps. Free on request.



No. 750 Price $8.50

For Dry Bones Only

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. of PA., 218 Dauphin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Keep the Wheels Turning

One of the little economies that help toward a substantial saving is the use of a good axle grease. A grease without proper "body" runs off. One too heavy stiffens on the axle and adds to the pull.

MICA AXLE GREASE

is *right*—won't run, won't stiffen, won't wear out as soon as other grease will.

Covers the axle with an almost frictionless coating of powdered mica and keeps *your* wheels turning when the other fellow, who uses poor grease, is stuck.

Nothing like Mica Axle Grease for a tired wagon. Ask the dealer for it.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

CAPON TOOLS

CAPONS bring the largest profits —100 per cent more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Progressive poultrymen use

PILLING CAPONIZING SETS

Postpaid $2.50 per set with free instructions. The convenient, durable, ready-for-use kind. Best material. We also make *Poultry Marker 25c, Gape Worm Extractor 25c French Killing Knife 50c. Capon Book Free.*

G. P. Pilling & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

A RELIABLE HEN'S NEST

That shuts out all other fowls. A perfect trap nest. All poultry raisers should use them. Cheap and durable; for prices address

P. G. TOWNSEND MFG. CO.
629 E. 6th St., Hutchinson, Kan.

The Knot That Holds

"Jubilee Year" of Page Fence

Page Fence is woven just the same today as 25 years ago. A real triple knot—not a simple twist! Page Fence is made of High Carbon Steel of double the tensile strength and elasticity of common fence wire.

Page Catalog—"Jubilee Edition"—SENT FREE!

Page Woven Wire Fence Co. Box 79X Adrian, Michigan

15 Cents a Rod

For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. **Sold on 30 days trial.** Catalog free. Write for it today.

KITSELMAN BROS., Box 289, MUNCIE, IND.

FENCE *Strongest Made*

Made of **High Carbon Double Strength** Coiled Wire. **Heavily Galvanized** to prevent rust. **Have no agents.** Sell at **factory prices on 30 days' free trial.** We pay **all freight.** 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. **Catalog Free.**

COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 88 Winchester, Indiana

DON'T RUST FARM FENCE

Sold direct to farmers at manufacturers' prices. Catalogue free. Freight prepaid.

THE WARD FENCE CO.
Box 871 Decatur, Ind.

Cowboy SOUVENIR POSTALS, elegantly done in bright colors, depicting the thrilling life of the cowboy; 20 subjects in the set, 40c; set of 12, 25c, or 4 dandies 10c; stamps taken.

Rocky Mountain Post Card Exchange, Dept. 7, Denver, Col

CAN YOU SOLVE THIS PUZZLE?

Fill in the missing letters of the word below and you will get the name of the greatest mule-raising State in the Union.

MI-SOU-I

CAN YOU DO THIS? To anyone who sends us the solution of the above together with 25 cents in stamps or coin for a year's subscription to the best farm and agricultural semi-monthly paper in the U. S. we will send

20 BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS **Free**

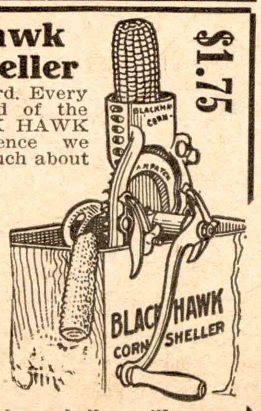
No two cards alike, the kind sold in stores at 2 for 5c. Send solution at once to

Farm Progress, 710 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Address Circulation Manager Farm Progress for full particulars of liberal cash commissions paid club raisers. Sample copies furnished free.

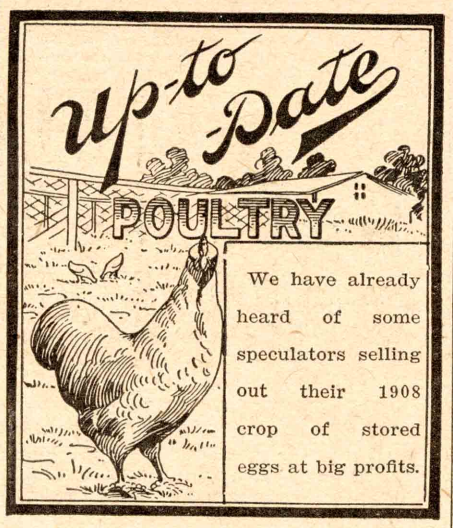
Black Hawk Corn Sheller

It is the standard. Everybody has heard of the famous BLACK HAWK SHELLER, hence we need not say much about them. This is absolutely the highest grade sheller on the market. Made of best material. Separates cobs from corn. Runs easy. Practically indestructable. Our *Special Price* only **$1.75**



A good first-class sheller will save its cost in a week's use.

O. I. SEED STORE, Indianapolis



We have already heard of some speculators selling out their 1908 crop of stored eggs at big profits.

Can't Make It

Man may imitate the bee,
An' make honey good as he;
'Dulterate most everything
Found in bottle, can or keg,
But, I care not what they sing,
Man has never made an egg.
—Adapted.

LITTLE EXPERIENCES

Best results are not obtainable by keeping chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks ets., in the same yard. But where all have free range, as on farms, it does not matter, for each will find the place best adapted for it. Never try to keep all in the same house or shed.

Poultry must have pure air where they spend their nights. Fine, dry earth and coal ashes or lime is a splendid mixture to spread under the roosts.

High grass or tall weeds are bad in the poultry yard. Such environment gives them the nest-hiding habit, and is otherwise bad. The fowls need shade, but it should be different from that afforded by weeds, and the grounds should be kept smooth as a lawn.

Ducks to be marketed young do better if they have not access to a pond or stream. Freedom in water seems to toughen them and bring them back toward the wild duck nature. Keep them in a nice, green grass plot, with plenty of fresh water to drink, but not enough to play in, and never allow them to want for suitable feed.

The eyes of poultry sometimes become affected, but that is not necessarily an indication of roup; it is more like pink eye in horses, and will run its course in a few days. If valuable specimens are affected any cooling, soothing wash for the eyes is good. Be sure that the quarters are clean and the feed wholesome.

There is a disease known as contagious catarrh, which is really a form of roup, is persistent, difficult to treat, dangerous and liable to run through the flock. The eyes are affected, as are the mouth and throat. The affected birds should be promptly removed from the flock, and the dead ones deeply burried or burned. Wash the head and mouth with coal oil, and thoroughly clean and disinfect the house and quarters. When this disease apepars prompt action is necessary.

The authorities are getting on to the eggs, and say that those sold as fresh or strictly fresh must be what is claimed for them. Storage eggs must be sold as such, or under the pure food law the dealer is liable to a fine of $500, or imprisonment, or both. This makes it all the better for the honest hen and her honest keeper. The surplus eggs of years ago cannot come in competition with the honest fresh ones of today.

Don't crowd the poultry house. To that bit of false economy may be traced many if not most of the poultry diseases and losses. Fowls need room, but they will crowd if they find it necessary, and when crowded they are neither comfortable nor satisfied, and it is almost impossible under such conditions to keep their quarters sanitary. Disease is the almost certain result.

We have found the free use of lime in the poultry house and about the yard one of the best practices that can be indulged. Lime is one of the things much needed by the fowls, especially laying hens, that they are least liable to find in nature. Besides it is destructive of so many harmful things, and contributes so much to the sanitary conditions of the surroundings.

We have perhaps said it before, but at this time of the year there is nothing more interesting on the poultry farm than a nice flock of early pullets. They are the principle source of the winter egg supply, and, consequently, of the year's poultry profits. Look well to the early pullets, and see to it that they "have a chance."

If your flock is not already well graded up, resolve now that it shall be, and begin at once to look about you for good males to mate with your hens next year. It is not necessary to pay extra fancy prices for show birds, for after all they are not always the best; but get good specimens, and you will be surprised at the improvement that will be seen in your flock.

CHICKEN HATCHERIES

It may be news to most of our readers that there are large establishments devoted to the hatching of chickens. A. I. Root, the Bee Man, visited some of these establishments, and tells about them in Gleanings in Bee Culture. The chicks are sold at one or two days old, and are shipped long distances with scarcely more loss than is incurred in the shipment of eggs. They generally go in paper boxes containing 25 chicks each, and usually arrive at their destination in good condition, though they may be on their journey two or three days. One shipment is mentioned from Ohio to Florida, the chicks being out four days without food or water, and were received at Tampa apparently none the worse for their fast. Chicks do not need feed so young as it is usually given them.

This is evidently a growing business. It is a pretty big business now. One establishment shipped 6,000 day-old chicks the day Mr. Root visited it. They sell at from seven to fifteen cents each, and a constantly increasing number prefer to buy the chicks already hatched to buying the eggs, and taking the risk of infertile eggs, accidents, time and trouble of hatching.

SALT AND POULTRY

Most animals even in the wild state, seem to need salt occasionally. This is proven by the fact that when the country was new, hundreds of wild animals resorted to salt springs to satisfy this longing. It is not so with fowls. Salt poisons poultry. We have known many valuable birds killed by pouring meat pickle or brine where the fowls could get it, or by emptying vessels containing salt in the poultry yard. Chickens may eat a small quantity of salt without any apparent injury, but care should be exercised in allowing salt to be left where fowls can get to it.

Souvenir Coupon

This coupon is good for

Twenty Beautiful Souvenir Post Cards

American Girl Series. The gem of collection. and all worth framing; also a *free membership* to the Souvenir Post Card Exchange.

To secure the 20 post cards and have your name put on the collectors' exchange list, send me one *new* three months' subscription at 10 cents to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, together with this coupon.

GARRETT WALL
Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

BEE SUPERSTITIOUS

Not many people who live in the country and watch the little busy bee are acquainted with some of the superstitions in regard to bees. At one time it was considered unlucky to give coin of any kind in payment for bees, one party to bargain being sure to meet with misfortune. Another old notion was that if any member of a swarm should alight on a dry stick or dead tree, the bees would not long survive, and this is quite generally believed today. Again, according to English tradition, if the owner of a hive dies, or any of his relatives, the bees must be told of the sad event, or they will certainly desert the hive.

Help along the good work by sending us a club of four new one-year subscriptions for $1.00. Co-operate to place UP-TO-DATE FARMING in the million subscriber class.

CLARK'S CUTAWAY TOOLS

CLARK'S DOUBLE ACTION "CUTAWAY" HARROW

WITH EXTENSION HEAD is made especially for Orchard work. It will INCREASE your crops 25 to 50 per cent. This machine will cut from 28 to 30 acres, or will double-cut 15 acres in a day. It is drawn by two medium horses. It will move 15,000 tons of earth one foot in a day, and can be set to move the earth but little, or at so great an angle as to move all the earth one foot. Runs true in line of draft and keeps the surface true.

All disk harrows have to run in half lap.

THE JOINTED POLE TAKES ALL THE WEIGHT OFF THE HORSES' NECKS, and keeps their heels a way from the disks.

BIG CROPS

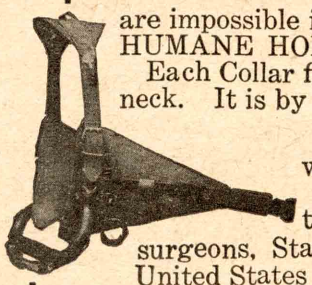
DOUBLE ACTION HARROW

We make 120 sizes and styles of Disk Harrows. Every machine fully warranted. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

Send today for FREE Booklet with full particulars

CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY, 863 Main St., HIGGANUM, CONN.

SORE NECKS OR SHOULDERS



are impossible if you work your horses in the "WHIPPLE" HUMANE HORSE COLLAR.

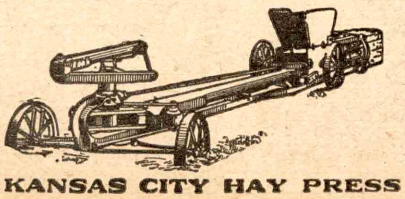
Each Collar fits all horses regardless of size or shape of neck. It is by far the cheapest Collar to use.

FIFTEEN DAYS TRIAL

when used on sore necks or shoulders.

We guarantee to cure the horses while they work. Recommended by all veterinary surgeons, State Experimental Farms and used by the United States Government. **Write for prices and testimonials today**

HUMANE HORSE COLLAR COMPANY, 1916 So. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.



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THE OLD RELIABLE IN USE 25 YEARS

HORSE POWER AND BELT POWER

Our Various Styles Meet All Demands

SELF FEED WOOD OR STEEL PITMAN

Quality gives best results. Send for Catalog

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO. 516 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

WHENCE THE FRUIT

With Apologies to Hiawatha.

Should you ask me whence these stories,
Whence these legends and traditions,
With the odor of the roses,
With the brightest of the sunshine,
With the rushing of the rivers,
Leaping headlong from the mountains?
I should answer, I should tell you,
From the richest lands 'neath heaven,
From the snow-capped hills of purple,
From the broad and fertile valleys
Where the peach and pear and apple
Grow in magnitude and plenty.
This they say—the happy dwellers,
In that land of fruit and flowers,
That the apple is the symbol
Of their health and wealth and wisdom.
All the brightness of the sunshine,
All the sweetness of the flowers,
All the glow of hidden gold fields,
All the dew of blooming meadows,
Are by cunning nature blended
In this fruit of many a hue.
If long life you would be having,
Knowing naught of human ills,
Daily eat at least one apple.

—*Green's Fruit Grower.*

STORAGE OF APPLES

Often the difference between profit and loss is in the storage of the fruit. Purdue university has issued a timely bulletin on that subject. Of course, in order to keep well, apples must be picked at the proper time. Care must be exercised in handling to prevent bruises, carefully assorting the ripe from the unripe, the perfect from the imperfect, and storing in a cool place, with plenty of pure air free from all odors of decaying vegetables or other substances. The average fruit-grower does not exercise enough caution in handling and assorting his fruit. The degree of maturity will have much to do with the keeping qualities. A late fall or winter apple should be mature, but not ripe, when it is picked, if it is expected to be kept for any considerable time. The process of ripening is only the first stage of decay, and if this is allowed to continue before picking, this breaking down process has proceeded so far that it is a difficult matter to arrest it. As soon, therefore, as the stem will separate freely from its uion with the branch, the apple is sufficiently mature for storing.

The proper temperature for keeping apples is as nearly thirty-five degrees as it is possible to keep it, and in order to maintain this it will often be necessary in this climate to provide a separate place for storing the fruit, as the average cellar under the dwelling house is wholly unfit for this purpose. If the cellar consists of several compartments, so that one can be shut off completely from the others, and the temparature in this kept below forty degrees, it will answer the purpose very well. If this cannot be done, a cheap storage house may be built in conection with the ice-house, by building a room underneath, having it surrounded with ice on the sides and overhead, with facilities for drainage underdneath, keeping the air dry by means of chloride of calcium placed on the floor in an open water-tight vessel, such as a large milk crock or pan. In this way the temperature may be kept very near the freezing point the year round.

THERE is nothing in which people deceive themselves so much as in the pursuit of happiness. There is only one way to find it. That is, by obeying the laws upon which we are built. We are constructed along the lines of truth and justice, and we cannot reach felicity by disobeying these, the very laws of our nature.—Orison Sweet Marden.

THE APPLE AND THE ORCHARD

J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury,Connecticut, gave a very able address upon the subject of "Handling the Apple Orchard." Mr. Hale said the apple was the standard of all fruit. The early planting of apples was for drink and not for food, but today the apple is grown principally for its food value. The American people are fast coming to appreciate its value for food, and to-day fifty times more fruit is consumed than in former years. The market to-day is demanding the highest quality of fruit, and is willing to pay a premium for choice goods. Size, uniformity and color are three essential requisites in high quality fruit. Mr. Hale does not think that the old orchards found upon the farms to-day can from any method of pruning or tillage be made to produce a high quality of fruit. The tree must be trained for its special purpose in order to get best results. "I think," said Mr. Hale, "a far larger portion of old orchards could be made to produce far better fruit were they given proper care and cultivation. Low down trees are very desirable; with them expense is reduced and cultivation can be better conducted. In selecting a site for a fruit orchard, select rolling land and not low, cold soil. Tillage should ever be the watchword of the orchardist. Begin as early in the spring as possible, and continue for at least three months. Have the ground covered with something at harvesting time. A good cover crop is clover, but anything will do providing it furnishes a covering to the soil".

INSPIRED BY THE DEALERS

It is a significant fact that almost all the market reports and reports of crop supplies at marketing time, are inspired by dealers. In a market letter from Rochester, New York, about the opening of the apple trade, we find such expressions as these: "The buyers are almost a unit in saying they will not pay more than $1.50 per barrel, while the growers want $2." "The growers can't understand why a barrel of the finest apples grown is this section in years should not bring at least $2 at loading stations." "Many of the growers don't take into consideration that the crop in the United States is large." "Some of the dealers lost money last year, and will not be able to get money from the banks as freely and on as favorable terms as they did last year." And so on.

In these few selected sentences from a single letter, fruit growers ought to find an important lesson. 1. The buyers are determined to hold down the price. 2. The growers in that particular section around Rochester have extra good apples, and ask for them only a moderate price. 3. The buyers would mislead the growers into the belief that there is a large apple crop in the United States, whereas the international apple growers' congress in session not long ago in St. Louis, found that this year's crop is the smallest one for years, and that, in the main, the apples are of the poorest quality, which means that good quality apples should command a price above the normal. 4. That the dealers are not buying with their own money, but with money obtained from the banks.

Consider the last proposition first. Indeed it is about the only one that need be considered. If dealers can buy, store and speculate on fruit with borrowed money, why cannot the growers, who already own the fruit, store it and hold it themselves to meet the demand which brings the speculators profits over all these extra expenses? If they must have money before that time arrives, growers with their farms and orchards behind them, and who still own their apples, could certainly borrow money as well as the dealers. In many instances they could borrow it on much better terms without going to the banks.

But the storage? The growers can store fruit the same as speculators. Indeed they could build and provide their own storage, and in one act make themselves masters of the whole situation. Only one thing is needed that is not already at their hand, and that is organization for co-operation. One grower by himself cannot meet the conditions, but the growers of a community that supplies the speculator, acting together, could do so, with as much ease as they can barrel and deliver their fruit to the shipping station of the early purchaser. And if the purchaser can hope for profits, and he is in business for nothing else, the growers would be more certain of much greater profits.

UNTIL Amatite was put on the market a few years ago, practically everybody who used ready roofings had to paint them regularly. Some of the roofings required a coat every year; others every two or three years.

In all cases a good deal of expense and trouble was involved.

The popularity of Amatite is largely owing to the fact that its use does away with all such trouble and expense. This is due to its **real mineral surface** which is far more durable than any paint made. It is not affected by weather and will last indefinitely.

All that is necessary after laying an Amatite roof is to leave it alone. Leaks and dissatisfaction are left behind.

Every practical man will doubly appreciate the "no-paint" idea when we add to that statement the fact that Amatite is lower in price than most of the "paint-me-every-two-years-or-leak" roofings.

In addition, Amatite with its smooth lap edge, is easy to lay, and the necessary nails and liquid cement for laps are supplied free, packed conveniently in each roll.

Can any reasonable man ask more?

A Sample Free. Write to-doy

Illustrations at top, from left to right, show: Chas. Johnson's Residence, Atlantic City, East Machias Lumber Co., East Machias, Me., A. J. Priebe's Barn, Petoskey, Mich. All covered with Amatite.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston Cleveland Cincinnati St. Louis Minneapolis New Orleans Pittsburg Kansas City London, England

Spoon Coupon

This coupon is good for

One Dozen Beautiful Teaspoons

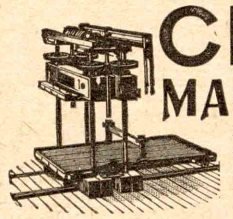
We use them in our own home. Only one set to each reader.

To secure this complete set of 12 spoons, send me one new yearly subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 50c, or 3 new 3-months subscriptions at special price of 10 cents each, together with *this coupon.*

Garrett Wall
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

There is no sport equal to that of hunting, You may like to fish and I admit it is great sport, but seriously, do you think it compares with a gun hanging loosely on your arm while you tramp over the hill and plain for game? Fishing is a lazy man's pass-time compared to the brisk energetic sport of hunting. The first esential is a good gun. If you are interested in guns and gunning write to the Union Fire Arms Co., 277 Auburndale, Toledo, O., for a book on good guns.

Trees and plants at wholesale prices; cat. free Grapes $2, peach $3 per 100.
WASHINGTON ST. NURSERIES, GENEVA, N. Y.



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We have had 35 years' experience in furnishing outfits for both Custom and Merchant Cider Mills.

OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD.

Send for catalogue.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO
474 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

SCALECIDE

CONQUERS SAN JOSE SCALE

Now Is the Time to Spray

Leading fruit growers endorse SCALECIDE as the only remedy for the dreaded San Jose scale. Kills the scale without injury to the tree or bud.

SIMPLE, SAFE, ECONOMICAL

Scalecide is antiseptic and healing to the skin. Absolutely non-poisonous. Don't allow your good orchards to be ruined by the terrible San Jose Scale. Use Scalecide—

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try Vitæ-Ore and see what it will do. It has cured many after the doctors had used all the ordinary medicines. Test it without risk according to the offer on last page of this paper.

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2941 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

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Are you doing your d[illegible] UP-TO-DATE FARMING? Can't you get four of your neighbors to subscribe at 25 cents each? Four new subscriptions accepted for $1.00.

Only Exchange

Straight to my heart this fact to-day,
By truth's own hand is driven;
"God never takes one thing away
But something else is given."

I thought it only happened so:
But time this truth has taught me;
"No cherished thing from life can go
But something else is brought me."
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

LITTLE THINGS

As we read of the achievements of great men and women we all wish we had some great thing to do. How often do we sit and wonder, and sigh and dream for something to do that will show the greatness that we feel is in us? At the same time all around us are little things that call us all the time—things we could do and be the happier for it; possibly making others happier by the same small act. Small? Do we know it is small? The acorn was small, but the tree that grew from it overtopped the forest. Have we a right to call small anything that God places in our path and invites us to do? Do we not know that the greatest things of earth, and possibly of heaven, are made of things very small—the high mountain of the sand, the great ocean of the drops of water, the longest life of the most fleeting moments?

It's just the little things of life—the little things of life,
That make the tears and sunshine of this earthly strife;
Little satisfactions, little words of cheer,
Little deeds of kindness make life worth living here.
Though the clouds above are big and drear and black,
Just one little ray of sun will turn the darkness back.
Let us, then, remember as we toil along the way,
'Tis not the big things of tomorrow. but the small things of today.

Whoever takes care of the small things is on the way to the great ones; and it is not sure that after all the greatest things may not be found in the home, the place upon which the happiness of mortal lives depends, and possibly that of what we call eternity. The maker of a home may be the maker of a heaven or a hell. Our work is, therefore, nearer like the Divine than we are inclined to think. Dare we call it small? Says Cora A. Dolson:

This is the home I fain would build:
A house where riches might abide,
Hope weave what tapestry I willed,
And joy and wealth sit side by side.

And these the riches be of home:
Fulfillment of each glad desire,
Strong, helpful hands, a sheltering dome,
And plentitude of food and fire.

But be the doorway high or low,
Whether of silk or crash I wear,
Deep in my heart this truth I know—
I have them all if love be there.

The one that can make the ideal home, the "home where love is," in country or in city, need not envy the great names of history, nor wait for greater things to do.

Speaking of home in country or in city, we are compelled to declare that the home of homes is the home in the country, the quiet home, let those who have gone from the farm to the city settle the question. Oh, the longing in the city home for the old home back in the country! Can it be better expressed than in the following verses?

I am longing for the country,
For the fields of wondrous green,
For the hills that rise in beauty,
For the lake with silver sheen,
For the gentle kine that follow
Lowing to the pasture bars,
For the boundless skies that glisten
With their never falling stars.

I am longing for the country
And its good old-fashioned ways,
For the kindly hands and helpful
Making bright the saddest days.
Lo, amid the city's splendor
No familiar voice I hear,
Not one smiling face to greet me
'Mid the many passing here.

To this din and strife and traffic
I am as a stranger lone;
Oh! for something true and steadfast,
O! for someone all my own;
Yes, I'm longing for the country
With its good old-fashioned ways,
For the country folks whose friendship
Brighten e'en the saddest days.

But still we must awake to the fact that this is not all a world of sentiment but of reality, a world of business, of hard knocks and strenuous activity. Whether in city or country there is work to do, responsibilities to bear, tasks to finish and victories to achieve. Wherever God has placed us we owe Him and humanity our very best.

DRESS FOR FARMERS

We already concede that the clothes do not make the man, but they do add much to the man's appearance; and it must be confessed that appearance goes a long way with the popular estimation of men. There is no more reason that farmers should appear in uncouth dress than that any other person should. People, it is true, should wear work clothing suitable to what they are doing, clothing that will stand what it must come in contact with, and, if injured, that the damage cannot be great. This very properly induces the miner when at work to wear clothing that need not shrink from the coal dust and slush of the mine, the blacksmith to wear clothing that will not be ruined by the soot and grim of the forge, etc. And the farmer when at work may wear clothing that he need not dread to bring in contact with his stock, his teams, his machinery, and the dust of his fields. But when he lays aside the garments of his toil, he should put on clothing suitable to the important place he occupies among the useful vocations of life.

It must be acknowledged that farmers cling more tenaciously to their every day clothing, to the habiliments of their work-a-day life, than do those of any other calling. In the town gathering, at the picnic, or in the church congregation, one can scarcely distinguish from one another by their dress, the miner, the carpenter, the mercahnts and the professional man, but the farmer, as a rule, may be easily so distinguished. We do not advocate extravagance in dress, but the farmer and his family, those who make is possible for others to dress at all, are entitled to appear as well in public as do those of any other calling, and they do themselves and their business an injustice when they fail to do so.

Can't afford it? Then there is something wrong in economic conditions. But for the work done by the farmers there would be very little clothing for any one to wear, and if the people that produce the material for everybody's clothing, must themselves be content with the coarsest and cheapest, they are not getting their share of what they produce.

Thousands of men and women from eight years old to forty years and older are studying at home to fit themselves for higher and more remunerative work. The International Correspondence Schools Box 1131, Scranton, Pa., teach you in your own home about any subject. There are many government positions open to ambitious folks. They will tell you how to qualify if you write them.

POST CARD COUPON

Oct. 1, 1908

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Indianapolis, Ind.

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Garrett Wall
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
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Tricks and riddles will entertain the whole family, friends and neighbors. We own the assortment at a bankrupt price, and give you the benefit of it. Everyone can have games this season. **See what you get**—1 game Nine Men Morris; 1 game Fox and Geese; 1 game of Authors (48 cards in pack); 1 Chess and Checker Board and Men; 1 set Dominos; 1 game Pantomines; 1 game Tableaux; 1 game Clairvoyant 53 Magic Tricks; 1 game Forfeit; 1 game Fortune; 275 Select Autograph Album Verses; 50 Charming Conundrums with Answers. 11 Parlor Games; the great game of Rivals (size 12x18); Game of Letters; Magic Music; Assortment of Comic Cards—the Button Busters and Side Splitters, "Well, I'll Be Blowed," "The Missing Link," "Only Spooning," "It's the Man Behind the Gun that Does the Work," etc. All sent postage paid to anyone sending only 2 new subscribers to The Welcome Guest at 10c each. Send today to

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Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

AN AUGUST LAKE TRIP

Elizabeth C. Everitt

We went to Chicago to take the boat Are you afraid of water travel? Well, I had always been too, until I saw that immense floating hotel, so graceful, so manageable-looking, loaded with laughing, chattering people, who were thinking all about tickets, baggage, friends ashore and abroad, and afraid rather of being left behind in the hustle and bustle than of going aboard.

Just a few minutes after we had gone on, tinkling bells sounded, whistles blew with a deafening sound that made me close my eyes and imagine we were in a dense fog—a watery, warning. I opened them, leaned far over the railing to see the gang plank pulled in and to wave good-bye to the fluttering handkerchiefs, hatless heads, frantic arms and smiling faces grouped on the wharf. We were moving! I did not feel the motion, but the wharf was receding, faces blurred into each other, the handkerchiefs seemed to stand still, we passed an open brigde and were out on the lake. The shore stretched north and south in a smoky, broken line. This, then, was the contour of Chicago. How alike are all cities and yet how individual each is! There is something about this individuality that, when we see New York's ocean front we know it, and when we see Chicago's grey sky line there is no other like it, and each is dear to us.

As soon as we left shore a breeze sprung up, cool and invigorating. It made me want to pace the deck, as I have see office men on ferries when crossing to and from work, pacing like caged wild animals. We could have none of that feeling on that boat; all was freedom, space, leisure. To stand at one end of the main deck salon, looking down the rows of state room doors, it seemed a block away where the brass knobs formed a solid curving line and it was hard to distinguish the red carpet from the red ceiling. Outside, however, there was all sky, all water, all air, all out-of-doors with which to compare so that the vessel seemed a dot in the expanse and yet it took brisk walking to make a promenade around in six or seven minutes.

We had only part of a day, the first day out, plowing up Lake Michigan. After super in the large brightly lighted dining salon below, we put into Milwaukee for a half hour's stop. We left passengers and took on passengers; the vessel kept full, swarming with people, all bent on leisure, rest, recreation.

Compare a night's rest on board steamer with that in a Pullman car. I should call the former, as I have, rest, but the latter, unrest. So it was that night and the two succeeding ones, plenty of fresh air from the port hole, and a sound sleep, undisturbed.

It was the second day, nearly noon when we landed at Harbor Springs,that lake port for the almost innumerable resorts near by, and it was afternoon when we reached Mackinac Island, a picture white and blue, sparkling in its purity as it lay before us. On this place, it seems that the sun must always shine, that clouds could not dim the reflection from so clean a spot.

The third morning brought us into the St. Clair flats, above Detroit, where we could almost reach out and touch the charming little cottages with bridges for porches, a boat landing for door step and a watery front yard. We could almost shake hands with the people who rushed out to greet us. We dropped slowly down past this panorama of houses set on stilts, trees supported by a border of rocks, rustic benches, romantic isles and bridges, forming the foreground of a picture that stretched out flat as far as the eye could see, streakes of water and land intermixed and scattered trees. We had no sun that morning; everything seemed of one color.

Nearing Detroit we began to encounter ferries plying between the Canadian and American shores, and small boats bobbing in and out of our way.

The weather grew more threatening of a rain storm every minute until, as we passed the iron manufacturories below Detroit, it began to rain, and when well out into Lake Erie the storm was upon us. The one best place to enjoy a storm—for I was by this time prepared to enjoy everything and fear nothing—is the top deck. I hurried up there, only to find others all hurrying down and a seaman, the only remaining occupant, busily removing the awning, rolling rugs, pulling plants and chairs to places of shelter. I found a place behind the captain's cabin where I could watch the lightning, hear the thunder and feel just the spray of the rain on my face as an occosional sharp gust whisked 'round the corner. It was glorious! How I wished the boat would rock. The white caps came rolling toward us, but she plowed right along as tho the sun were shining and only a gentle breeze blowing. How safe one can feel, out in the open, close to the elements and can really enjoy the excitement of it all with confidence in a strong protector in this case, a strong boat. The storm was over all too soon, leaving behind its trail a damp grey day, making you wish for the return of the boisterous storm.

There came still another surprise which I saw from my favorite "loft", It was after night as we were leaving Cleveland somewhere in the dark expanse back of us where rows of electric lights defined only the shore line. The tracery of wheels, towers and watery scenic slides of a shore resort was just fading in a hazy glow when a cloud overhead grew thin and a faint light shimmered thru the pillowy spots. It grew brighter, then was lost, then came again until finally a sharp curve was marked against a patch of clear night sky and the moon came slowly out. The clouds followed along with us overhead; the moon moved away to the west in a setting of stars. We left the clearness somewhere out on the lake during the night, but we had the quiet memory of it still with us at Buffalo in the morning where we left the boat and its happy associations.

This ended our trip, our three days and nights of life in the open, hand in hand with the sky, the air, the water, all cleanliness, coolness and rest. I wish every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING could take such a trip. My advice is, plan for it some time.

BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS FREE TO OUR READERS

To any reader of this paper who writes immediately and encloses stamp we will mail 3 most beautiful post cards you ever saw and send you our big farm paper 3 months; full set of 10 cards, all different, 10 cents; 3 full sets, 25 cents. Address Valley Farmer Post Card Dept., 530 Jackson St., Topeka, Kans.

Do Things

"The man who simply sits and waits
Fur good to come along,
Ain't worth the breath that one would take
To tell him he is wrong.
Fur good ain't flowin' round this world
Fur ev'ry fool to sup;
You've got to put your see-ers on,
And go and hunt it up."

Ladies who would like a 112 piece Dinner Set free of all cost—and what lady does not want one—should write to the Pure Food Co., 850 W. Pearl St., Cincinnati, O., for their great proposition. They have an offer that will interest every lady. This means *every* lady. Write them today.

Already Caught

"George, before we were married you were always giving me presents, but you never give me a thing now." And she pouted a little.

"My dear, did you ever see any one give bait to a fish he had already caught?" And then a sound floated out on the dreary air.

Different Time to Worry

He.—"When a woman reaches 30 she begins to worry for fear she will not get married."

She.—"How about a man at that age?"

He.—"O, by the time a man is 30 he begins to worry for fear he will."

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I want to get a personal letter from every man and woman in America afflicted with Rheumatism, Lumbago or Neuralgia, giving me their full name and postoffice address, so I can send them ***Free*** a full-sized, ***One Dollar Bottle*** of my Rheumatic Remedy. I want to convince every Rheumatic sufferer at my expense that my Rheumatic Remedy does what thousands of so-called remedies have failed to accomplish—***Actually and Permanently Cures Rheumatism.*** I know it does, I am sure of it and I want every Rheumatic sufferer to know it and be sure of it, before giving me a penny profit. You cannot ***coax*** Rheumatism out through the feet or skin with plasters or cunning metal contrivances. You cannot ***tease*** it out with liniments, electricity or magnetism. You cannot ***imagine*** it out with mental science. ***You Must Drive It Out.*** It is in the blood and you must ***Go After It and Get It.*** This is just what Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy does and that's why it cures Rheumatism. Rheumatism is Uric Acid and Uric Acid and Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy cannot live together in the same blood. The Rheumatism has to go and it ***does go for good.*** My Remedy cures the sharp, shooting pains, the dull, aching muscles, the hot, throbbing, swollen limbs, and cramped, stiffened, useless joints and cures them to stay cured.

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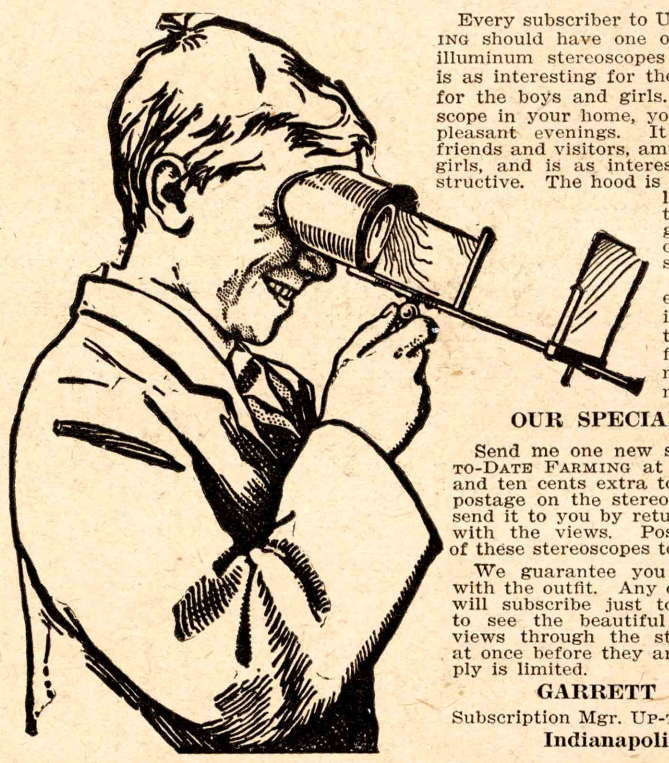

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GARRETT WALL
Subscription Mgr. UP-TO-DATE FARMING
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Inter-Mountain Weekly, Sta. 6, Denver, Colo.

Up-to-Date Farming Pattern Dep't.

Any of these paterns may be obtained from UP-TO-DATE FARMING for 10 cents, or by renewing your subscription within 30 days.

LADIES' WORK APRON

Dotted or plain percale, linen, cham-bray, or plain, figured or checkered gingham, is adaptable for this little work apron, which is a slight variation of the usual model, being cut in one piece. Brown Holland is also much used for garments of this character and natural colored and tan linen are also serviceable. A ruffle of the material

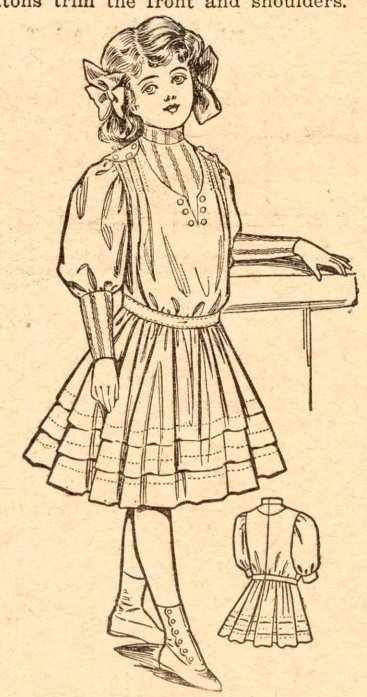
No. 2571

trims the lower edge, but if desired this may be omitted. A square pocket ornaments either side of the front, and the apron closes on the shoulders with button and buttonholes.

The pattern is in 3 sizes—32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the apron requires 4¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 3⅞ yards 36 inches wide.

GIRLS' DRESS

Made up in nut-brown Henrietta, with a fancy yoke and deep cuffs of brown-and-green striped silk, this frock is pretty and appropriate for both everyday and best wear. Three wide tucks on each side of the front, stitched to nearly the bust-line give the fullness required, and small flat brass buttons trim the front and shoulders. The



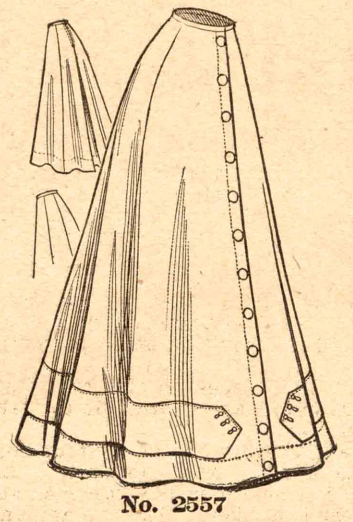
No. 2552

full skirt is gathered and attached to the waist under a belt of the material, two tucks being stitched just above the wide hem.

The pattern is in 5 sizes—6 to 14 years. For a girl of 10 years the dress, as illustrated, requires 3½ yards of plain material 36 inches wide, with ⅜ yard of striped material 36 inches wide; or, of one material, it needs 5⅛ yards 27 inches wide, 3¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 3⅜ yards 42 inches wide.

LADIES' SIX-GORED SKIRT

One of the fashionable model skirts, buttoning down the centre-front is here illustrated. It is adaptable to serge, panama cloth, tweed, cheviot, mohair, or in fact any material, and is made with an inverted box-plait or in habit style in the back. A wide



No. 2557

bias band of the material is set on as a trimming just above the hem, and this is trimmed with small buttons and loops of soutache braid.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—22 to 34 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist the skirt, made of material with nap, requires 8¾ yards 20 inches wide, 5 yards 36 inches wide, 4¼ yards 42 inches wide, or 3½ yards 54 inches wide; without nap, it needs 8 yards 20 inches wide, 4⅝ yards 36 inches wide, 4 yards 42 inches wide, or 3¼ yards 54 inches wide. Width of lower edge about 3¾ yards.

CHILD'S APRON

If made up in heavy tan linen, this little apron is very serviceable for school wear, and it is so simply constructed that the woman with only a slight knowledge of sewing will have no trouble in putting it together. The sleeves are cut in one with the front and back; the only seams being along the shoulders and at the under-arms. The wide sash ends, which extend from the under-arm seams are of the material. The square neck and lower edge of the sleeves

No. 2550

are scalloped and hand-embroidered with red embroidery cotton. The model may be developed to advantage in Persian lawn or nainsook.

The pattern is in 5 sizes—1 to 9 years. For a child of 5 years the apron requires 2½ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 1⅝ yards 36 inches wide.

Catarrh Medicine Free
Write To-day

Send your name and address and say you have Catarrh. I will gladly explain my new system of treatment and tell you how to cure yourself quickly at your own home. In addition I will send a months medicine free of charge to demonstrate that Catarrh of the Head, Nose or Throat or Constitutional Catarrh in any form can be cured. Thousands have already been cured. Many in one month. Others who have been afflicted 15 and 20 years were cured in two and three months. I want to cure you to introduce my new system of treatment in your neighborhood.
Send No Money This offer is fair and square; the acceptance of it places you under no obligation to me whatever. I simply want to show one sufferer in every community that I have the greatest treatment in the world for catarrh. If interested write to
DR. T. F. WILLIAMS.
249 Flynn Bldg, Des Moines, Iowa

FLOWER POST CARDS
Free to You
In order to introduce our large illustrated monthly, The Epitomist, which is of interest to every member of the family, we make this big offer to you.
Send 10c for a six months' trial subscription and we will send you, prepaid, twelve beautiful flower post cards absolutely FREE. These cards are strictly high-class and are something entirely new. Each card represents a scenic view and has THE LANGUAGE OF THE FLOWERS worked out most beautifully in mottoes in flower designs. For instance, in this series the violets spell out the words "Faithfulness;" the sweet peas, "Wish You Joy;" Chrysanthemums, "I Love You;" roses, "Love," etc. You won't be disappointed, for these cards are not like any you ever saw, and REMEMBER, we have a surprise for everyone that sends for these cards. There are only a limited number, so send today if you want them. THE EPITOMIST, 55 Main St., Spencer, Indiana.

BROOKS' NEW CURE FOR RUPTURE
Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01.
SENT ON TRIAL.
CATALOGUE FREE.
C.E.Brooks 7577 Brook's Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

OLD SORES CURED
Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.

Tell a Friend About It
If you have neighbors who are ailing in any way, show them the Vitæ-Ore advertisement on the back page of this paper. They can try it without a penny risk and you will be doing them a big favor when it helps them.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia

DO YOU HAVE PIMPLES? If you want a sure cure send ten cents for sample of our beautifier.
Creamy Complexion Company, Woodfords, Maine

HELP WANTED ON SALARY
I can utilize the service of a few men and women, previous experience unnecessary. Pleasant, refined employment. I want a man or woman in each vicinity to take subscriptions to a live, up-to-date family paper which sells on sight. Low subscription price. Straight salary paid. This is an excellent opportunity to turn your spare time into money. Write me for particulars and sample copies. No delay.
GARRETT WALL
227 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Ind.

"GRANDPA" SMITH TALKS ABOUT THE JOYS OF THE COUNTRY

"I know of a case of courtship-by-correspondence. Matrimony-by-mail you know.

"The woman thought the man had money. But after the honeymoon, she found that the dollars were about as rare as June Days in January.

"So, one morning she snapped, 'I thought you were well off, before I married you.' He said, 'I was, but I didn't know it.'

"I guess it's that way with a good many boys who want to leave the farm. They don't know when they're well off.

"I'm nearly sixty. Seen a good bit of life. In a good many different places. Went to college. And I've been around the country some. So my horizon is a little wider than this tawnship. I don't believe I'm 'provincial' in my way of looking at things. Just got back from six weeks in the city. Staid with my married daughter. And I say, the only place to have plumb good fun is out in the country.

"Take a city fellow. Slaves away fifty weeks in the year so he can have two little weeks in the country. But just the same, a red-blooded city man, if he can get out in the country along in the fall of the year, and get in a couple of weeks good shooting, he thinks it's mighty well worth working fifty weeks for. And, I guess 'tis, too. I guess these are the only two weeks he ever really enjoys himself.

"If you give a boy all the shooting he wants, I guess he'll never want to leave the farm.

"I used to have to work pretty hard when I was a boy, but by Jacks, the shooting I got along in the fall and winter was worth it all.

"Along after harvest, we used to have lots of quail and prairie chickens, They're scarce in some parts now—and the 'open season' ain't quite so long—but there's plenty of small game birds of other kinds.

"The first gun I had was a Stevens Rifle. And every gun I've had since has been a Stevens. They're the best guns I ever pulled trigger on. And I've handled a good many.

"With that little Stevens Rifle I used to fetch down a good many partridges, quail and such. I had a dog that was a dandy. And I tell you, we had to be mighty cunning and quiet, to steal up on 'em within rifle range. But getting within gunshot was all there was to it—that Stevens would sure shoot straight and far. And 'twas hard-hitting.

"I used to plug lots of rabbits, too. And chicken-stealing hawks. And crows that pestered the corn fields. Got a good many squirrels, too. My, but they were fine eating. I got a red fox now and then. And once a timber-wolf that had been marauding around eating young pigs.

"Then, when I was pretty well along in my 'teens, I got a Stevens Shotgun. Got it yet—hanging there on the dining-room wall. Used to wing lots of wild duck with that, along in the spring. Then in the winter I'd go up in the woods for a few weeks bigger-game hunting.

"I've got a keen shooting eye yet. Can bring down my bird with the best of 'em. Got one of the newest models Stevens Shotguns. I'm as hale and strong yet as a four-year-old colt. Never sick more'n a day at a time in my life. And I believe it's all because of that healthy tramping through woods and fields that I got with my gun and my dog when I was a youngster.

"Yes-siree-Bob. Let a boy have plenty of fun, with a good gun of his own, and he won't want to leave the farm.

"And if he goes to the city, he'll be more of a man—more able to make his own way.

"I taught every one of my four boys how to shoot. And there ain't any stronger or healthier or better men any place than my sons. They've amounted to something.

"And I'm teaching my grandchildren how to shoot, too. Boys and girls both. I sent and got a Stevens catalog—all about all Stevens guns. It tells you how to choose and care for a gun. 'Course I knew, but I wanted the kids to learn, too. I picked out a Stevens Favorite Rifle for one of the boys. It's a dandy—got a telescope sight. And I got a 'Crack Shot' for my other grandson.

"Then I got 'em both a copy of Dan Beard's book, 'Guns and Gunning.' It tells about everything you could want to know about guns, and about shooting and hunting. About woodcraft, about camping, about small game, and all that. And it costs only 20 cents for paper cover, or 30 cents for board cover. Any boy or any man can get a lot of good from it. I learned a good deal myself—and I've been a hunter all my life.

"I'd advise any farmer or any farmer's boy to send for the Stevens catalog. Just send 5 cents for postage to the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., 225 Grove St., Chicopee Falls, Mass. And it'll do you good to get and read Dan Beard's book, 'Guns and Gunning.'"

A HALLOWE'EN PARTY

When the end of October comes, the witch o' Hallowe'en is supposed to go sailing above your house, unseen in the sky above. Hanging is the fate that best befits this witch, instead of burning at the stake. Swing her up by a ribbon from your chandelier and invite in your friends to witness the execution.

But it is best to save this feature of the Hallowe'en party for the climax. Black cats and Jack-o-'lanterns go before as a sort of preparation. The rooms should be adorned with carved pumpkins placed on every convenient shelf. Let a black cat move about among the guests. Anything that will help to increase the wierd effect will add success to the party.

Keep the supper-room carefully closed until the proper moment, then throw open the door upon a wierd scene. The room should be darkened save for the candles burning upon the table. Above, in the flickering light, the witch is seen riding on her broomstick, her hair floating, her face wickedly grinning.

She is the simplest matter in the world if you look at her by daylight. You can buy at any toy-store what is known as an old-woman doll. They don't cost more than 50 cents. Then you can change the old-woman doll into a witch doll very easily. Loosen the gray hair so that it has the effect of floating in the wind. A pointed hat must be set rakishly on top of the gray hair, then pin a floating robe of black cheese-cloth about her. Of course, there must be a small broom projecting from the robe, which is the witch's inevitable horse. A black cat is perched upon her shoulder.

At the end of the supper, after she has served for decoration and merriment, strip the witch of her possessions and give your company a new surprise. First her cap comes off. It is a penwiper, and a useful one at that. A round piece of red velvet makes the brim. Sewed to this is a peaked crown of red velvet stuffed with cotton, the stitches covered with a band of ribbon. Two or three leaves of notched flannel are tacked upon the wrong side of the brim, and the penwiper is ready to stand upon a desk.

If the robe has been nicely hemmed, it can be taken by one of the guests as a dust cloth. The black cat which has perched on the witch's shoulder turns out to be a needle-cushion which can be used in any work-basket.

The witch's robe should cover as many souvenirs as there are guests at the party. One small pumpkin can turn out to be the cover of a stamp book. A pocket-mirror case is made of two pieces of pastboard like pumpkins tacked together at three sides. Slip the mirror between, first attaching a ribbon to pull it out. A bit of sandpaper pasted on the back of a black pastboard cat makes a handy match-scratcher.

The miniature broom is really a stick of sealing wax with a paper brush bound to it. This is made by cutting strips of brown paper to represent the old-fashioned hickory splits of the early-day broom.

If the main feature of your party is a card game, you can use the accessories of the witch as prizes. The old lady herself can serve as booby prize.

The Story of Bill Cheney

Is an interesting little narative in booklet form into which there is woven some real good horse sense about horse collars. A copy will be mailed any horse owner on request. Write Johnson-Slocum Co., 426 State St., Caro, Mich.

16 Piece Music Folio Free!

Patriotic
Sentimental
Classical
Minstrel
Popular
And
Love Songs
For
Home and Fireside

If you have a piano or organ in your home you certainly should have at least one of these folios. If anyone in your family sings, that is another reason why you need one of these folios. Possibly no one in your home plays or sings—wouldn't it be nice to be able to have a folio with fifteen or twenty popular pieces of music for friends who visit you?

THESE CONTAIN THE POPULAR SONGS OF TODAY—the songs that were popular when we were children—and that will never grow old. Songs for the little tots—songs for patriotic men and women.

Any folio sent free of all charges for one new or renewal subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. If you can't use it yourself, surely some one in your home would be made happy by getting such a present.
GARRETT WALL, Subscription Mgr. Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

OUR AGENTS MAKE 200% PROFIT

We have a little patented article made of malleable iron that is practically indispensable when once used. It is needed on every set of work harness. Big demand—quick sale. From four to twenty pairs used by every horse owner. Used by farmers, teamsters, liverymen, etc. *Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners* fit any harness. Easily attached and will out-wear the harness when they can be attached to a new set.

Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners

do away with troublesome straps. Fastened in winter with gloves on. Those who once use *Ferry's Fasteners* never try to get along without them. Mr. H. A. Carter, Franklin, Ky., writes: *"I bought a Handy Hame Fastener four years ago and have used it ever since. It is the thing."*

200% to Agents Sample mailed for 25c. To agents $1.10 per dozen. Dozen $2.25 by express not prepaid. Larger quantities cheaper. Money refunded promptly if not entirely satisfactory. One agent sells 24 dozen a week easily. You can do better. Order a sample.

Illustration one-half actual size.

COONER & FORTUNE CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.

STERLING SILVER "SWASTIKA" RING

Free The cross of the 4 L's—Luck, Love Light and Life. The lucky ring.

Guaranteed Sterling Silver, beautifully finished.
Every subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming should wear one of these lucky rings. Sent prepaid for one new six months subscription at 25 cents. Send paper size of finger. Only a very few left..

Garrett Wall,
Sub. Mgr. Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, in blocks of four, $1.00.

GOOD WAGES

We always have room on our staff for a few good hustlers. If you can devote any or all of your time to representing us in your vicinity, we will make it worth your while to do so. We pay both salary and commission. Write for particulars.

Circulation Manager
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

Agents make $103.50 per month selling wonderful self-sharpening patented scissors and cutlery. A. C. Giebner sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it We show you how. Free outfit. Thomas Mfg Co., 53 Home B dg. Dayton, Ohio.

Agents: $75 monthly, Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample Free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 241, Dayton, Ohio

Auctioneers

Auctioneer farm and live stock; any locality. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. W. Marmaduke, Washington, Ind.

Business Opportunities

$6,000 Shoe Stock for cash or land. Write me. Gregor Fischer, Elkhorn, Wisconsin

Dogs and Pet Stock

No farm is complete without a Collie. We have the best at most reasonable price. Muskingum Collie Kennels, Box 44, Lowell, O.

Pedigreed Collie pups, cheap. Also ferrets. Nelsons' Grove City, Pa.

Farm Lands

Farm for sale; 3 miles west of Frankfort, Ky. Sarah Stevers.

Farm for sale. 80 acres in Monroe township, Jefferson Co., Ind. 3 miles to railroad station. Plenty of fruit; never failing spring. Price $2100. J. W. Shaw. R. R. 7, Madison, Ind.

Farm opportunities near Salem, Oregon, "The Cherry City," on the beautiful Willamette River. Hop, walnut, fruit and dairy; improved farms $25 to $200 per acre. Unimproved $5 to $25. Excursion rates to Salem in September and October. For information and hard facts address Board of Trade, Room 4, Salem, Oregon.

Farms sold quickly. Write us if you want to buy or sell. Ohio Farmers' Real Estate Exchange. Cleveland Ohio.

For sale, 40 acre fruit farm. Send for description and price. K. H. McCoy, Green Forest, Ark.

Homestead in Colorado. I will locate you on a homestead in Wild Co., Colo., for $25 00 for the next 30 days. E. G. Hoyt. Weldona, Colo.

If you want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Nineteen years experience ranching, farming and gardening qualify me to properly assist you selecting a new home. Irrigated, unimproved and ranch land for sale. Homesteads near R. R. Longest electric R. R. in world now building. Write me or come 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Howard Brown, Granada Prowers Co., Colo,

Sacramento Valley, California, is the greatest agricultural valley in America. It I is the "Land of Opportunity" for the farmer. A family may be independent on twenty acres. Write Sacramento Valley Development Association, Sacramento, California. We have nothing to sell.

Snaps in land in Central Minnesota. Send for list. A. MURRAY, Wadena Minnesota.

Texas Panhandle. Are you going to Texas soon? If so, write us. We have something good. Do you know of othe' who ar) going or who might go? If so, write us. You may get a free trip and make money besides. Ben I. Tanner, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Ferrets

Ferrets for sale. Stamp for prices. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

4000 Ferrets for sale. Write for price list; it's free. Safe arrival guaranteed. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich. (Successor to Lewis DeKleine)

For Sale—Automobile

For Sale 30 h. p. Winton 5-passenger automobile. Good condition. Full outfit of tires, tubes and tools. Price $1750. Address XIV, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

For Sale—Sweet Potatoes

Fine sweet potatoes for s le by Harrington Union. Write to J. M. Peckham, Pres., Harrington, Kent Co., Delaware.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Excelsior Swing Stanchion. Warranted the best; 30 days trial; stationary when open; noiseless, simple, sanitary, durable. The Wasson Stanchion Co., Box 615, Cuba, N. Y.

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Milk Goats. Going to send a bunch of milk goats east this fall. They will be bred to Toggenburg, Saneen, Calcutta, Indian or Spanish-Malteese buck as you may elect. Am pricing them at ten dollars each delivered in Kansas City. If you want one you will have to get busy. Haynes Bros., Haynes, New Mexico.

Rambouillet Sheep; best blood, all ages; rams and ewes. Address J. HARVEY, FORKVILLE, MISS.

Registered Poland Chinas, choice breeding, fine individuals, large variety to select from. Satisfaction or no sale. Write me your wants. S. H. Taylor, Mottville. Mich.

Tamworths Immense size, early maturers, economical feeders and most prolific of all hogs. Booklet free. W.W. Morton, Russellville. Ky.

Machinery

Why not buy a gasoline engine to do your hard work? It is the cheapest help you can hire. An air-cooled engine is the best and cheapest. Built in four sizes, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10 H. P. Write for prices The Air-Cooled Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.

Movable Fence

Up-to-Date Movable Fence. Storm proof. Made at home from old fencing or wire. Can set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents M. A. Schmidt, registered patent attorney, 715 11th St., N. W. Washington. D. C. Send for Inventor's Manual. Free.

Patents Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect, Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Supplies

Eggs 75c per 13. $1.50 per 30, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Catalog free. Link Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

I Have hundreds of good single comb pure white Leghorn hens—the Young strain direct. $7.00 per dozen. C. O. Kelley, Dunlap, Kans.

Introductory prices on eggs and breeding stock, either comb Rhode Island Reds, Sure method of selecting the laying and best layers. 50 cents. Money back if not convinced. Virginia Poultry Farm, McGaheysville, Va.

Morning Glory Farm. The home of pure bred Rhode Island Reds. Stock and eggs for sale. Morning Glory Farm, R. 2, Sellersburg, Ind.

64 Varieties Poultry, pigeons, hares. 20 eggs $1.00. Catalog and show record free. H. D. Roth, Box 14, Franconia, Pa.

"Wyandotte" brand green cut clover $1.50 per 100 pounds, and all kinds poultry supplies at lowest prices. Model Incubators. Baby Chicks. 35 varieties of Standard Poultry bred to lay. Catalog free. Oakland Poultry Farm, Albert Lea, Minn

Zenoleum Lice Powder.—Especially for poultry, but kills lice on all livestock; a full pound package at all dealers, 25 cents; postpaid. 35 cents. Zenner Disinfectant Company, 17 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Seeds and Plants

Catalog of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, rhubarb plants, catalpa. Corlina Poplar and Japan walnut trees. Alva Y. Cathcart, Bristol, Ind.

Raise this high priced medical Golden Seal plant Fine roots for planting at $1.50 per 100. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

It is easy to send an advertisement for the Business Exchange. Figure cost at 5c a word. This is only what some farm papers with half the circulation charge for classified advertising. Send order below. If desired send us description and we will prepare announcement. DO IT TODAY.

ORDER FOR BUSINESS EXCHANGE

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis.*

Please insert my advertisement.....times, beginning with the next number. I enclose $....., being at the rate of 5c a word each insertion.

Write advertisement or description below. Sign name and address on margin.

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THE TRUE HOME SPIRIT

System in housework depends upon promptness in doing that which is to be done. Like the tangled web of the careless knitter the work will go hopelessly awry if any stitch is dropped. Home work, the task of sewing and the various things to be done to serve those we love should not be despised by women. Some of the wisest and best women have delighted in these homely tasks.

* * *

This home work is made of small details, trivial in themselves, something which frivolous persons are apt to sneer at, but which the wise women respect, as stitches in the great web of home life and happiness. These home tasks are the highest of all, because wholesome, healthful existence depends upon them and all able work, of whatever kind, depends upon a healthful existence.

* * *

How many people are almost something, but not quite. Whatever is attempted, take no chances. Let us not drop a single stitch. Do not presume upon a single moment. Nothing is good enough that can be made better. No lesson is learned that has a single point not understood. Men hesitate to declare imperfection in any work, but so long as there is a known defect it is not ready to be laid aside. Almost is not near enough. Success turns upon other words. Life's issues are too great for almost. True it has stood between man and calamities, but it has intervened between him and so many victories, that we should never be content to stop at almost.

* * *

Did you ever visit an old house where old people live, where little work is done, where closets and rooms are seldom open, where the sunlight is shut out because the "carpet will fade"? Did you ever venture into those closets or rooms and move things about a little? If so, you have seen the animal life—tiny creatures start from papers, books, corners, old cloths and furniture. These are unclean, the result of shutting out the sunlight; the great natural disinfectant, the exclusion of fresh air, lack of cleaning. If a determined woman could throw open the window, and then use plenty of hot water and soap, or amonia, she would change conditions, but not at once and not entirely, for those close rooms breed disease conditions. We need, first of all, pure air, and plenty of it. Let it pour through your house. Screen the windows and doors, but do not shut out the air and the light. Let the soft warm air come in, laden with the perfume of the fields and the flowers. Let the beautiful sunshine fall across the carpet. Many country houses have a damp, cool, musty atmosphere. This is because the windows are kept closed. This is one of the queer things about a great many country people. They have all out-of-doors at their disposal, all the delicious, fresh, life-giving air, and they shut it out of their houses. It's just like everything else—we don't appreciate what is ours for the asking or the taking.

If you are going to get a new piano or organ this fall be sure to write to Lyon & Healey, 80 Adams St., Chicago, for their prices. This is the largest music house in the world.

Friendship

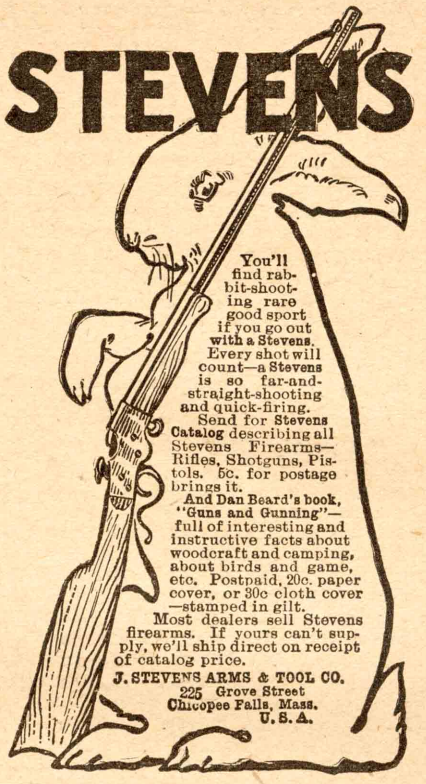
True friends can never alter,
True friends never die;
The false alone can falter,
The false alone can fly.

True friendship is the jewel
Upon the hand of love;
The unconsuming fuel
That feeds the fires above.

It burns but leaves no ashes,
Weaves rainbows through our tears,
And flings a flame that flashes
Across eternal years.

—*Selected.*

Do you believe in co-operation? If so, we want your co-operation in building our circulation. Send us a club of four subscribers for $1.00.



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Send me one new 3-months' subscription and I will send you *one complete set of American Girl Souvenir Post Cards.* If you take advantage of this offer within ten days, I will also include your name as a member of the Post Card Exchange, and send you a list of collectors from all over the United States who want to exchange cards.

Remember, twenty Souvenir Post Cards, (American Girl Series), a membership to the Post Card Evchange, for one new three-months' subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 10 cents (stamps or silver).

GARRETT WALL
Subscription Mgr. UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

As its name would indicate, this is a farmers' society. Its organized forms are a National Union, State Unions, County Unions and Local Unions. Also Department, Section and District Unions are provided for controlling and marketing the various crops. Particulars for organizing the various unions will be sent on request.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Farmers' Society of Equity shall consist of farmers. By farmers we mean people who are engaged in the vocation of farming or who own land on which crops are produced. (To be *also* engaged in merchantile business, manufacturing or the professions does not disqualify a farmer, or one who owns land on which crops are produced, from joining the F. S. of E.)

SPECIAL MEMBERS. First, an exception to the rule regarding eligibility for membership may be made by any local union by a majority vote of its members at any regular meeting. It can in this way elect any one of good character, not a farmer, to *special* membership in the local union on payment of the regular fee, but such special members must never be elected or appointed as delegates to conventions of higher unions. The object of this is to always keep the management of the Society in the control of farmers themselves.

Second, wives of members and daughters of the same may be admitted to *special* membership without the payment of any fee, also male children between 14 and 21 years may become *special* members in the same way. These *special* members may retain membership without the payment of any dues, but on reaching his majority the male members can only retain membership by paying the regular fee.

MEMBERSHIP FEE. The fee to join the F. S. of E. is $2.00. This is divided as follows: The local union retains 25 cents. The balance is sent to headquarters and 50 cents is paid for the official paper one year to the member; $1.00 goes into the organization fund and 25 cents, or as much of it as is necessary, will go to pay the general expenses.

ANNUAL DUES. Each member must pay Annual Dues of $1.20. This is payable when a year has elapsed after first joining, and annually thereafter. It is apportioned as follows: The local union may retain 35 cents and send 85 cents to headquarters. This will be used, 50 cents for the official paper and 35 cents, or as much as necessary of it, to meeting general expenses and extending the Society.

AFFILIATION. Local, county and State unions, now organized, of societies under any other name will be chartered by the Farmers Society of Equity on resolutions passed by a majority of members or delegates. Unions thus affiliating will be chartered free on remittance of the dues as above. Provisions will be made for the support of State and county unions so affiliating and their activities defined. Supplies and a seal of the F. S. of E. will be furnished free on report of annual dues.

REMARKS. Ten (10) or more eligible people may organize a local union by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and reporting it to headquarters. Blanks will be furnished on request. Members will receive the official paper (UP-TO-DATE FARMING) one year from the time the report of their membership is received, or one year from the time their annual dues were payable. They are advised to watch the date on their subscription label and if there is any delay in receiving paper, or changing date in the case of paying dues, please report to headquarters. Promptness in reporting will be required from all secretaries and organizers. ¶ *Write Plainly.* If you cannot, then print names and addresses or get some person to write who can write plainly. We must *guard against errors* if every person is to be satisfactorily served and our Society is to quickly accomplish its great and good objects.

OBJECTS. The FIRST and chief object of the Farmers Society of Equity is *to obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.*

The SECOND great object is *to have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on the farms, in principle market cities and in all localities where surplus crops are raised, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for profitable prices, instead of being dumped to pass into the hands of middlemen and trusts.*

OTHER OBJECTS. The F. S. of E. also has many other objects, but they must all wait on the accomplishment of the first. Also all farmers may as well understand that the *first* object depends largely upon the accomplishment of the *second*, because crops must be controlled before equitable, and always profitable prices can be secured. To control the crops, the facilities to control—store—must be provided. Therefore it is important that *a granary be provided on every farm that produces a surplus of grain and an elevator or warehouse be built at every shipping point.*

OFFICERS

President—W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.
Vice President—J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis.
Secretary—I. C. Rous, Indianapolis.

Send all reports, and address all communications to

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY,
Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

LABEL TRADES UNION COUNCIL 33

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also send for report blanks, etc.

ADDRESSING. Always address communications and make all remittances payable to the *Farmers' Society of Equity* and not to individuals.

If your business is with the Society, always make money orders or drafts *"to the order of Farmers' Society of Equity,"* and not to any individual. If with the publisher of this paper, make them *"to the order of Up-to-Date Farming"* and not to any individual.

Members' buttons for F. S. of E. cost secretaries and organizers 1 cent each. A supply should always be kept on hand for delivery to new members. The same way with members' cards and fee and dues stamps, which will be sent on request without advance payment.

For Equity Stand

Mrs. S. E. Sowers, Henryetta, Okla.

Loyal to our society, we must stand
Heart to heart and hand to hand.
A band of brothers, brave and true,
Converted to Equity, through and through.

Proof we have had and abundance at that,
That we should stand for Equity, frat.
A bomb was thrown but missed its aim,
To destroy the farmers' friend was the game.

Thank God truth will rise in spite of all,
"And the sheep knoweth the master's call"
Come all ye wanderers back to the fold,
And your efforts will be crowned with gold.

You have toiled and toiled in sorrow and pain,
And too long your masters have reaped your gain.
Tired, tired you must be and surely can see,
You are bound in shackles and no longer free.

You drive your products to town and are dumb,
While the exploiter prices your goods and steals the last crumb.
Arise, awake and be no longer a slave
"In the land of the free, the home of the brave."
God keep our society in the hollow of His hand,
Help us carry out its objects, and for Equity stand.

In the September 15th number we referred to a "Supplement". It was not ready to mail with that number, but is mailed with this.

Every subscriber should read the supplement carefully. It IS THE TRUTH. Read particularly the article, "The 1908 Convention," and if you know of any delegate going to the Milwaukee convention, see that he gets this supplement with that article marked.

* * *

The report from the Illinois State Convention in this number clearly shows that an attempt is being made to have a made to order convention at Milwaukee as was at Indianapolis last year. This is the only way Drayton and his crowd can hope to continue in control of the society. They know they must pick their delegates, man by man, and pledge them to carry out their plans.

We don't like to refer to the unfortunate troubles in the society dating back more than a year, and we know our readers are tired of them also. The near approach, however, of the Barnett-Pauley convention and the fact that many of the delegates to that convention are being selected from amongst the members who have not had an opportunity to learn the true state of affairs, is our excuse.

We don't like to see the people deceived and then used to defeat what should be their dearest objects. And this is exactly what will be the result if the designs of Drayton, Pauley, Emmerton, Jones, et al., are accomplished. These people have demonstrated their absolute incompency, as managers of the society, besides they have engaged in practices that should forever forfeit to them the respect and confidence of honorable people.

In the Milwaukee convention they think they see an opportunity to have their course endorsed and thus give them another year to carry out their conspiracy. Or, it is possible, these people will retire. In that case the plan is to continue the campaign through their successors.

This latter theory will probably prove correct. We know of some new talent in training now. Delegates need not be surprised to find the slate ready made when they reach Milwaukee and all they will be expected to do will be to vote for what the leaders put up.

We have a practical illustration of their tactics in the report from the Illinois State convention. Think of President Drayton nominating two of the delegates and three of them being chosen from his county and two from the county of the secretary out of a total of six selected. Do you think all the other counties would have been ignored if there had not been a scheme to carry out? One of the delegates said, "Drayton was mighty cute."

And these six delegates is all Illinois will have in the national convention. Seven county unions without direct representation. But this beautiful scheme will be understood better from reading "The 1908 Convention" in the "supplement."

The question naturally arises whether the 1907 by-laws defining representation was the result of stupidity or a deliberate act. Referring to February number of their paper—Equity Farm Journal—on page 5, the editor wants the members to believe it was a stupid error. We quote as follows

REVISED CONSTITUTION

Much literature has been circulated among the members pertaining to the revised constitution. Many insinuating inferences have been drawn. All that has been said is wholly lacking in foundation. The sole purpose probably is to confuse and misinform the members in order that the publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING might procure a few additional subscribers.

It is well known that in all deliberate bodies when weighty things are discussed, they not only move slowly, but sometimes work inaccurately. This was particularly the case at our recent Convention, where there was so much to be considered. The Committee on Constitution, of which Mr. Peckham of Kansas, was chairman, consisted of one delegate from each state, and they did as well as could have been expected under existing conditions. Of course the revision should have been turned over to some competent person to see that is was consistent in every particular. This the said committee evidently failed to do, and when it was read before the convention no one thought there was anything wrong with it—not even the author of the misleading circular entitled "A Review of the New Constitution."

To say that the constitution was tampered with is emphatically denied. It would have been much wiser for one or two of the men of that committee to have seen to this matter before it was brought before the Convention rather than try to make capital of it at this late day.

If the reader will take the trouble to write to Mr. Peckham at Haven, Kan., he will tell you that the committee did not report the revisions as later published. Is it not more reasonable to conclude, in view of all the developments, that the by-laws were manipulated by somebody who wanted to prevent a general representation at the 1908 convention so the convention could be positively controlled by a few leaders?

Will the delegates be their dupes?

* * *

Something was said in the Illinois convention about the official paper, and it was given out that there would be no official paper for five or six years. This is a great flop in a year, as twelve months ago these same people risked the very existence of the society on the official paper. But what do they care for the society except as they hope it will serve their purposes?

A year ago they told the convention that the society would go to the dogs unless UP-TO-DATE FARMING was turned down and a new paper started. Many of the delegates took their word for it and the program was put through. Ever resourceful, the same crowd will go to the Milwaukee convention and claim that the society does not need an official paper, or, possibly will advocate making any paper an official organ that asks for such an honor. (?) Either proposition is a departure from the original plan, and it's difficult to tell which one would prove fatal the quickest.

* * *

Many things said by these people and printed in their official paper are amusing, viewed from the present standpoint. For instance in their February number was this:

UP-TO-DATE requires ten days after the forms close to get out and mail its issue. We are guaranteed by our printerc that within three days after we hand the the last copy every paper will be in the mails.

So much for their theory. In practice, as the readers know, they rarely got a number out until the last of the month of issue or in the next month.

Notwithstanding nothing would satisfy the Drayton crowd but publishing a paper, it has not been a month since they offered to sell their paper to the publisher of UP-TO-DATE. This was a desperate move by desperate people to raise money to pay their indebtedness and save them from exposure to the members of the society. We declined to consider their offer, prefering to let them drink the cup of their own filling to the bitter dregs.

Delegates will probably hear about the debt of the official paper at the convention.

* * *

We have left nothing undone to prevent two conventions, or a convention representing only a part of the original membership, but without avail. We suppose the Milwaukee convention will be held and we should not care much, as, we consider that nothing they can do can be of any force or binding. But we do regret the complications it will add to an already complex problem. We yet appeal to the delegates to that convention to consider carefully if it will not be for the best to refuse to participate in that convention and join in the mass convention for ALL THE MEMBERS.

This is a serious matter. At the very best it means the full original membership through the mass convention, or about one third of the membership through the Milwaukee convention. But this third cannot be held. Illinois has now almost unanimously repudiated Drayton and his followers and the same thing is bound to occur in every one of the states that were counted on their side.

And it will be the same if the present leaders retire and are succeeded by officers of their selection.

* * *

The only practical solution of this problem must come through a positive repudiation of all the people who were connected with the conspiracy, and a mass convention for reorganization. So we might put the broad question: Do you want the American Society of Equity and all that it means when established throughout the country? The answer to this question will be given in your attitude toward the two conventions.

* * *

In conclusion we will say again, if you know a delegate to the Milwaukee convention, put this matter squarely before him so he may be in a position to work and vote intelligently.

And may a wise Providence guard and watch over our society and bring it to a full fruition in his own good time.

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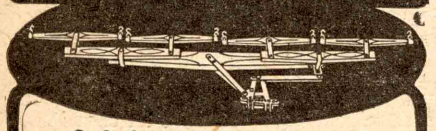

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German Third Power

It is the English translated by an able German scholar. Ought to be read by every German farmer. Well printed, illustrated and cloth bound. Price by mail, postpaid, 50 cents. See that your German friends and neighbors read it.

J. A. EVERITT, Publisher, Indianapolis, Ind

EXCHANGE SOUVENIR POST CARDS

By becoming a member of the Post Card Exchange you will receive cards from all over the country. *Your name is sent to over 100 collectors.* A full membership, together with a complete set of American Girl Post Cards, 20 different subjects, will be sent free for sending me one new twelve-week subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 10 cents. Join the Exchange today—and receive post cards from members all over the United States.

GARRETT WALL

Subscription Mgr. UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Indianapolis, Ind.

MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

OCTOBER 27, 1908—Sixth Annual Convention of the American Society of Equity (F. S. of E. branch as representing the second convention), at Indianapolis, Ind. I C. Rous, Sec., Indianapolis, Ind.

Kansas State Annual Meeting American Society of Equity

The Third Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Union, of the American Society of Equity, will be held at Wichita, Kansas, beginning Wednesday, Oct. 14th, 1908.

Experience has demonstrated that the objects of the American Society of Equity are practical; the principles are correct, and the practice easily attainable. The idea is in the minds of all the people.

There is now, nothing lacking but united action on the part of producers. The society must be reorganized, nationally, on practical business lines. Can we depend on you to send a large delegation to the State Meeting to do your part toward the securing of profitable prices for farm products? Inasmuch as the society was demoralized by treasonable action at headquarters a year ago and in consequence many have not paid their dues, this will be a mass convention, and all are invited to attend and participate in one more effort to make the A. S. of E. what it was originally intended to be—a medium whereby the producer might name the price on his own products.

Do you want the organization to live?

Do not wait to see what will be done, but YOU come and help to do what SHOULD be done. State officers will be elected for the ensuing year and delegates chosen for the National Convention October 27th, at Indianapolis, Ind. The destiny of the organization is now in the hands of its friends. Each friend is urged and expected to secure a large attendance.

L. P. KING, President,
C. W. PECKHAM, Secretary.
Kansas State Union, A. S. of E.

Michigan Ladies' Society of Equity

STATE MEETING CALLED

The Michigan Ladies' Society of Equity will hold their first annual meeting at Traverse City, on October 1, at 10:30 a. m.

All M. L. S of E. locals are requested to send delegates and all farmers' wives and daugters, loyal to the cause of Equity, and willing to help in this great work, are cordially invited to attend this meeting. Come and learn about the Michigan Ladies' Society of Equity. They stand for the advancement of the farmers' wives and daughters.

Election of officers and members of the board of directors will be in order at this meeting. Michigan farm women, this is your society, come and learn how it can and will benefit you.

MRS. JAMES HOWEY, Pres.

STATE MEETING MICHIGAN UNION

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR, September 25 to October 2, at Springfield, Ill. It may be superfluous to urge our readers in Illinois to attend this great fair, as it is so good and popular as to attract all the best and up-to-date farmers and has come to be a *habit* with them to "go to the State Fair." We, however, feel under special obligations to the liberal and broad people constituting the Illinois State Board of Agriculture under whose auspices the fair is held, and we take pleasure in aiding in any way we can to make their fair the greatest possible success.

When you arrive on the ground seek out our representatives; Mr. Frank J. Markert, from Chandlerville, Cass County, and Wm. Estill, Fancy Prairie. They can be located through the secretary.

The Coshocton, Ohio, County Agricultural Society will hold its 27th Annual Exhibition from October 6th to October 9th.

Any of our readers who expect to attend the Exhibition will do well to look up our personal representative, Mr. Geo. B. Dickert, whom you will be able to easily recognize by the UP-TO-DATE FARMING ribbon badge attached to his coat.

OUR strength grows out of our weakness. A great man is always willing to be little. Whilst he sits on the cushion of advantages, he goes to sleep. When he is pushed, tormented, defeated, he has a chance to learn something; he has been put on his wits, on his manhood; he has gained facts; learns his ignorance; is cured of the insanity of conceit; has got moderation and real skill. The wise man throws himself on the side of his assailants. It is more his interest than it is theirs to find his weak point.—Emerson.

A little help on the part of our subscribers will help UP-TO-DATE FARMING in its fight to secure good prices for its readers. Help along the good work by sending us a club of four new subscriptions for $1.00.

MICHIGAN LADIES SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Officers—President, Mrs. James Howey, E. Jordon; vice-president, Mrs. C. A. Masten, Sherwood; secretary, Miss Julia Ball, Hamburg; treasurer, Mrs. Matthew Hamilton, Williamsburg.

NOTES OF THE ORDER

Michigan Rose Local No. 3, met Sept. 8 with Mrs. F. Kidder, president, in the chair. Officers all present and one visitor—Mrs. Rosa Enns of Finkton. Song—Equity for All. Mrs. Frank Kidder was selected to represent the local in the State convention at Traverse City, Sept 30th. Also it was agreed to visit Local No. 2. Next meeting to be with Mrs. John Craners.

Forget-me-not Local met August 20 with Sister Crowell. A number of aprons are to be made by the members and sold. The proceeds to go to the local. Four visitors were present. Following the meeting a fine lunch was served.

Forget-me-not Local also met on Sept. 9 with Sister Balser. Among those present were the State and County presidents. Delegates were elected to attend the State convention at Traverse City. Three visitors present. Adjourned with prayer to meet in two weeks with Mrs. Batterbee. A fine supper was served after the meeting.

Not a False Alarm

The mischevous boy of the family had taught his gray Parrot to repeat many short but startling phrases, among the rest to holler "Fire! Help!" when the boy played with his toy fire-engine indoors.

Late one afternoon the silence was broken by shrill cries of "Fire! Help!", etc., but the members of the household supposing the noise came from "that parrot broke loose again", paid no attention to the outcries until the alarm was rung in and the engines came and flooded the basement, from which smoke was pouring, and two plucky firemen rescued the gasping cook, who was nearly suffocated in her vain efforts to put out the fire, while calilng for help.

When the family tried to explain that they thought the cries came from the parrot, and the cook had owned up that she was polishing the stove with a fluid stove blacking, the man of the house remarked vigorously: "Hereafter, either kill that parrot, or use X-Ray Stove Polish—the best and safest fireproof stove polish ever made."

What He Said

Attorney—I insist on an answer to my question. You have not told me all the conversation. I want to know everything that passed between you and Mr. Gibson on the occasion to which you refer.

Reluctant witness—I've told you everything of any consequence.

"You have told me what you aid to him: "Gibson, this case will get into the courts some day.' Now I want to know what he said in reply."

"Well, he said: 'Chumley, there isn't anything in this business that I'm ashamed of, and if any snoopin, little hee-hawin', four-by-six, gimlet-eyed lawyer, with half a pound of brains and sixteen pounds of jaw, ever wants to know what I've been talking to you about, you can tell him the whole story.' "—Tit-Bits.

Wheels for Farm Wagons

Farmers whose wagons are in good condition, with the exception of the wheels, can, at very small expense, make them better than new. All that is required is to remove the old wooden wheels and put on a set of steel wheels. No warping, cracking or dropping of tires. Sun and stormproof, they will last a lifetime.

Every farmer is interested in this subject. To find out what a set of steel wheels will cost, and to learn all about Farmers' Handy Wagons, write to The Empire Manufacturing Co., Box 68AH, Quincy, Illinois, for a copy of their booklet on wheels and wagons. This booklet is a veritable encyclopedia of information on this subjects, and will prove of interest to every reader of this paper. It is mailed free.

Hernia

One of the most distressing complaints that afflicts mankind is Hernia, commonly called rupture. Hernia is not a breaking open of the abdominal walls as might be supposed from the name, but it is a tsretching or pushing out of their natural place of the intestines at or near a natural opening. It is said that about one-fourth of the men in this country are suffering from this complaint, besides many women. Trusses are commonly used for Hernia, most of them consisting of a pad with leather straps, or strong springs, to hold the pad in place. This presses on the ruptured part, holding the intestine back in its place. They are always uncomfortable, and in many cases the pressure is so great that they are extremely fatiguing and even painful.

Not long ago a German specialist invented a new device which seems to be a marked improvement over the old truss. It is a plaster pad which is not held in place by the machinery of straps or springs, but is made to adhere to the body closely by an adhesive substance and keeps closely to its place. In the pad itself is a curative preparation, which is absorbed through the skin to the ruptured parts. It is well known among physicians that medicines may thus be imbibed and it is used in many diseases. But this combination of the plaster pad with imbibition of curatives from the pad is comparatively new, and it is undoubtedly a long advance over the old methods.

Woman's Companion Coupon

This coupon is good for

One Woman's Companion Outfit

containing 266 everyday articles, including a full variety of high-grade needles—darning, wool, yarn, carpet, button, etc.—all silver steel, will not bend. Also hairpins, best quality, and a large assortment of toilet articles.

To secure this splendid outfit *send me this coupon* together with one new yearly subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 50 cents, or, better still, three new three-months subscriptions at 10 cents each.

Garrett Wall

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

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And I want to tell you why you should own a scale and do no more guessing, I want you to feed your stock by weight. I want you to buy and sell and loan everything by weight. I also want you to have my offer before buying. For 43 years I have been fighting the scale trust. I was the first man to **sell to the farmer on trial,** and to ask no pay until my scale was tested. I was the first man to sell on easy payments. I was the first to **pay the freight.** I am today the only man who makes a **reliable,** high grade, warranted Pitless Wagon Scale, sold at a low price, **on free trial** and **easy terms.** Write me for my **"Reasons Why I Should Buy a 'JONES' Scale."** I will send it free.

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ILLINOIS STATE CONVENTION

The following report was made by Mr. Jesse T. Groves,, Secretary, P. O., Barnett, Ill., of the Illinois State convention meeting at East St. Louis, Ill., September 12, 1908:

MR. J. A. EVERITT,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:

I have just reached home from the Illinois State convention held at East St. Louis, Sept. 12, 1908.

I was a delegate to that convention from Pleasant Point Local Union. I have been the secretary since our local was organized on Dec. 26, 1906.

When the present acting officers of the American Society of Equity were elected last fall, we were instructed to stay with them and to my regret we did.

You may think I am a long time finding this out, but I saw enough at that convention last Saturday to turn any man that wishes to do right, and who desires to stand by the farmer's friends and for the farmer's interests.

The State convention was my first real opportunity to closely examine both sides of the great question before us, and I was not the only one there displeased. The convention was a fixed (Staats-Drayton) affair in my opinion.

I for one am done with the acting A. S. of E. officers, and the society under the present controlling powers. There will be a called meeting of our local union to-night and I will make my report to it. Also there will be a called meeting of the Macoupin county unian September 19th, at Carlinville, to take up the proceedings of the State convention. I will report to the County and I look for a red hot convention at that time.

What are your terms to take our members into your faction of the organization?

There has not been a local organized in this county since J. A. Everitt was removed from the direction of the society, but the society has been slowly dying out.

From notes I made at the State convention, I send you the following report:

Meeting called to order by C. O. Drayton, State President, L. N. Staats, State Secretary, acting as secretary. Mr. Staats read the proceedings of the preceding meeting.

From Mr. Staats' report it is learned that the number of members in the State is 1213, locals in the State 56, county unions in the State 10, largest local union in the State, Bond County Local, No. 2013, at Greenville; number of members in this local, 108.

There was a $10.00 banner to be presented to the local having the largest paid-up membership. Of course, Drayton wanted the banner and so he combined all the locals in Bond County into one local at his home town, with the exception of three, and that's how he got the banner. Madison County delegates reported, after they were on to the trick, that is they had known that would be allowed, they would have done the same and get it themselves, or Macoupin County would have had a good chance to win it, but we did not feel that it would be an equitable transaction and fair to our neighboring counties.

Before bringing up the matter of the official paper, I spoke to Mr. Drayton and Mr. Staats, and they both advised me not to go back to my county and report anything that would injure our society, but I told them emphatically that I was a delegate from my county and that it was my duty to report everything that took place at the meeting, that concerned the society, and that was exactly what I would do.

When the matter of official paper came up in the convention, Mr, Staats declared before the convention, that we *might* get the September and October issues of the Equity Farm Journal, but after that we would not get any more. I asked for information—what will be done with the money we sent in through our dues to pay for a year's subscription to the paper.

Mr. Staats said that it was retained at headquarters till the end of the year.

A delegate from St. Clair County arose and said that if we were promised the paper, it was ours, and as it was going to quit coming, he was afraid that our society would not stay together very long. He also said that they had the second largest county membership in the State; that they had been patient with the publishers of the Equity Farm Journal and thought that when it started coming with the last of the month, that as it got older it would be issued more promptly and would come nearer the first of the month, but instead of that, it got worse and now we are told that we will get no official paper at all, and furthermore, we are now told by our officers that they think we will not own an official paper of our own for four or five years. I have worked hard for our society until we have the second largest number of members of any county in the State, but I have quit trying to get new members altogether.

Mr. Coleman, of "Coleman's Journal" was called on to address the meeting and responded. He said:

"Mr. Drayton and Mr. Staats have been over to see me, but I was out, so I came over to this meeting." Continuing, he invited all the A. S. of E. members to subscribe for his paper at 50 cents a year, which he represented would only pay for the paper itself. If we would do this, he would then donate a page or two in the paper to society matters.

Mr. Drayton said, that as far as he was concerned, he would just as soon take Coleman's paper as any one, and this, I believe, was all the expression that was procured on the paper proposition.

When it came to selecting delegates to the National convention at Milwaukee, Mr. Drayton himself made two nominations while acting as president. The delegates selected were three from Bond County, (Drayton's county), two from St. Clair County, (Staats' county), and one from Macoupin County. All the other counties were left out.

I know that it would have been impossible for every county to be represented on account of the national by-laws which provide, according to the Director's interpretation, for one delegate for each two hundred members in the State, and our membership is down to about 1200, it leaves us only six delegates when there are ten organized counties, but what we cannot understand is, why Bond and St. Clair Counties should take five of the delegates, unless the Milwaukee convention is to be a repetition of the first 1907 convention at Indianapolis. Madison County, especially, should have had a delegate, but they were not even considered. This county is on the verge of dissolution, and why not, when they were third largest in the State and no representation. You may wonder why Macoupin got a representative, but Staats and Drayton knew beforehand that it would not do to send all the delegates from their counties, so before we balloted, we made a little talk, asking them to please remember Mr. George Rhoads of Carlinville.

I will relate an incident of the meeting as follows:

When the convention was in session, a newsboy came in and gave the delegates a paper, which proved to be the "Supplement" to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. As soon as Drayton realized what it was, he said: "Let's get these out of here and order them burned." But some one said: "Let's read them and see what they contain."

I arose and addressed the chair and made a motion that all who did not want the paper should hold them up and let a man collect them, which was passed. Most of the papers went into the coat pockets of the delegates.

Some discussion was had regarding the 1907 convention, and the new law regarding representation in the national convention, and a motion was passed, "that our State delegates try and change this law so that all counties may be represented in the national convention." Another resolution adopted was to the effect that the members want a weekly paper after the next national convention to reach the members promptly.

The following is the financial statement:

Money in treasury Oct. 11, 1907...$	328.79
Money received from Oct. 11th, 1907 to Sept. 11th, 1908.....	1406.60
Total .....$	1776.39
Expenditures for the year.....	1634.72
Balance on hand Sept. 11, 1908....$	101.66

Expense of the State meeting being deducted leaves a balance in the treasury of $71.36.

This report is necessarily incomplete as I could not record all of the proceedings.

JESSE T. GROVES.

(A year ago Secretary Tubbs reported members in good standing in Illinois, 3,244, and local unions 156. The reported statement by Staats that the money for the official paper is being retained at headquarters is probably not correct, because Secretary Pauley testified under oath a few weeks ago that there was only $60 to $75 in the treasury.—Ed.)

What is "Soil Culture"?

What is The New System of "Scientific Agriculture"?

Nothing more than judgment and common sense shown in handling the soils of our western tracts so that the rainfall may be held for immediate absorption by the root fibers of growing crops. It's a system that every farmer—East, West, North or South—can profitably follow. It is the very essence of practical agriculture. It is a distinct revelation to Eastern and Central State farmers who have been depending on 24 to 30 inches of rainfall yearly. They wonder how our Colorado "Scientific" farmers can gather such remarkable crops on lands once called "half deserts."

Happy Prospects. Denver is rubbing its eyes, stirring itself in wonder, gazing in admiration at the great tracts bursting into green and growing crops of alfalfa, corn, wheat and fruits, etc. (*Explanation of cuts below.*) White-faced farm houses, broad-gabled barns, bowing maples, pink-blossomed orchards, dairy farms, wheat and corn fields greet gladdened eyes at every angle. Campbell's "Soil Culture" is making wealth for Colorado farmer and manufacturer, for merchant and implement maker, for mail order concern and local merchant.

"Young Man! Go West," said Horace Greeley. Within a decade or two there will be little "West" left. Hundreds of thousands have heeded the call of the early fifties. Thousands now are heeding our call.

"Hurry to Colorado" Now

Buy with a few hundred dollars one of the cheap tracts now so generously offered. Start to be independent. Have a home of your own. Come! Breathe the lung-invigorating, health-giving ozone of Colorado. Enjoy the gladdening sunshine. Get more gladness out of life next to the soil. Plant trees, orchards, lawns, watch them grow as you nurse and tend them. Be free!

Start Small. You can start on a small acreage—40 to 80—at prices running from $8.50 to $16 per acre. We don't insist on all cash. A fifth or smaller part is sufficient if you are a settler.

Location. The Bijou Ranch is only 42 miles from Colorado Springs, 65 miles from Denver, 5 miles from two easily reached railroads—the Union Pacific and Rock Island. A new branch of the Rock Island has recently been surveyed straight thro' the property.

Crops. Alfalfa roots and grows rapidly, sucking up through its great "root pipes" the "sheet water" which underlies the Bijou Ranch. 35,000 acres overlay this great supply of moisture that comes as near as 6 feet to the surface. This is not a lake or open cave, but is the under-soaking of the melting snows from the "earth ridge" formed by the Eastern slopes of the Rockies. This water is easily, in most places, reached by the average hand pump. Corn, wheat, sugar-beets, oats, speltz, rye, potatoes, barley, fruits of all kinds, vegetables, grow readily under this system of Scientific Agriculture.

Book Free. Our new free book fresh from the press is described below and tells why you'll be glad after you "Hurry to Colorado." Send for it now.

Explanation of Cuts Below.

Photo at left. These are stacks of Alfalfa on the farm of D. J. Shearer. Photo at right. An enormous potato field—40 acres—harvesting over 8000 lbs. to acre—320,000 lbs. in all and sold on the ground for $3200 00.

"Hurry to Colorado" Now

Here's a fast passing opportunity. Here are cheap lands, fertile soil, railroads, possibilities for great increase in land values, healthful climate, schools, etc. Embrace this chance. Do it now. Get in line with hundreds of others. Send for our new book—free, yet valuable—"The New Colorado." It's a question-answerer. Shows ten-inch map of location of lands, distance from great centers, markets, shipping points, schools, churches, etc. It tells how much money you'll need to get started; how to figure profits; describes the glorious climate with its sunshiny days and life-renewing nights. This book explains what "Soil Culture" is and why it is forcing Colorado to the front as a wealth-producing state far ahead of its gold and silver mines. You learn in this book about soil, water, markets, schools, profits, crops; how to plan, what to buy, how to reach the ranch and its free board and lodging, etc., etc. Send now for it, to Dept. 39

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until you are certain you are getting GOOD VALUE for it. In these times every man and woman must be careful of their money, must hold on to it and NOT WASTE A CENT. Sick people should BUY NO MEDICINE unless they feel sure it will give them more than their money's worth in benefit and health. We want our pay for our medicine, but NOT UNTIL YOU SAY "Here is the dollar; you deserve it," not until we HAVE EARNED IT, not until you are WILLING to send it to us. HOLD ON TO YOUR MONEY until you are SATISFIED to pay it, until we HAVE PROVEN TO YOU that we have what we claim, until VITAE-ORE HAS DONE FOR YOU WHAT YOU WANT IT TO DO. Until then, pay us NOTHING. After that, you will be willing to pay, GLAD TO PAY, as hundreds of the readers of this paper have been glad to pay. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE! We leave it to you entirely for you to decide.

We want your money only when you can say that we and Vitae-Ore have earned the dollar.

How can you refuse to give this remedy, which has won an international reputation by the cures it has made, a trial on the terms of such a LIBERAL OFFER? If you need medicinal treatment of any kind, if you are sick and ailing, if anyone in your family is ailing, worn-out, sickly, you do yourself an injustice if you do not send for Vitæ-Ore upon the terms of this thirty-day trial offer. Read the offer! Send for this medicine! Do it today! Each day lost makes a case older, more obstinate, harder, and pains you more. YOU DON'T PAY A CENT UNLESS IT BENEFITS YOU.

Read This 30-Day Trial Offer!

If You Are Sick we want to send you a full sized $1.00 package of Vitæ-Ore, enough for 30 days' continuous treatment, by mail, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us $1.00 if? has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than $1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 5 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes time if it means new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what V.-O. is, and write today for a dollar package on trial. Address as below:

What Vitæ-Ore Is

(For Both Internal and External Use)

Vitæ-Ore is a mineral remedy, a combination of substances from which many world's noted curative springs derive medicinal power and healing virtue. These properties of the springs come from the natural deposits of mineral in the earth through which water forces its way, only a very small proportion of the medicinal substances in these mineral deposits being thus taken up by the liquid. Vitæ-Ore consists of compounds of Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, elements which are among the chief curative agents in nearly every healing mineral spring, and are necessary for the creation and retention of health. One package of this mineral-substance, mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative, healing value, many gallons of the world's powerful mineral waters, drunk fresh at the springs.

ITS PURITY IS GUARANTEED

Vitæ-Ore contains no alcohol or any injurious or poisonous drug. It is absolutely guaranteed to be pure and wholesome, under all Pure Food and Drug Laws, both State and National. It consists of substances that the body needs and thrives upon, that all of the family may safely use, old and young, children or grandmother. It is a clean remedy, sold by clean people, through clean methods.

HELP A FRIEND!

If you have a friend or neighbor who is sick or ailing, show him this offer and tell him to write to this Company for a 30-day trial treatment. It is a little thing for you to do, but it may mean big things for him, and if so, he will bless you for it.

Made a New Woman After Months of Misery.

BELLEVIEW, TENN.—I have been suffering a long time from Female Weakness and Bladder Trouble. My Kidneys ached continually day and night and my periods were so bad that I could not sit up, but was in bed half of the time. They usually lasted for three weeks at a time. I had doctors attending me, but they did me no good. Then I saw the advertisement of Vitæ-Ore and concluded to try it for a month. I sent for a trial package and began using it as per directions. I can now testify that this one trial package has almost entirely cured me. I feel like a new woman. I can do all my housework with pleasure. I am only sorry that I did not see your trial offer long ago and thus save months of misery. MRS. M. A. CUMINGS.

She Is Perfectly Cured.

TONY, WIS.—I have been using Vitæ-Ore for two months. Before using it, no food would agree with me whatever. Now I can eat almost anything. I must say that I am perfectly cured. I cannot praise this medicine enough and will recommend it to every one. MRS. LENDEBT BOS.

Permanent Benefit in a Serious Complication.

SUMNER, ILL.—I have been using Vitæ-Ore for five years. After having used local doctors' medicines which did me no permanent good, I found permanent relief in Vitæ-Ore. I find it a great remedy for the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. It is a great relief for Rheumatism which I formerly had so often, particularly in Winter and Spring. My trouble was a serious complication of diseases and Vitæ-Ore is the only remedy which ever gave me any permanent benefit. It saved me many doctor bills. MRS. R. M. HARDACRE.

CURED HIS SCIATIC RHEUMATISM.

Left Leg Was Altogether Numb—Spent $280 for Treatment at One Time.

DES MOINES, IOWA—I am a brick-mason and have suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism for nigh on to three years. At one time I was in bed for ten months. The doctors first said that I had Lumbago and then others pronounced my condition Sciatica or Sciatic Rheumatism. I spent $280.00 for treatment at one time and received no benefit. At last I read an advertisement for Vitæ-Ore in my Lodge paper and sent for a dollar package on thirty days trial. I found it so beneficial that I sent for more. Before using Vitæ-Ore my left leg was numb; it had no feeling whatever. Vitæ-Ore fixed me up all right. It placed me on a solid foundation and I can use both my limbs now, the left as good as the right. I have no more pain, feel better in every way and have a splendid appetite. I suffered so badly that many a time I said to my wife that had I a dog that suffered as I did, I would shoot him to get him out of his misery, no matter how I loved him. I feel so good over my cure that I want to give every sufferer the benefit of my experience. FRED KOMEROWSE, 514 E. 16th St.

RESTORED TO PERFECT HEALTH.

Had Kidney Trouble and What the Doctors Called "Rose Cancer."

ERIE, PA.—Some time ago I was afflicted with Kidney trouble, and was all run down. I could not pick up a ten pound weight; none of my friends expected me to live. I procured a package of Vitæ-Ore and in three weeks from the day I began to use it I went to work. I continued the use of Vitæ-Ore and was restored to perfect health. I also had what the doctors called Rose Cancer, and I cured it by keeping Vitæ-Ore bound on the sore for six weeks. It has never bothered me since. I shall never cease to recommend Vitæ-Ore while I live. I am seventy years old, and strong and healthy. A. MYERS.

USE THIS COUPON

If You Don't Wish To Write a Letter.

THEO. NOEL COMPANY., Vitae-Ore Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I have read your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming and want you to send me a full-sized ONE DOLLAR PACKAGE of Vitae-Ore for me to try. I agree to pay $1.00 if it benefits me, but will not pay a penny if it does not. I am to be the judge. The following is my address, to which the trial treatment is to be sent:

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TOWN_____

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IF YOU SUFFER from Rheumatism, or any Kidney, Bladder, or Liver Disease, Dropsy, a Stomach Disorder, La Grippe, Female Ailments, Functional Heart Trouble, Catarrh of Any Part, Nervous Prostration, Anaemia, Sores and Ulcers, Constipation or Other Bowel Trouble, Impure Blood, or are just Worn-Out, send for a 30-day trial treatment of Vitae-Ore right away and see what it will do for you. It strikes at the root of disease, eradicating deep-seated lesions and cures where other remedies failed to benefit.

Address, THEO. NOEL CO., UP-TO-DATE DEPT. Vitae-Ore Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

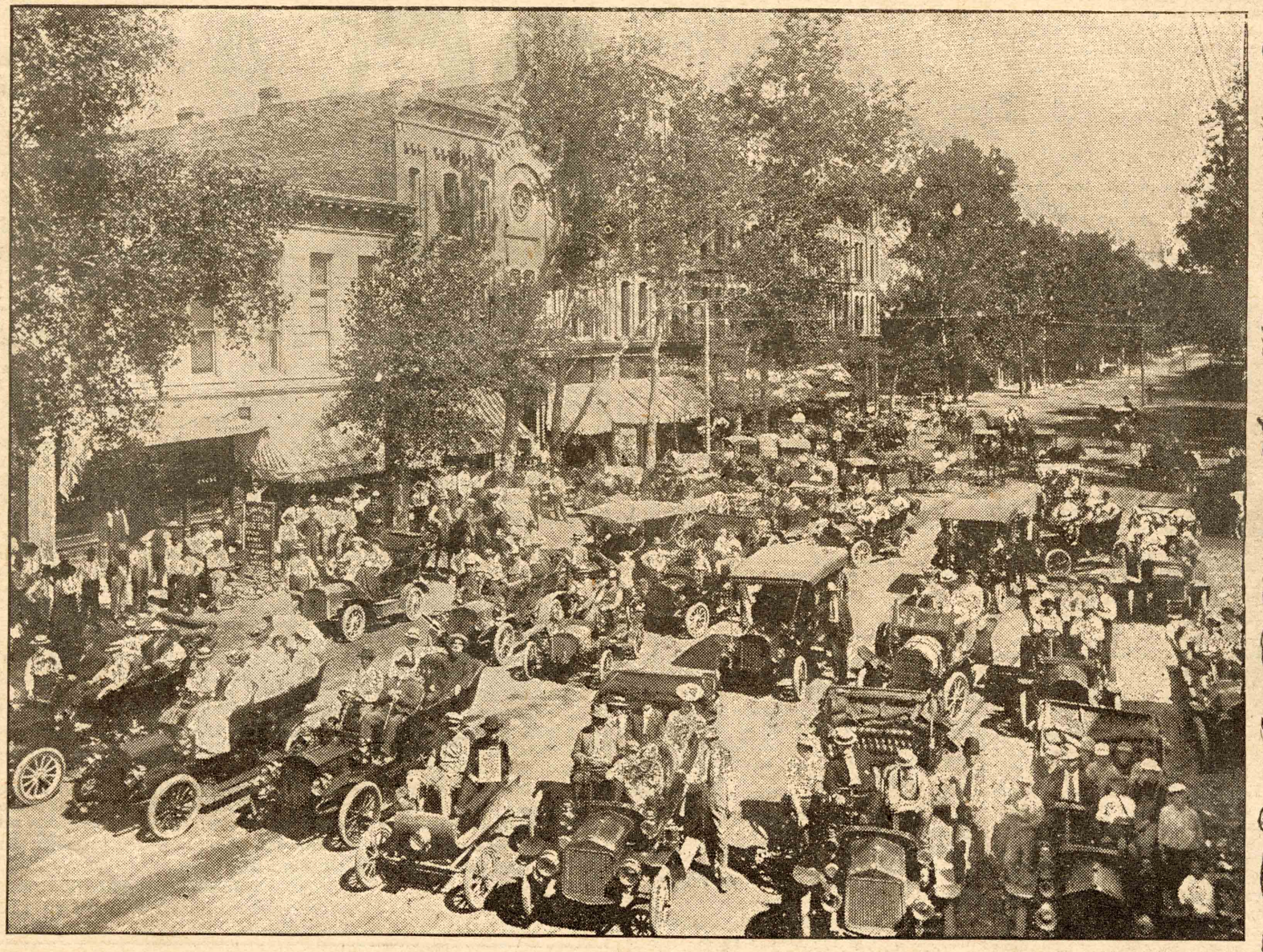
Automobile and Motor Traction on the Farm, Number

Up-To-Date FARMING

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, OCTOBER 15, 1908 | Number 20

FINNEY COUNTY (KANSAS) BEET GROWERS IN GARDEN CITY



The accompanying picture is quite remarkable, especially when it is considered that the automobiles shown all belong to farmers of one county and in the country surrounding Garden City, Kas. We doubt whether a picture like this could be duplicated anywhere else in the country. Automobiles from the cities are not seen exclusively in rural districts now, but up-to-date farmers are acquiring them all over the country. The good crops of the past half dozen years and the good prices they sold for make it possible for many farmers to gratify their desires for the necessities and many of the luxuries as their city brothers did before them. And we do not class the automobile entirely a luxury and for pleasure. With the farmer it may and does, serve a purpose of utility similar to the many labor saving and profit increasing machines that are necessary on modern farms.

Every step of this kind is working out the evolution predicted by UP-TO-DATE FARMING when agriculture will be the preferred profession, farming the best business and farmers the most respected people in the country.

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

A FARCE CONVENTION

The Milwaukee Convention Declared Illegal—The Barnett-Pauley Administration has been a Continuous Comedy of Errors

REPORT OF THE CONVENTION

(We sent Mr. Geo. B. Briggs, of Chicago, western representative of UP-TO-DATE FARMING in the advertising department, to Milwaukee to report the convention for this paper. But we must report with deep sorrow that Mr. Briggs died suddenly about noon of the third day, Thursday. We are therefore obliged to depend on the newspaper reports of the convention. The excitement of the convention probably contributed to Mr. Briggs' sudden death.)

Extracts from Milwaukee daily papers

TUESDAY

"At the opening session of the convention of the American Society of Equity there were between 150 and 160 delegates present. The convention was called to order by President Barnett. Committees on credentials, rules and order of business, constitution and by-laws, the official organ, minimum prices and finance were decided to be appointed.

"President Barnett delivered a short address in which he stated that the society was in a most healthy and prosperous condition; that its principles had been diffused among the farmers throughout the country who were discovering the advantages of the organization and becoming members thereof. He declared that the American Society of Equity was the only farmers' organization in the country that the trusts feared. He also declared that the outlook for the society was flattering. He recommended that an effort be made to place the official paper of the society on a sound financial basis and that the finances of the society receive more attention.

"The afternoon was taken up with reports of the committee on credentials and routine business.

WEDNESDAY

"The national convention of the American Society of Equity was declared illegal last night by the society's attorney, Oliver H. Carson.

"Mr. Carson sprung his unexpected quietus last night, following the report of the committee on credentials. Secretary Woodward of the committee had read the certificates received from the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, and the American Federation of Labor asking for the admission of Ald. T. Melms, Frank J. Weber, Fred Brockhousen and W. H. Wisner, social democrat organizers who applied for membership. After a brief debate the report was adopted, when Mr. Carson spoke as follows:

" 'Gentlemen, as your legal counsel, I must ask you to refrain from taking action at this convention which will not stand as legal in case enemies of the society care to question it. This convention is illegal and its actions must stand in that light.'

"Attorney Carson then introduced a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the society at this meeting appoint one or more delegates from each state to meet in Indianapolis during December for the purpose of ratifying action taken in Milwaukee.

"Yesterday's session was notable for the socialistic sentiment expressed in a reply to the welcoming address of Mayor David S. Rose, made by J. Weller Long of Chippewa Falls.

"The convention went on record as favoring an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust act, excluding the American Society of Equity from its jurisdiction.

"Mr. Burney of Kentucky supported the night riders by his statement that they support a just cause and are asserting their American manhood. The atrocities and crimes charged to them in newspapers he brands as exaggerations and lies.

"President Barnett called for subscriptions from members toward a guarantee fund whereby all obligations and bills now before the organization could be paid.

THURSDAY

"An effort was made to increase the annual dues from $1.50 to $5.00, but it was voted down.

"The postal savings bank and parcels post were endorsed.

"To guarantee working capital for the society during 1908 the convention pledged a loan of $50 to the society from each member. A life membership will be given in return.

"Among the resolutions offered this

(Continued on page 18.)

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A. EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50c PER YEAR A CLUB OF FOUR FOR $1.00
Foreign Subscriptions, including Canada, 75c a Year

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enewals and Change of Address. Give the same name as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state. If you change your post office give old office as well as new.

Imperative Order. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, do not fail to send your printed address as on the wrapper along. Failure to observe this order may cause us much unnecessary work.

The Latest Date shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Subscribers are urged to keep their time paid *IN ADVANCE.*

Members of Equity will find the date on their wrapper to which subscription has been paid.

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Agents Wanted. If you want to engage in a profitable business all your time or part time, write to us.

Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

25c A Year

IN CLUBS of FOUR

for the farm paper that has brought farmers to the front and the only one that will keep them there

THIS IS A PERSONAL APPEAL

To Every Reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Before Christmas I want to add 100,000 more new subscribers to our subscription list. Every reader of this announcement who helps us obtain these 100,000 new subscribers will be liberally rewarded.

READ CAREFULLY—IT'S IMPORTANT TO YOU

I want each present reader to appoint himself a committee of one to get every farmer, farmer's wife, or friend and neighbor in his community to subscribe to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. For every four new subscriptions at 50 cents a year, you may remit us $1.00, and keep the other $1.00 for your kindly assistance.

It's easy to get your friends to subscribe. Tell them that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the only agricultural paper printed in the United States that is devoted to the MARKETING END OF FARMING. UP-TO-DATE FARMING instructs its readers how to secure the best prices for what they produce.—Tell your friends that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is also going to see that every community of farmers is organized. If your district is not already thoroughly organized, that is all the more reason why UP-TO-DATE FARMING should be in every farmer's home, for IT WILL TEACH HOW TO ORGANIZE, and what to do then for the greatest good.

FRIENDS, WE DEPEND ON YOU TO GET EVERY FARMER IN YOUR DISTRICT AS A READER OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING. YOU KNOW ITS TEACHINGS—AND YOU KNOW IT IS A PAPER WITH A GOOD MISSION.

If your own subscription has expired, send in $1.00 to pay for its renewal and also for three others who should be on our list for one year. This will be better for you and for us than 50 cents for yours alone.

Send us a Big Club.—You can do so and at a profit to yourself.

Will you help? I think you will.

GARRETT WALL, Sub. Mgr.
UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

With Up-to-Date's Subscription Manager.

PERSONAL

I want to thank the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for their hearty response to our request for clubs of four subscriptions for $1.00. September subscription receipts showed a gain of **over 600 per cent.** as compared with August, which was also a record month. But we are not satisfied for only a very small proportion of you sent us clubs —now won't the rest of you get four friends to subscribe. Either get them to subscribe at the regular price of 50 cents each—in which case you can retain 25 cents on each subscription for your kind assistance—or else get four of your neighbors to subscribe at our special clubbing rate of four new subscriptions for $1.00—25 cents each.

We have two objects in asking for your help. First, the more readers we get for UP-TO-DATE FARMING the more powerful its influence becomes; second, we can increase the number of our pages and make UP-TO-DATE FARMING better in every way.

We have always believed that the subscribers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING are willing to help us as much as possible. I believe that this personal appeal to YOU will bring in clubs from every state in the Union. Give us the support and co-operation our efforts merit. Help us to broaden the influences and power of the only agricultural paper in the country that has fearlessly stood for equity for the farmers when all others were willing to leave them in the grasp of the gamblers, speculators and monopolists. Get your friends and neighbors to subscribe now—get all of them. Don't be satisfied until YOU have a nice encouraging club of new subscribers to send in.

I think YOU will help now if you did not before.

GARRETT WALL.

Your Subscription Has Expired

If the square to the left is marked with a "X," it is to inform the subscriber that his subscription expired with the last issue before this and should be renewed at once to insure receiving this paper without interruption. The renewal price is 50 cents, which pays for one year. We will gladly accept $1.00 for four subscriptions of which yours may be one, the other three new ones. A renewal blank is sent in this paper.

If the square to the right is marked with an "X", it is to remind you that your subscription has expired and remains unrenewed although you have been already notified. We don't want to lose a single subscriber, hence this second notice, and hope now to receive your renewal at once. See terms for a club in notice above.

If your renewal is not received in ten days we will assume that this mark escaped your notice and we will then send you a *personal* letter. We hope now to receive your renewal and make the letter unnecessary. A renewal blank is sent in this paper.

Fill in and mail this Coupon

GARRETT WALL, Sub. Mgr.
UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

I enclose below a list of new yearly subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. This is my "help" toward getting the 100,000 new subscribers before Christmas.

Enclosed find $..... to pay for these subscriptions.

Name of party sending this list.....

P. O..... State.....

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

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EDITORIAL

CAN STARVE THE WORLD

But there is no Menace Because *of* this Fact

As the channels of trade now run, and it is no fault of the producers unless passive acquiescence is a fault, the producers of foodstuffs could starve the world. If the farmers of America or even a considerable majority of them, were to refuse for a single year to produce more than enough to supply their own bare necessities, there would be a famine among all classes outside of farming. This fact, however, and it is an undeniable fact, is no menace to the rest of the world. Farmers can never be induced to adopt and follow such a course; for in doing so they would be the victims of their own folly, almost as much so as anybody else. "No man lives to himself alone." Farmers, it is true, produce their own food supplies, and to that extent they are independent of everybody else, but it requires the labor of others to prepare for their tables and other necessary uses, the material they produce. Besides, farmers must have things they do not produce, and those things must be purchased with money. Their only means of obtaining money is the sale of surplus products, and while they may and should control those products to the extent of compelling remunerative prices, that is, prices in proportion to the general level of values, they cannot be induced, and they ought not to be induced, to deny the world a surplus abundant for its needs. In the natural or artificial (whatever it may be called) division of labor, that is the farmer's part, and he is responsible to society for its performance, coupled always with equitable remuneration. To say that he must do so for less reward than others receive for similar service, is to say that he must occupy a position below his fellows and be to that extent a slave—unremunerated for his work.

But there is a menace to the world's food supply of which the world itself takes little notice. After all, the world receives its supply of food through very few well guarded channels. Were those channels closed but for a fortnight hunger would stalk abroad in insufferable power. Does any one doubt it? A moment's consideration of the supply on hand is enough to dispel every doubt; we mean the supply in the hands of the consumers. Should the retailers find it impossible to add to their stocks, every store would be stripped in a week, or little more. Supplies have been so regular and so certain that people have learned to lay in no surplusses, but to look to each day for its own supply. Of late years this has become almost as true of farmers as of the purely consuming classes, and that condition places in the hands of a very few the power to starve the world at pleasure, or to exact from consumers the acceptance of whatever terms they may choose to decree. The great packing and milling combines absolutely control the food supply, not only the bread and meat, but the so-called side dishes or luxuries, now the by-products of the two great essentials. Concerted action on the part of these could as effectually deprive the people of their daily food as could universal blight or mildew, drought or storm, or fire and devastation on every farm.

The power of concerted action on the part of great combinations was clearly manifested a little less than a year ago, when, in the midst of unusual business activity, with every condition favorable to the most remarkable prosperity, the banks, in control of the country's money supply, decided to call in their loans, lock up their hoards, and withhold their deposits. In a single day prosperity lay quivering at the idle feet of industry, business was paralyzed, and, with a shudder, enterprise retired to the seclusion of its broken dreams.

The general effect of that action and the losses which followed, need not be recounted. They are matters of history. Enterprise and industry have not yet recovered from it, and thousands of hungry people, at work and well fed before, are still out of employment.

The powerful combinations that control the meat and bread supply could take the same concerted action, and with the same disastrous result, far more disastrous than that taken by the leading financial institutions in the control of the money supply. They could create a food panic and a famine as easily as the banks created a money panic. And the facilities for storage, cold or otherwise, are even now so perfect that the markets could be closed almost indefinitely without loss to the storers other than the profits on the daily sales, and these losses could be more than made up later in high prices and larger sales forced upon distressed people. The possibilities of such a thing are appalling, and it is not the immaterial dream of a prophet of evil. Could it be done? Is it possible? is the only question whose affirmative answer wisdom and prudence should require; and a view of so much of the breadstuffs flowing in a steady stream to the great milling centers, and the long droves of meat producing animals headed to half a dozen packing centers, prove that these centers have the power to supply or withhold, to feed the world or to starve it, as they may see in such action their own greatest gain. Indeed, it is in evidence that such a thing has been thought of if not actually contemplated. Letters have been received by retailers in certain sections, we do not know to how great an extent, to the effect that supplies might be shut off for a time, supposedly to work a readjustment of prices—to increase the surplus in the hands of producers to lower the prices of livestock, and to withhold the supply to consumers, thus creating an artificial scarcity to advance the prices of the finished product. However that may be, we are only arguing from the possibilities, from what the intelligent world knows could be done.

What precautionary measures can be taken? Remedial legislation is a farce. It has been proven so in the past. Laws restricting or curbing powers greater than themselves are not enforced. The imperceptible effects of the vigorous blows of the "Big Stick" at Washington are abundant proof. And the power to create hunger is greater than the power to fine or imprison. Protection from the above mentioned possible danger must come from behind the dangerous power. It abides with those who own the supplies before the combines own them, and that is the farmers. In their hands, the application of the remedy is in no sense revolutionary, nor does it require any restrictive laws. Let the mills continue to grind and the packing houses to buy and butcher, preserve, store and sell meats. But retain a safe reserve in the hands of the original owners, with ready avenues from them to the consumers; a storehouse from which the world may draw at its pleasure and in emergencies—rather to prevent emergencies. That involves controlled marketing; country storage, and the balance of power widely distributed in original hands. Whatever is required to accomplish that should meet the prompt support and aid of all classes. The first necessity is organization—organization that shall bring together the parties most immediately concerned, and who most certainly have the power behind the dangerous combinations, and that is the farmers and the merchants, the producers and the retailers. It requires local storage; the above elements, acting in concert, can provide it. It may demand home packing houses, and they can be erected. If capital prove to be needed, merchants and farmers can command it. Enterprise, industry and business ability? Where could more be found than among merchants and farmers? These classes, in harmonious action, possess every element of success in any undertaking; and whatever else there may be, let there be safety for the people, and "equity in all the business relations of life."

A POTATO DEAL WITH $80,000 PROFITS.

In order to know what can be done it is well to study what has been done. Theories may look well and plans seem fallible, but when the actual test comes, some unseen detail may prevent results. When we urge farmers to different methods of marketing and assure them that so long as production alone satisfies their ambition and absorbs their attention, they will not receive their reasonable share of the wealth they produce, we wish to know we are right.

An unmistakable object lesson is afforded in a single potato deal of the present year, which is said to have netted a single firm $80,000 of profits. We refer to what is called the Virginia potato deal of Albert Miller & Co., of Chicago, as reported recently in the Fruit Trade Journal and Produce Record. We have not a word of condemnation or censure for the firm in question. We admire the enterprise that built up such a business, and we have nothing but praise for the skill and ability that results. But what has been done by one firm may be done by others, and the lesson taught is that profits have not been equitably divided. The producers of those potatoes may have received more than $80,000 for them, but none will be so reckless as to say they received that much of profits over and above the cost of production. Before dealers count profits they very properly deduct all costs and expenses, and before farmers can claim to be business men they must do the same thing. Unfortunately it is their way, however, to accept in bulk the proceeds of their sales and count it all as gains without ever considering costs or profits. It is that habit we are trying to argue them out of.

The potato deal referred to is said to have involved 800 car loads of Virginia potatoes, and that the firm bought 40,000 barrels of potatoes in a single day. But the question is not how many potatoes were involved, nor how much business was done in a day, but did the farmers get their share of the gains? We are told that, during the life of the contract the firm never received less profit than 50 cents a barrel, and part of the time profits ran over $1.00 a barrel. One thing is sure, if 50 cents was fair profit for buyer and producer, that is, if the producer had a profit of 50 cents per barrel while the buyer had that profit, the producer could not have had a fair profit when the buyer's profit rose to $1.00, because the producer's profit was fixed once for all when the contract was made. And it is very questionable indeed if the producer received at any time a profit of 50 cents per barrel. Does the Virginia potato grower know what profit he did receive? Does he know that he received any profit at all? Can he foot up what the crop cost him in seed, labor and rents, and subtract that from what he received so as to determine his profits? Of course he can't, not one in a thousand, perhaps, but it takes that to constitute business farming.

But let us get back to the lesson. If a single firm, by buying, storing and selling according to primary business principles, a single crop of potatoes in a single state, can clear $80,000, what ought the farmers of the entire country save by applying like business principles in handling and marketing all the crops of all the states during all the years? We would not put Albert Miller & Co. out of business, nor any other dealers, but we would make their business more certain and less speculative by meeting their approved business methods, and thus secure an equitable division of profits.

Farmers could do that, and ought to do it. They owe it not only to themselves and their families, but to their localities, which it is their patriotic duty to improve and make prosperous. To accomplish it requires a business uplift, the study of marketing as well as production, provision for storage and and holding, and co-operative action. No one will presume to say that any of these propositions are beyond the powers of farmers. Indeed they all belong to farming, are essential elements of successful farming, and we appeal to farmers in every organized capacity to take them up and give them most earnest consideration. Oh, that farmers would "pool their issues," organize, and co-operate together as others do!

DEPARTURE FROM EQUITY IN KENTUCKY

We don ot mean by the above heading that the tobacco growers of Kentucky have abandoned their effort to manage their own business and secure fair and just prices for their product. There are too many noble men and women in that state to permit us to think of such a thing. The excellent work done in the earlier years of their organization proves them not only honest and earnest, but able and willing to confront opposition and win victories where others would have scored only defeats.

But during the past year it must be confessed that things may not have gone so well. Methods never contemplated by the Society of Equity, and never approved by it, seem to have been employed, to the chagrin and embarrassment of many, and the discouragement of all. Even as early as last August the head of one of the most prominent committees issued an appeal to his people, in which appeared these words:

> During the past four years we have maintained a partial organization of the tobacco growers of this District the benefits of which are too well understood to need comment. That organization now seems to be in a distressing state of decay, which means that the farmers will again assume that independent and self reliant attitude of selling single handed by which they became the sharpest possible competitors of each other, the result of which we do not have to guess at.

That is rather a cry of despair than an appeal, and we heartily sympathize with the writer, who, a little further on declares: "It would certainly be a grave mistake and an unwise step to disband at this critical moment." We earnestly join in that sentiment, and urge the good people of Kentucky to never falter in working out the true principles of Equity by methods that were so creditable, so honorable, and so successful until unfortunate, not to say unwise, counsels prevailed in the directing power of the organization. Had all the leaders stood by the society as it was originally planned and organized, met selfishness and unjustice with equity and right, the sun looking down upon Kentucky today would shine upon a people freed from a great wrong, with no shadow of any other wrong brought in some way upon themselves.

Equity must deal justly with all. It means peace and not war; right and not wrong; equitable prices, but not exorbitant; fair remuneration for those who serve, but not extortion; persistence in the right, with pity, perhaps contempt, for the foolishly stubborn; but always adherence to law and maintenance of honor.

Equity must know those with whom it deals, and it must meet them on equitable grounds, showing neither false nor unwise, unreasonable antagonism. It is so much to be regretted that these cardinal principles have been forgotten even for the briefest season, but such seems to mark the course of many out-of-place leaders, not only in Kentucky but elsewhere, during the past twelve months, and it is hoped that at the general meeting in Indianapolis, October 27, the true and faithful who love equity better than selfish interests or selfish friends, will bring order out of chaos, and give the public every required guarantee that the future will bring the success for which good people have so earnestly toiled and prayed.

TO BE SCARCITY OF MEAT

The London Meat Trades Journal is of the opinion that the world's meat supply is rapidly decreasing, while the demand if normal conditions continue, must necessarily increase with the increase of population. The world is eating up its sheep, says the Journal, and the number on foot is steadily being diminished. As this view applies to the former great herds of Australia and all the other sheep breeding parts of the world, it means more than such statements usually do; and if true it affects not only the supply of food, but the supply of clothing also. With the reduction of mutton must come a correspondingly reduction of wool.

The important British authority above referred to, declares further that available statistics show that the number of cattle, hogs and poultry is also diminishing as such a rate that should there be no increase all would be consumed within three years. In other words, the world now has on hand but three years' supply of meat, and unless the increase exceeds the consumption, which it is not doing now, the time cannot be distant when meat will be more and more of a luxury.

This statement has in it a great lesson for America. We still have many acres available for pasturage on which the number of cattle and sheep may be greatly increased. It is a fact, though, as shown by a recent trip through the West by one of our editorial staff, that the increasing demand and better prices for hay, is actually diminishing the pasture acreage and consequently reducing the western herds of cattle. Another fact was also noted, that a few cullings of the natural meadows of the West and approximately close pasturing thereafter, brings weeds in the fields much the same as in the older states, and forces the land into cultivation. It is only a question of a few years, therefore, when the natural meadows and pastures of the West, which have cut so prominent a figure in the meat and feed supply of the world, will be no more. This not only opens up an opportunity for the farmers of the older states, but it makes it obligatory on them to utilize every acre, or every rod, of their holdings to increase their number of cattle and sheep. It is the bounden duty of farmers to feed the world, but not at other than remunerative prices. If the London Meats Trade Journal tells the truth, and our own information corroborates it, the American farmer's opportunity is here. There cannot but be a demand for greatly increased supplies at good prices, and the established farms of the country must be looked to for the increase. But one spector is in the way, and that is monopoly buying and arbitrary fixing of prices, forcing them low in spite of the relations of supply and demand. But this the farmers may control if they will. If they will co-operate with each other as others do, they are masters of the situation, and a successful future awaits them if they properly work out their opportunities. It is the mission of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to aid them in every way.

LACK OF CONTROL BRINGS LOSS IN WHEAT

There is seldom a day without market lessons, but as a rule the public must look to the daily papers for them. Once in a while, however, so sharp a one develops, that papers published less frequently may well take them up. Such was the case not long ago in the grain market. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 8,224,000 bushels in the visible wheat supply, and of course there was a tumble in the price, though all other advices were of a character to indicate higher prices. At the same time the Illinois Grain Dealers Association reported that the corn crop of Illinois this year would not exceed 221,500,000 bushels, against 342,756,000 bushels last year, showing a deficit of 121,256,000 bushels, and the price of corn advanced. As a rule these two grains advance and recede together, but in this case the astounding increase in the visible supply of wheat reversed the rule. Who was responsible for the increase, and who was benefited by it? The increased visible did not indicate that there was a grain more of wheat in existence than there was the day before; it only showed that much more was on the market. Had the growers been prepared to store and hold their crops so as to keep the grain out of the visible, the increase would not have appeared and the speculative price would not have fallen. But as the wheat rushes upon the market in advance of the need for it and the elevators fill up, a reduction of price is sure to follow, and the growers themselves are responsible. They cannot be the beneficiaries, for a drop in price is always a loss to them, or that part of them who have not yet sold. But this is no argument for selling early, because if the supply were properly controlled there would be no such flurries, and marketing and price would be steady and remunerative throughout the year.

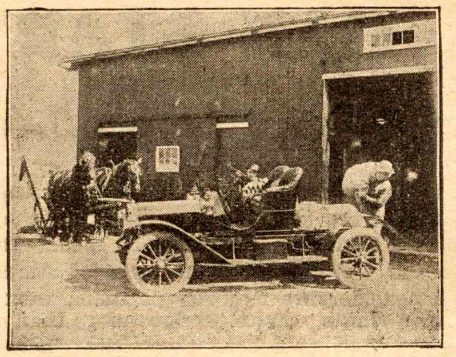
On the other hand, the consumers are not benefited, because these spasmodic reductions in price, however marked, are seldom, if ever, followed by a reduction in the price of flour or bread. Indeed, they cannot be, for such prices are so uncertain; they may be down today and up tomorrow; that correlated prices cannot be adjusted to meet them. The only beneficiaries, therefore, are whichever side of the speculative market they may happen to fit.

Our plea is for farmers to prepare to store their crops so as to market to meet demand, and thus supply every need of consumption, but yet maintain equitable and steady prices—prices producers may depend upon and that consumers may know and prepare to meet. We insist that the necessities of life be taken from the control of those whose aim is to increase their profits at no matter whose cost.

Automobiles *and* Motor Traction on Farms

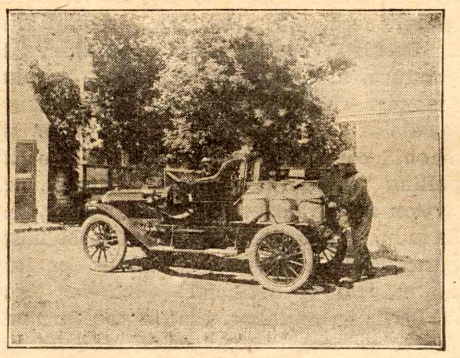
It is in consonance with the progressive spirit of the American people, as well as it is gratifying to the friends of agricultural advancement, to those who desire to see and are laboring to place farmers on a level with those of any other calling, that the automobile is winning its way to the farm. The accompanying illustrations are from real life, and show the part the auto is actually playing in farm transportation, saying nothing of what it is doing to make country travel as enjoyable, and even more so, than travel in the cities.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING does not expect the auto to put the faithful horse out of business, nor to very greatly limit his usefulness. We do not believe it is desirable that it should. But the auto is no longer a plaything of the rich, nor is its use an evidence of great wealth. It has become a practical utility, business structure; and, like a great many machines whose advent marked a revolution in the manner of doing things, the auto brings with its pleasures, conveniences and power the horse, however faithful, has never been able to render.



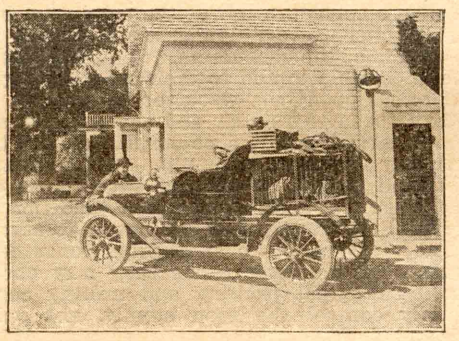
The horse has his duties, but the auto does the errand to town

Machines are now made for their sterling usefulness—comparatively light, but strong; ready to meet emergencies, but easily managed; simple in construction, but powerful in performance; economic in use, easy to manage and operate, seldom out of repair and not difficult to keep in order. They are so constructed that comparatively rough roads do not seriously interfere with them, and they



The auto makes a quick trip to the creamery

go up and down hills as safely as does the vehicle drawn by horses. And, like all other things that have ceased to be a fad, the purchase price is within the reach of moderate means; is, in fact, not so much in excess of the ordinary means of transportation when the cost of a good team and the usual vehicles is considered. Then there is the distinct advantage that the auto has neither to be fed nor pastured when not in use.



Ready for every need

We advise Our Up-to-Date People to take the automobile into consideration. There is now manufactured an almost endless variety of machines—machines adapted to almost every purpose, and singles machines that adapt themselves to nearly every need on the farm—and that may be had at greatly varying prices. Take this matter up with the manufacturers, some of whom are enterprising enough to seek your trade through our advertising columns. Much may be learned by correspondence with them, and we get not at all beyond our sphere nor outside of our mission, when we advise our farmer readers to do that. Keep abreast of the most advanced. There is where the progressive farmer deserves to be and where the up-to-date farmer is found.

THE MOTOR BUGGY

The Result of a Natural Evolution to Meet a General Demand

By Chas. E. Duryea, Reading Pa.

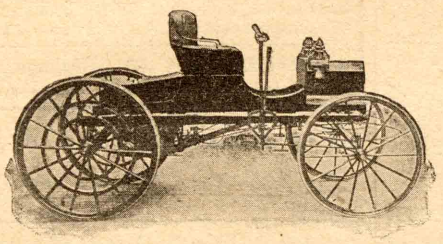
Fifty years ago our fathers and mothers did their riding about the country in farm wagons and without the luxury of even a spring seat in many cases. Twenty or thirty miles to make a visit was a day's hard drive which made itself felt both by the passengers and the team.

Then as prices lowered and money became more plentiful, the democrat spring wagon or heavy surry came into use and added comfort as well as increased distance to the few drives enjoyed by those hard working pioneers.

By the time their sons and daughters were grown, the light cheap buggy had become common and every man had one. While this did not increase the distance materially because of the limitations of the horse, it did add much to the comfort and pleasure of driving and brought the roads into much more common use. It met the needs of the people and so is destined in some form to remain with us. Its weight makes it easy to handle both when the horse is attached and when not. Its neat body is easily cleaned. Its light gear and flexible springs suit it to the many rough roads which still abound. And the many years of use which it has given since its advent are ample proof that it meets the needs of the public beter than any previous vehicle.

But it was limited by the capabilities of the horse. The farmer's business demanded draft animals but the buggy needed trotters. And trotters were grown. Every advertisement of the annual county fair gave great prominence to the races; while pulling contests were scarcely mentioned if held at all. This seems foolish but it is a fact that attests the people's desire for a fast means of travel which the light buggy and fast trotter was then best able to fill.

But a new era is at hand. For fifteen years the inventive talent of the land has had in mind this



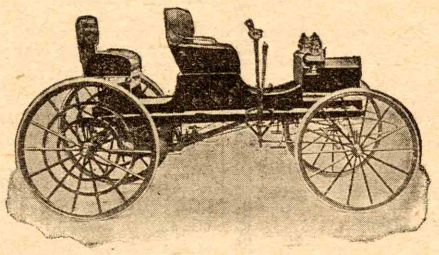
Four passenger motor buggy with rear seat folded

need and has striven to fill it. The auto, as we best know it today, is the development of the buggy fitted with power. The power, at first too heavy to be fitted to a light buggy, compelled the building of a heavier vehicle, which in turn needed more power till the original idea can no longer be seen. But it has been the active principle all this time and now that motors able to develop a horse-power for each three pounds of weight are on the market, there is no need for such monster creations. As a result of this development, the motor buggy has been produced and will rapidly supplant its elder brother in the daily life of those classes who need a means for getting about for business or pleasure.

Every engineer knows that it costs money to move weight while it is self-evident that the buggy which has for years best served the needs of the public over the roads that exist need not be greatly changed to allow the substitution of a mechanical motor for a muscular one. These two facts definitely indicate that the popular vehicle is to be a light affair much resembling the buggies of the present day. The habits of the people and the condition of the roads change so slowly that no radical differences can be introduced and successfully meet the conditions that have brought forth the present buggy. The one item of cost alone which has permitted the universal adoption of the light buggy will strongly operate to cause the adoption of its rightful successor.

The masses need a vehicle for short trips daily or many times per day, to the village, the neighbors, or to school. On business errands or short pleasure drives. To do the work the buggy has been and is doing. Plainly the motor buggy is the vehicle to do this and not the touring car which is clumsy, costly to buy and more costly to operate, complicated in both mechanism and manipulation and not well adapted to the needs of people who seldom get a week once a year to go touring. Developed for the good roads of Europe and by the sightseers who needed a touring vehicle, it does not meet the needs of the American family on American roads as does the motor buggy. Driven by hired mechanics whose sole business was to keep it in order, it is far from being the simple, troubleless rig that the horse buggy is and the motor buggy can be.

It is true that many of the motor buggies have thus far been open to the charge of needless complication and trouble but the simple, practically troublesome rig can be built. Like its predecessor, the buggy, it will be of greatest simplicity. It will have identical seats and tops. The body will be slightly longer and heavier to be symetric with the slightly heavier frame and wheels. The wheels will be slightly smaller because the speeds are higher and the roads some better than when buggies came into use. And to these, the simplest form of steering will be applied. This will be a lever, for



Four passenger motor buggy with rear seat unfolded

it is both lighter and cheaper than the wheel needed for the heavy vehicle and it is much quicker and handier in operation as well as less in the way in mounting.

The power will consist of a little else besides the motor, for busy people have no time to become mechanics and the ladies do not desire complication with its many possibilities of trouble. The motor must be of the internal combust variety for this has proven simplest and most satisfactory for daily and intermittent use. Air cooling and the two cycle principle will doubtless win out because of the greater certainty and simplicity. The battle of chains vs. gears will finally be solved by omitting both. A simple roller friction drive can do the work without clutches, gears, cams, chains, ropes, belts and similar parts with their numerous bearings and oilers, just as the locomotive pulls the heavy train with no more positive drive than the friction of its wheels on the rails.

Solid rubber tires will serve on the wheels as they have done so well on horse buggies, only being slightly larger in size. Ball bearings will save fuel and avoid need for frequent attention to the wheels. The motor will be self oiling and since there need be no counter shafts or other revolving parts, the vehicle will need practically no care. Give it its ration of mixed fuel and oil every two or three hundred miles and it will be ready for service day and night., winter and summer, to any and every member of the family.

THE MOTOR CYCLE

Increasing Popularity of this Modern Mechanical Means of Transportation

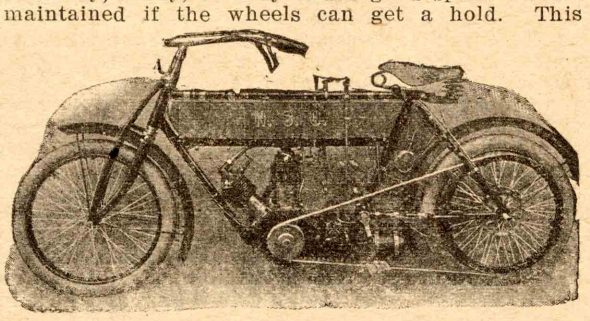
By Alfred Bartsch.

The wonderful improvements, ease and certainty of operation and economy of operation of the down-to-date motor cycle is bringing it more and more in favor with residents of both city and country every year.

Motor cycles have now attained a degree approaching perfection that they are reliable in the hands of any man or woman possessing ordinary mechanical aptitude. There is, of course, still a difference in the reliability of different brands and we refer to those of standard makes which can be selected by the cautious buyer.

This mode of travel or transportation is the cheapest of mechanical kinds known. The motor cycle places the horse and the automobile in the shade for economy and up-keep, and is faster than either under all conditions. Another advantage is, it occupies little storage room.

Mounted on a good motor cycle, the road may be sandy, rocky, or hilly and a good speed will be maintained if the wheels can get a hold. This



claim has been proven by the wonderful records motor cycles have made in endurance and reliability contests.

To the prospective purchaser I recommend that he give more attention to reports of every day performances, rather than to speed tests. The professional rider is the only one who makes speed the prime consideration, while others look to the general utility of the machine. Having selected an honestly made machine embodying the tried and proven principles, then joy and recreation undreamed of may be realized and opportunities in many lines of business will be multiplied.

The accompanying illustration is of a motor cycle made by the W. S. W. Motor Co., 206 W. 76th St., New York City. Their factory covers over 14 acres of ground, and employes 1200 men. They make a great variety of motor cycles besides bicycles, automobiles and parts. It is one of the oldest concerns in this line of manufacturers.

Motor Notes

Electric public service vehicles are being introduced in a number of cities in the country. They are intended to cover about all classes of passenger service.

The clouded business atmosphere in cities which resulted in diminishing the demand for luxuries, has caused the manufacturers of automobiles to look to the country, where the financial stress has not been felt to any great degree, for trade.

The machines that will find the readiest sale in the country are such as will give the pleasures attending automobiling and at the same time earn their cost and keep by being serviceable as carriers of commodities to market.

Motor wagons are being introduced in the army equipment of several nations.

Motor sprinkling carts are superceding animal drawn carts in many cities. Also motor street cleaning, of dust and snow, is taking the place of all other methods in the most up-to-date cities. The new method is claimed to be more economical as well as more efficient and rapid.

Probably in no department of city service will the motor power be more valuable that in the fire department. Time is a determining factor in most fires. With the motor fire engine the speed is greatly increased over horses and a long run cannot exhaust the motor as it did the horses.

A company is being formed to operate motor busses between Hope and Columbus, Ind.

It is reported that a Dakota farm hand invented a motor thresher and was offered $100,000 for the exclusive right, which he refused.

That there is an especially rapid and growing tendency today among the most far-sighted of American farmers to so systematize their farm business as to effect the greatest saving in time, labor and expense, is aptly demonstrated by the general adoption of what is known as the utility or practical automobile on thousands of the best managed farms.

While time and labor-saving machinery have marvelously widened the range of his productive capacity, the means by which the farmer himself was to keep pace with this progress has been a longer time in coming. The average farmer spends too much time getting from place to place. He works his horses almost as hard whether he is taking a load of produce to the city or just going on business. The care and attention required by horses incident to a pleasure drive, a trip to church or to town, is just as great as the task of preparing them for work in the field. But the most discouraging fact of all is this—the farmer himself and his family rarely can give any time to recreation.

If the practical automobile accomplished no more than to save a farmer's time, to provide pleasure and health to his family and to leave his horses for that work for which they are better fitted, it would certainly be a good investment. The fact seems to have been amply provided that the dependable utility car actually costs less to keep, can do ten times as much of different classes of work, is always ready for service and is much less troublesome to care for than the horse.

Ten years ago the automobile was an experiment. With the reckless rich it is still a fad. But today some types of automobiles are so designed that they have become a practical success and recognized necessity. Now that strong, durable, common-sense machines that use very little fuel can be had at a reasonable price, we find country peoplpe in many localities enjoying the comfort, convenience and economy of good autos.

There are some striking differences in automobiles. The car that would give satisfactory service on the city pavement and in level country, might be a failure on the farm. Given a machine that hills cannot feaze nor muddy roads balk, and important requirements of the farmer have been met. That gasoline is the cheapest motive power known has been amply proved. It has been definitely shown that in the most dependable care the average cost of fuel and lubricating oil would not exceed one cent per mile, and this for a car capable of carrying five passengers.

A driving horse ordinarily cannot travel more than 50,000 miles during his life-time even though he does not go lame. Many automobiles cover a great part of this distance in one or two seasons. That the horse has his rightful place on the farm is not yet to be denied; there is certain work which he can do which the automobile cannot; but consider the convenience to be enjoyed if in thirty minutes a man living fifteen miles from town can, should occasion require, make the trip to the city, transact his business, and run back, spending but one hour on the road. Horses for certain kinds of service, including work horses, and thoroughbreds, will always be in demand, but today the farmer cannot allow sentiment to stand in the way of his own comfort, his own profit and his own business progress.

Like the telephone, the trolley car and the rural free delivery, the automobile has naturally come to weld a firmer link between the business men of the country and of the city. Farms in Texas which could not be sold, in spite of their greater fertility, before the arrival of the practical automobile, are now greatly increased in value and brought within what is considered easy distance of the market, although this distance is often between thirty and forty miles.

When it is considered that the utility automobile possesses such power equipment that it can travel the worst roads in any season of the year, can negotiate any hills which could be climbed with a horse and wagon, and requires but the simplest attention, it seems to be pretty well adapted to the uses of the farm.

The expense of up-keep in some cars has been reduced until today a man can operate a car, spending less for oil and gasoline than the cost of feeding a horse. It is worthy of note that the car is a matter of expense only when in actual operation, and that while in operation its road capacity is at least four times that of a horse-driven vehicle. As for repairs, if the car is given reasonable care and attention, they should be little in excess of the cost of shoeing and repairs on harness, etc.

To Whit-To Whoo
Cried the Owl
in the woods
As darkness
closed around him
Bang! went a gun
To Whit-To Whoo-o
The man with a

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Up-to-Date FARMING

The mass convention October 27, at Indianapolis, to reorganize, is as important as that event December 24, 1902, when the society of Equity was given to farmers.

Keep-a-Goin'.

When the weather kills your crops,
Keep-a-goin'.
When you tumble from the top,
Keep-a-goin'.
S'pose you're out o' every dime,
Gittin' broke ain't any crime,
Tell the world you're pullin' fine,
Keep-a-goin'.
—Frank L. Stanton.

POTATOES TO BE HIGH

In its advocacy of equitable prices UP-TO-DATE FARMING has never favored exorbitant prices. What we desire is steady prices that will always remunerate the producers, but that will never extortion upon consumers. When farmers take advantage of circumstances to make prices inordinately high they get as much away from the lines of Equity as do the monopolistic combines that force prices to farmers too low. Our theory is that marketing should be so controlled that a bumper crop would not materially depress prices, or a small crop or temporary shortage need not prohibitively advance prices. We believe this is entirely practical, and one at least of its benefits would be to remove the element of uncertainty from the cost of living and the rewards of labor. The farmer would know practically what to expect for his products, and the consumer would all the time know practically what his supplies are to cost him.

The present season is likely to be one which shall put this theory to the test so far as potatoes are concerned. The crop of 1908 is an unusually light one. The excessive dry weather throughout almost the entire potato belt has seriously reduced the yield, and a premature frost in Michigan further interfered with the crop in that state of usually heavy production. What is said of Michigan is said also of Wisconsin and Ohio, except as to the frost, while in Illinois the shortage is even greater. Maine, we believe, is the only state credited with a normal crop.

Prices are already high, dealers confessing that they do not expect the main crop to be below a dollar in the winter market. Eighty to 85 cents was paid some weeks ago for shipping stock in Michigan. This is one of the times when farmers must show their sincerity by not demanding exorbitant prices. When they are offered prices that pay them well for their labor is the time to sell, whether crops are large or meager. But even in seasons like this storage and holding is as necessary as in seasons of large crops. What avails when farmers must show their sincerulators buy up the crops at harvest time and then advance the price to extortionate figures in order to more thickly feather their own nests? The speculating buyers will do that as certain as fate, and where such is sure to be the result, the farmers would just as well do the "feathering" themselves. To secure equity to both producers and consumers the surplus, whether large or small, the necessity being all the greater when the surplus is small, must be kept largely in first hands, prices being kept equitable and the profits of storage retained by the producers.

THE BEAN INDUSTRY.

Few people have greater need of organization and co-operative effort than the producers of beans. It is much to be regretted that this branch of the Society of Equity got into such inefficient hands—mere adventures as it afterwards proved. At one time there was a sincere effort among the bean growers to organize for the more successful management of the selling side of their business, and for some time good results were indicated, but later weakness in management discouraged them and prevented necessary development.

The Michigan bean jobbers held a convention not long since, and seem to have come to the conclusion from information at hand, that, for the present season at least, Michigan must be looked to for the main supply. The Pacific coast states will have a good crop, but taken all together, the condition of the crop throughout the country indicates no more than 59 per cent of a normal yield. It is believed that foreign production seriously menaces the bean growers of this country. During the past year 2,239,880 bushels were entered at the ports of New York and Boston. The European acreage, it seems, has increased 25 per cent this year, and the cheap labor abroad makes it impossible for American farmers to compete with it. Canada has an acreage this year of some 50,000, with a reported yield of 18 bushels per acre. This is liable to give bean growers another subject for serious consideration and another necessity for their organization. There is a strong sentiment throughout the country and in all parties, for tariff revision; and there is no doubt but the scale adopted in 1897 needs to be changed in many particulars to make it better conform to present conditions, but various farm crops need protection, among them being the bean crop. When revision is undertaken, bean growers should be in a position to guard their interests, and nothing short of organization can place them in that position.

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL WASTE

The human family is a family of waste. It has been so ever since the world was inhabited. Races have followed each other, we cannot say in how rapid succession, but exhaustion marked the course of each, and hurried away to give place to another to waste that which was essential to its own existence.

Even in America whose resources were thought immeasurable and inexhaustible, the ravages of waste are beginning to appear lige wrinkles on the face of age. The fertility of our soil is being exhausted, our forests are disappearing, moisture or water supply is irregular, nature has withdrawn the wild animals as a meat supply, and exhaustive treatment is bringing weeds into the vast natural meadows of the middle west as it did in the prairies of the Mississippi Valley. How near we may be approaching the end of our mineral supply is not known.

It was a happy thought that suggested a consideration of these wastes of our resources with a view to their preservation, or, rather conservation. The inquiry concerning lands asks about the waste of soil by erosion or washing away; its waste through bad or exhaustive agricultural methods, etc. Regarding water we are asked how much is being wasted that might be profitably used in irrigation; how much is being wasted that might be used for carrying purposes and how much power is lost by not more fully employing our water powers. The wood using industries are also asked to report on the wastes accompanying wooden manufactures, especially in the cooperage lines. If these inquiries and investigations result in practical savings as they certainly must, it will be a benefit not only to the people of today, but a lasting benefit to the race. The great packing houses and the Standard Oil Company,

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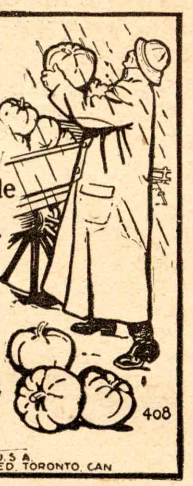

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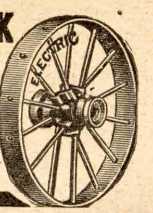

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in spite of evils that may have crept into their methods, taught the world a valuable lesson in saving and turning to good account, what formerly went to waste. If like care should be taken of the universal wastes there is no telling what might be added to the present and future wealth of the country.

EIGHT MILLION BUSHELS A DAY

A New York financial paper declares as a fact that, during the eighty days of wheat harvest and threshing in this country, eighty million bushels of wheat are turned into the storage houses of the country every day. If this is true, and there is little room to dispute it, it means that in 80 days is marketed the bread supply of a year. Could greater insanity develop in any line of human action than this indicates in the matter of marketing? The farmer does the work upon which he depends for a living and an income, in approximately four months. The result of that work is to satisfy the hunger of the people for a whole year, and the prayer of those people is to "Give us this day our daily bread." They do not on any one day ask for bread for a year, or a month, and not often for a week. But those who produce it and own it can scarcely wait until it is cleaned from the chaff to throw it upon the market when they know it is not needed, and when glutted markets and low prices are inevitable. Even then it is not bought by those who need it for their daily bread, but by those who have appointed themselves guardian agents of the farmers to take charge of and hold the annual assets of the farm, rendering to the farmer what reward a glutted market may give, and then from the accumulated store perform the farmer's legitimate work of giving the people their daily bread, but at whatever price cupidity may suggest.

Whatever changes or reforms may be needed in the ways of the world, there should be a new deal in the time and method of marketing. Farmers who make the stuff should have what it is worth to the users, paying of course the costs of delivery. To them belong the profits now reaped by their self-appointed conservators, but which they cannot have so long as they dump on markets glutted by themselves. Farmers must prepare storage so they can sell on legitimate demand at prices which bring equitable profits.

LESSONS IN GRADING GRAIN

We are told that a feature of the National Corn Exposition to be held at Omaha next December, will be practical lessons in judging the different grades of grain. These lessons will be given by experts who will lecture before those taking part in the contests. Representatives from the large milling interests will lecture upon the use of the surplus millions of bushels that annually leave the farm, and they will demonstrate the several grades of grain. This will be important to the grain grower as well as to the dealer. It is an educational opportunity that can but result in good. We want farmers to know all there is to know about their business.

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Garrett Wall
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

SAVE THE FEED WASTES

In a few of the states of the middle west excessive rains have greatly interferred with crops and much reduced the normal output—have specially cut down the finishing material of the live stock sections. In a very broad area an excessive drought through the summer months has produced much the same effect, though in a different way and different, perhaps, in kind. But in either case is indicated a scarcity of corn and high prices. The natural result of that condition is an early rush of stock to market, and a glut of inferior stuff, with consequent low prices. On this account it may be better in many cases to hold over stock that was intended for the market, and wherever that is done there will be a call for more winter feed than had been planned for. Don't lose an opportunity to save feed. If there is inferior hay which can be sold at a low price, keep it. You or some one else will have greater need for it a little later.

It always pays to save the corn fodder. Whether the corn be heavy or light, the fodder makes good feed, and the acreage yield is large. If you do not propose to cut the corn, gather as early as possible, and get the cattle into the fields. It will give them a boost and possibly get them into a profitable market even after you have lost hope. At all events,, save every bite of feed, and keep the cattle over rather than sacrifice them.

WHEN TO SELL WHEAT

We sincerely respect the opinions of others, and we like to act on the assumption that the opinion of the many is more likely to be correct than the opinion of the one. But it must not be forgotten that the many form their opinion from conditions as they exist, assuming that the same conditions will continue to prevail. In that way we look upon an article which recently appeared in the Twentieth Century Farmers discussing the time to sell wheat from the standpoint of the producer. The argument is based entirely on present marketing conditions and speculative control of prices. Cost of storage and shrinkage are taken into account, and the conclusion is almost reached that the best time to sell is as son as the grain can be got to market.

We do not think so; but we argue from changed market conditions. We hold that the time to sell is when the grain is needed for use, not when some one may desire it for storage to resell at a profit when it is needed. We concede the cost of storage and shrinkage, but these are not greater in the hands of farmers than in the hands of those who store for speculation, and those people make profits or they would go out of the business. And the profits made by those whose only work with the wheat is to store it, legitimately belong to those who produce it; and such profits would come to them if they sold only to meet the needs of consumption. This is the change we wish to see effected. When it is secured, prices will not be up one day and down the next, low on glutted markets after harvest, and doubtful in competition with "wind" all the rest of the year; but they will open steady at harvest to meet the demand, and remain as steady as the demand all the time. This steady price will naturally include shrinkage and cost of storage just as the irregular price does now in the hands of speculation. Demand is no more insistent at harvest time than at any other. Then where is the philosophy of piling the whole crop onto the market at that time? In fact, the first few deliveries supply the demand at harvest time, and all subsequent deliveries are absolutely without demand and at the mercy of those who buy to sell again. This is no bit of obstruse philosophy; it is but a plain recital of well known facts. Our theory, therefore, is to sell only to meet actual demand, and rearrange marketing methods to meet that kind of selling, and secure prices as steady from harvest to harvest as demand is to current supply.

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Amatite ROOFING

IF you had a sample of Amatite in your hand you would see in an instant why it needs no painting or coating to keep it waterproof.

It has a rough surface or *real mineral matter* on the weather side. It is evident to anyone that it is no more necessary to paint such a surface than it is necessary to paint a stone wall. Stone needs no paint; neither does Amatite. It is strong enough in itself to bear the brunt of rain and wind and sun without a protective coat of paint.

To paint Amatite would be a waste of time and trouble.

Amatite will last for many years without any care whatever. It is made to be *trouble proof* as well as *weather proof.*

A roofing that consists of smooth materials, made to receive a heavy coating of paint, is not a roofing at all—the paint is the real roof.

If you are told that certain roofings don't need painting when first laid, don't be deceived into thinking that they are like Amatite. The first coat of paint has been applied at the factory—that's all, and it will wear off in a little while and require renewal.

No paint is good enough to make a durable roof; a thick layer of pitch, faced with a real mineral surface, is far better—*and that means Amatite.*

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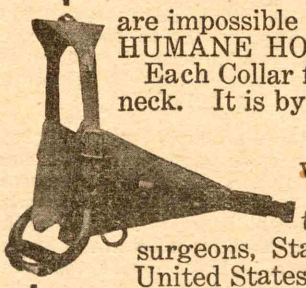

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Each Collar fits all horses regardless of size or shape of neck. It is by far the cheapest Collar to use.

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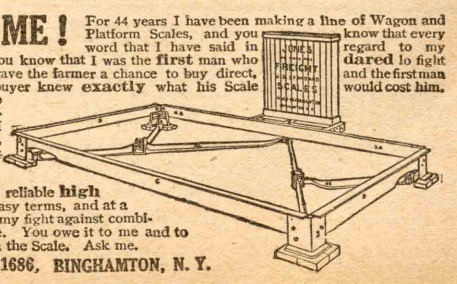
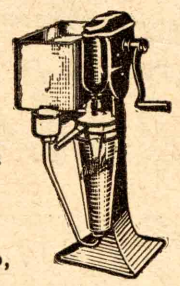


JONES, "HE PAYS THE FREIGHT," Box 1686, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

A Small Leak Will Sink a Ship



To save the ship, stop the leak.

The same applies to your dairy, don't think because you are employing the pan setting methods or gravity systems, that you are getting all the cream; because you are not—in reality, you are losing from 9 to 40 pounds of butter per cow in one year.

Stop the leak by using a **separator,** but stop it **well** and **for all time** by using a

Tubular Separator

because it gets all the cream and delivers it in a smooth and gentle manner, as well as saving labor, time, attention and paying for itself within a year.

A trial convinces—Catalog 136 tells why. Write for it.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
West Chester, Penna.
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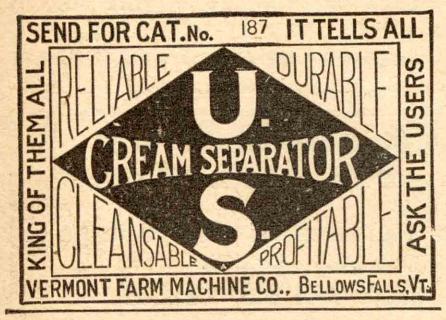

CATTLE INSTRUMENTS are "Easy to Use," no veterinary experience necessary. A few dollars invested in our goods will save hundreds of dollars. Pilling Milk Fever Outfit for Air treatment recommended by U. S. Agricultural Dept., price $3.00. Silver Milk Tubes 50¢; Teat Slitter $1.50; Garget Outfit $4.00; Capon Tools, Horse and Cattle Syringes, all sent prepaid with full directions. Write for free Booklet. 2A

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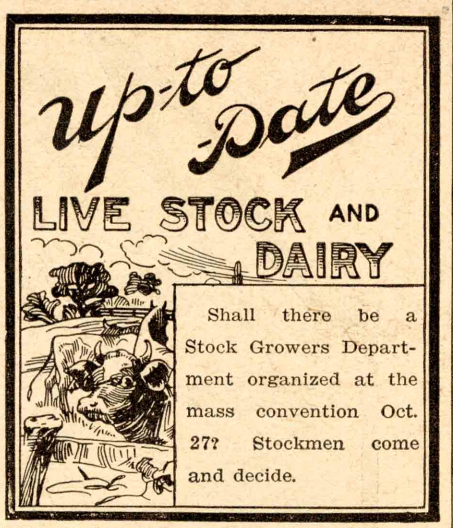
REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO* *Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We* **TO** *their Advertisement was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**



THOUGHTS EXPRESSED

Some old mares are good breeders. The writer once owned one that raised fine colts up to 20 years of age. But that is an exception. Expect the best results from young mares or those in the prime of life.

Irregular feeding, allowing horses to get inordinately hungry, leads to what is called "bolting the feed," eating too rapidly, and that is liable to lead to any number of bad results.

There is such a thing as feeding too much. Feed left in the box or manger is proof that too much has been given, but sometimes stock will eat too much if it is given them. Such is worse than waste, for it is actually injurious to the stock. At almost every turn in life there is an opportunity for thought and the exercise of common sense.

If the spring colts are being kept over, the approaching winter is the worst one they will experience, and they deserve extra care.

Souvenir Coupon

This coupon is good for
Twenty Beautiful Souvenir Post Cards
American Girl Series. The gem of a collection and all worth framing; also a *free membership* to the Souvenir Post Card Exchange.

To secure the 20 post cards and have your name put on the collectors' exchange list, send me 10c for a 3 months' subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *together with this coupon.*

GARRETT WALL
Indianapolis, Ind.

The horse is a sensitive animal, and he should always be treated with care. Take no chances. A scarcely noticed incident may almost destroy his usefulness. An unexpected fright and a first runaway may make the gentlest horse unreliable all the rest of his life. We once had a fine driving mare, kind, gentle and safe, proved so in many trying situations; but after a single experience in a bumble bee's nest, she was never again worth anything in harness; in fact, harness could not be kept on her.

Neglecting the cows often results in inferior calves. It is as unreasonable to expect a hungry cow to become the mother of a well nourished calf, as it is to expect such a one to give an abundant flow of milk.

It is said to be worth ten or twelve dollars to raise a good calf with the cow, giving it enough milk to secure that result. Of course that depends upon the market there is for the milk or the butter that may be made from it; but there is little doubt that on the farm the calves are not taught to eat soon enough. A calf may be taught to eat grain and hay or grass at a few weeks old, and may then be made better calves on less milk, and they may be weaned earlier. The cheapest way to raise calves is on skim milk, but that does not much appeal to the ordinary farmer, who has no constant market for cream or milk.

The dairy or milk cow should be a pet—pets of the whole family if but one or two are kept. The shy cow is not a desirable one, and the wild or vicious cow is a nuisance, fitted only for the block, no matter what her other qualities may be. And the disposition of the cow depends very much upon the disposition of those who milk and care for her. Gentle treatment makes gentle cows, and kindness and fondling makes the cow a pet. Everybody knows what rough treatment and abuse makes.

The farm that has been abused until it is worn out, makes a better bid for live stock and dairying than for any other line of farming perhaps. We do not mean it is the best place for that business. The richest farm for any farming; but live stock and dairying will come nearer paying something while building up the old farm and we presume of live stock we may put sheep at the head, if the farm is up land.

It is not always the cow's fault if she fail in her milk during the hot, dry summer months. The most costly flouring mill will cease to put out flour if no grain be put in the hopper.

Regularity in feeding is an important element in the care of stock. Living bodies are much alike whether it is to miss a meal, or to have to wait for one. The object in feeding stock is to get the very best results from the feed given, and to get such results stock should suffer the least possible sensation of hunger, and the system should be kept in regularity of action. That means regular feeding and watering at the same time.

For feeding stock, especially milch cows, it is claimed that pea hay is in every respect equal to alfalfa. This is disputed, we know, but farmers who live where the cow pea flourishes should give it a thorough test, before worrying too much to make alfalfe grow in soil where it is a stranger.

Spring calves is an old fashion which grew out of the free open range. Modern methods, including the housing and feeding of cattle during the winter, makes the cow fresh in the fall more valuable both for milk and butter than the one fresh in the spring. And if the calf is to be vealed, it will find a better market in the fall than in the spring. If it is to be kept, it may very soon be taught to eat, and if fed properly, makes a better calf and cheaper, quality considered than the neglected summer calf.

THE MILK PROBLEM

The attention given it almost everywhere certainly indicates that there is a milk problem. In fact, there always has been, but previous to the discovery of the germ theory of disease the greatest problem was to increase the supply—to get enough of it. For years and years milk was used indiscriminately wherever it could be obtained, and there was never a thought that there was danger in it. Now everybody trembles at its dangers as a vehicle for carrying and transmitting disease to those who use it. Those who know, or think they know, declare that epidemic outbreaks are often traceable to the milk used by the people; that typhoid, scarlet fever and diphtheria are frequently spread in this way, as is also Asiatic cholera, dysentery, and that most common and dreadest of all plagues, consumption. We are glad that people grow wiser, and we rejoice at every discovery that may lead to better things, but the fact remains that all these diseases have preyed upon the human family for ages, and it may not be asking too much to request our scientific friends to explain why these diseases do not disappear or become less prevalent as their principal vehicle is so treated that it will no longer carry their germs? We do not make these remarks to discourage research, or to make the test and application of precautionary measures more difficult, but we write from the standpoint of the common people, and it cannot but be noticed that the milk-conveyed diseases are as prevalent and fated now as they were when milk was used indiscriminately, if not universally, with no thought of germs or pasteurization.

But let it be understood that we endorse and join with all these efforts to secure purer milk. Safeguards are doubly needed in the cities where the supply comes from large dairies upon which the owners and managers depend for an income and ultimate wealth. Cupidity, the seed of which seems to have been planted in almost every human breast prompts to careless, uncleanly and unsanitary methods, to a recklessness of public health and welfare, if expense may be saved and greater profits accumulated. Milk coming from such sources needs inspection, and the power of society whose heatlh is involved, may well be exerted to keep away from its mem-

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NEVER LEAK

Congo is the only ready roofing on the market *backed by a Surety Bond.* We can afford to make our guarantee so strong because Congo itself is as strong as the guarantee.

Our ambition has been right from the start not only to make Congo the best all-round practicable and serviceable Ready Roofing, but to back it up by a guarantee so *sure* and *complete* that it will be the aim of every owner of a building to use Congo when needing roofing.

This bond covers a period of 10 years and gives to the user of 3-ply Congo the most reliable guarantee. It is issued by the National Surety Company of New York, one of the largest and most substantial companies in the country.

Congo doesn't cost much. It is extremely waterproof and *always stays so,* and it's very easy to lay. The new galvanized caps (a new feature with Congo) do not rust and cause leaks like tin caps or nails.

Write for a Sample to-day and further information.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If any Congo rolls that you purchase do **not** contain Guarantee Bonds, write us at once, telling us where and from whom they were purchased, and we will at once mail you the missing bonds.

United Roofing & Manufacturing CO.
Successor to BUCHANAN-FOSTER CO.
584 West End Trust Building, Philadelphia
Chicago and San Francisco

bers that which may endanger their health and usefulness.

And farmers are not without the need of precautions. Milk is a part of the living body from which it is drawn, and if that body is not healthy, the milk canont be healthy, and unhealthy milk cannot be healthful food. Besides, the risk that introducing the disease that affects the cow, whatever it is, into the human system may communicate it to the human, especially if that human be a tender babe or possobly a child predisposed to disease, is too great to be taken. It is also true, as has been in many ways proven without the aid of scientific tests, that the milk will partake of the nature of the food and drink consumed by the cows. The cows whose milk is to be used by the family, should never be allowed to partake of unwholesome feed, or to drink of impure water. Nothing in nature, perhaps, is more disease laden than stagnant water, the water found in drying marshes, stagnant pools and scum covered ponds. Cows drinking such water cannot produce healthy milk, or milks that it is safe to take into the human system. For similar reasons, milk cows should not be pastured on low, wet, marshy lands. Such lands are malaria ridden and nurseries of biliousness, and persons using milk from cows so pastured are almost certain to need treatment for bilious ailments.

We mention these things not to discredit the use of milk, for it is an important part of the food of children if not adults, on the farm, but we wish to urge necessary caution. If the milk is at all suspected, heat it. It need not necessarily be brought to a boil, but boiling will do no harm. It need not be taken warm, though children soon learn to relish it as well warm as cool, and we believe it is more healthful so taken, especially for children passing their first summer.

But farmers who put up ice, and all in higher tatitudes might do that, and have ice boxes or refrigerators, could easily have for use as cold milk as they wish even after it had been heated or boiled. We believe such precautions as here outlined would materially add to the healthiness of milk users.

CORN IN KANSAS

Much has been said of an immense corn crop in Kansas this year. We have more confidence in the reports of F. D. Coburn than in those of any other person connected with the agricultural service, state or national, and Mr. Coburn reports on Kansas corn as follows:

Despite the superabundant rainfall throughout much of the state's principal corn-growing territory that seriously interfered with preparations for corn and its planting the area is greater than that of 1907 by 243,403 acres, and aggregates 7,052,415 acres. The general average condition on this area is 68.7, 100 representing a good average stand and satisfactory growth. This is 5.3 points lower than the condition last year at about the same time and 19.3 points less than in 1906.

This report shows that the only factor of increase in the Kansas corn crop this year is acreage. The promised yield is less than 69 per cent of a good average crop; more than 5 points below that of last year, and more than 19 points below that of the year before. So Kansas is really to have less corn this year than for the rather short crop of 1907, and much less than the crop of 1906.

THE NEW FARMER

Arthur J. Bell thus outlines the work and habits of what he calls the new farmer:

The new farmer lives the new country life. The new farmer builds for his wife and chidren a modern, sanitary, attractive home. The new farmer makes hard roads, he installs a telephone, receives his mail by free delivery and encourages interurban service, supports a thriving rural church and demands an efficient consolidated school with high school course for his sons and daughters at home. The new farmer reads and thinks, he studies his own environment, sees his opportunity and limitations; improves the one and removes the other. The new farmer is not only a scientist, but a sociologist. He works in harmony with his neighbors for the general good and uplift of his immediate community, and above all else he realizes the dignity and importance of his own profession and individuality in the permanent and national welfare.

Several other things might have been added. The new farmer studies the selling side of his business as well as the producing side, and he is willing to stand by his neighbors in a united effort to secure reasonably profitable prices for his products. He believes the farmers have as good a right to control their business, either as to output or selling price, as have those of any other calling. He regards trade, merchandising, as helps to agriculture, and he stands by his local merchants who are willing to stand with him in equity, and he will patronize no other, either in buying or selling, so long as he is dealt with on the above fair and equitable basis. The new farmer and the new merchant thus acting together in home loving fairness, will make a new country.

BAD FEED

It is not good economy to feed a horse on bad feed. There is always some damaged stuff on every farm, stuff that is still more or less nutritious, but that is no longer marketable. Such stuff, if not too bad, may be made to yield some value by feeding it to cattle, but it should never be fed to horses. Mouldy hay or fodder of any kind is injurious to the horse. Clover got into disrepute as a horse feed, because people a few years ago did not so well understand curing clover hay, and it became mouldy and musty. It was the mustiness that injured the horses and not any quality of the hay. There is no better horse feed than properly cured clover hay that is free from must or mould, except that, if given him, the horse will eat too much of it, just as the child will eat too much cake or candy if given all it will take.

We urge that, however other animals be treated, the horse should have good, clean feed and pure water. His digestive organs are very delicate, and he is highly organized, quite susceptible to unfavorable conditions and impurities in feed, and his value, if nothing else, should secure to him the best. At least nothing should be given him that would endanger his health and usefulness.

Milk Goats are very profitable animals to raise. The goats are very hardy, not subject to tuberculosis and other diseases. Therefore the milk is healthy. If you want to know more about the industry, write to Haynes Bros., Haynes, New Mexico, for full particulars. They have a special proposition so you can get stock cheap.

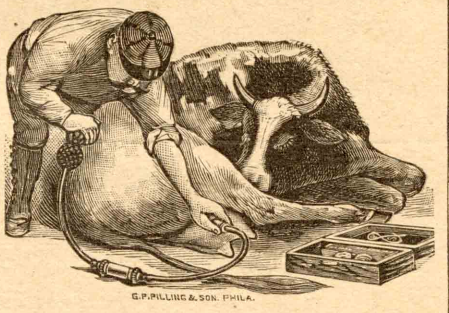
Scriptural

According to Scripture, summer is the pride of the year."

"How do you make that out?"

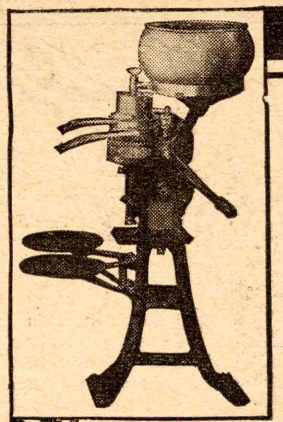
"Don't a summer always go before a fall?"

Reliable Milk Fever Remedy



Did you ever lose a good cow with Milk Fever because you had no home treatment and could not get a doctor in time? It is not necessary for you to lose a single cow. Send to G. P. Pilling & Son Co., 2256 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., $3.00 and get their "Easy to Use" apparatus. They will send it by prepaid mail or express on reecipt of remittance.

The Pilling Milk Fever apparatus is "Easy to Use," it requires no Veterinary knowledge and any cow owner can use it successfully. This is for the Air Treatment as recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and if taken in time 97 out of every 100 cows have been saved. You should have this "Easy to Use" apparatus always on hand. This firm publishes a very interesting pamphlet describing many other "Easy to Use" Cattle Instruments; it will be sent free upon request. Ask for booklet Q.



TIME TO BUY CREAM SEPARATORS NOW

There never was a better time to buy the best of Cream Separators than right now.

The advantages derived from the use of the good Cream Separator are greater in the fall and winter than at any other time,—when the cows are old in lactation, the loss of butter-fat is otherwise greatest, and butter prices are highest.

Likewise are the advantages of the superior DE LAVAL separators greatest over imitating separators when the milk is hard to separate and the weather cold and variable,

In every case a DE LAVAL separator, of suitable size, will surely at least save its cost between now and July 1st next, and go on returning 100 per cent per year on the investment for twenty years to come.

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All disk harrows have to run in half lap.

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$3.00

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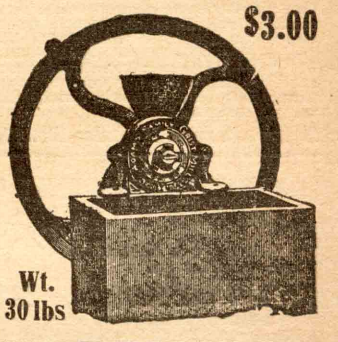
We received the Family Grist Mill, and find it as represented. Would not sell it at any price, if I could not get another. Our neighbors think it a grand mill, and you will get several orders from our town.
Mrs. A. F. Brown, Milton, Ill.



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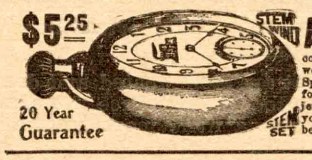

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Page Fences "give and take" but never break. 25 years of practical experience woven into the fabric. No other fence has it! This is the "Jubilee Year" or Quarter-Centennial of Page Fence. "Jubilee" book FREE.
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For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.
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We first introduced and named the Six Weeks and are headquarters for seed of both varieties above.

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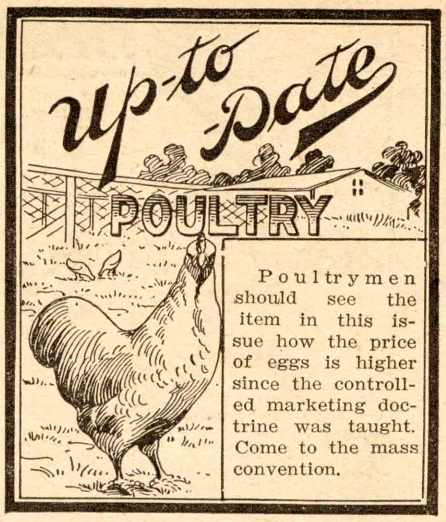

Poultrymen should see the item in this issue how the price of eggs is higher since the controlled marketing doctrine was taught. Come to the mass convention.

THOUGHTFUL SUGGESTIONS

Of all the farm investments, which yields the greatest incom eto the amount of capital invested? The poultry. Which has the least care, the poorest shelter and the worst treatment? The poultry. The most neglected building on the farm is the hen house. That is not right, nor is it good farming. Winter is coming on. Put the hen house in good order.

Alum in the drinking water is good for poultry when there are symptoms of cholera.

The bees get rid of the drones. Men and women ought to be as wise. The roosters that are not needed and the hens that don't lay, cost as much to keep as the most profitable ones in the yard, get rid of them.

Wheat, quantity for quantity and price for price, is better and cheaper poultry feed than corn.

When feed is left in the poultry yard, the pig pen, the cow shed or the horse stall, too much was given. Such is a special warning in the poultry yard. Give only what will be cleaned up. The fowls do better.

A dozen eggs sell for more than a pound of butter. Which cost the more in work and feed to produce?

The incubator is coming more and more into use. It is said 150,000 incubators were sold during last year.

Thoughts now turn to winter eggs. The nearest the hens can be kept to spring and summer conditions the more they will produce. Reasonable warmth and protection from storms, dust to "flutter" in, gravel or grit at pleasure, clean water, plenty (but not too much) of good grain feed, opportunity to scratch, some kind of vegetable matter, green if possible, cabbage, turnips, etc., or clover, pea, or millet hay, meat scraps and ground bone, or plaster, lime or crushed shells. Work as nearly as possible to that formula, and you will "have eggs to sell and to keep."

Keep things clean about the poultry yard. That is said so much that about as little attention is paid to it as is paid to cleanliness of the yard and hen house, but it is important all the same—nearly as important in winter as in summer.

Hens that are well treated and don't lay may be too fat. Reduce the grain feed, and give a little more meat and vegetable feed.

"It takes too much work and care to get winter eggs? Who said that? Not the progressive farmer who seeks to "make every edge cut." Lambs require work and care. So do pigs, colts and calves. What is the farmer for any way? If he is to make money he must give work and care for it, and we do not know anything that will pay better for it than hens in winter if they are properly treated.

Be sure that the sunshine has a chance to get into the poultry house—morning, noon and afternoon, summer and winter. This is much neglected. Even when there are windows, the glass becomes coated so as to almost exclude the sun. Keep the glass clean. If instead of glass there are open windows, close them in cold weather, but do not fail to open them at least for a short time when the sun is shining opposite them.

Table Set Coupon

This coupon is good for a

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six beautiful knives, and six forks to match. Packed in a nice satin-lined box. Only one set to each subscriber.

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A CHANGE IN POULTRY SHOWS

Poultry shows have usually devoted their principal attention to individual specimens, and when groups have been considered, it has generally been groups of birds that have already been shown and scored high as individuals. This method has appealed to professional breeders of high class poultry, who have paid fancy prices for choice specimens to play a prominent part in or to head their flocks. To this there can be no objection, and it has done great things in the improvement of poultry, but it has not so well met the farmer's case whose business is entirely with flocks.

In this regard the American Royal live Stock Show of Kansas City, Mo., has decided upon a departure more in line with that universal poultry producer, the farmer. In their coming show poultry will be exhibited as breeding pens only, comprised of a male and four females. These fowls as a group will be judged according to the New Standard of Perfection, and such a pen will form a superior basis for a farm flock. One other step might have been taken of great benefit to farm breeding—the mating by an expert of larger pens with a special view to best results. On the farm eggs and early maturing, well developed fowls are the most important qualities, and large breeding pens carefully and skilfully mated to these ends would result in great and immediate improvement.

POULTRY VALUES INCREASING

This is an expanding age, and we are glad to note that the poultry interest is growing as rapidly as any other. The following figures are taken from one of our most reliable exchanges:

The prices of both fowls and eggs have advanced rapidly and appear to be going higher in sympathy with the advances in other products. The following figures show the enhancement in price: The farm price of eggs in 1899 was 11.55 cents per dozen as an average for the United States. In 1903, 12.37 cents per dozen; in 1904, 17.20 cents; in 1905, 18.70 cents; in 1906, 17 cents, and in 1907, 18.20 cents. Dressed poultry sold in New York in 1899 for 10.78 cents per pound wholesale, 12.97 cents in 1903, for 12.57 cents in 1904, for 13.36 cents in 1905, for 13.20 cents in 1906 and for 14.90 cents in 1907.

THE BEST LAYERS

All farm poultry raisers envy those who get the most eggs in proportion to the hens kept. It is agreed that some cows give more milk than others, and the inferior milkers are disposed of. It is agreed, too, that some hens lay more eggs than others; but is any effort made to thin out the less fruitful hens? Not by one in a hundred, perhaps.

If each flock of poultry were carefully watched, and the best layers noted and kept, and the light layers culled out and sent to market, there is no doubt but a flock of great layers could be produced. And not only so. A strain could be produced of special value as breeders. Take pains to cull and thin out the flock, always keeping the best layers.

GET A FREE SAMPLE OF "AMATITE"

Even if you are not going to do any roofing this season, it is worth while to inform yourself regarding Amatite Roofing. This material is an advance upon previous kinds of roofings, inasmuch as it requires no painting to keep it leak-proof.

Practical men will recognize that the constant painting ordinary ready roofings require is a source of endless trouble and expense.

Amatite has a real mineral surface which requires no painting. Every up-to-date user of ready roofings should know all about Amatite.

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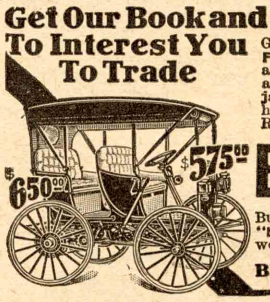
Wooden posts rot, they are expensive and often require attention. Cement posts improve with age. Their first cost is little and they are a source of delight and profit. Cement posts are easily made with Champion Post Machines. Write to the Champion Post Machine Co., 30 State St., Mendon Mich., for full particulars.

It Was In Boston

They met in the suburbs. One was a highwayman, the other simply a citizen. "If you move you are a dead man!" hissed the highwayman. "You are mistaken, my dear sir," said the Bostonian, "if I move it is the very best proof that I am alive."

Get Our Book and We'll Make Right Prices To Interest You To Trade

Get our interesting "Black Motor Buggy" Book Free and find out about the only motor buggies and surreys that are good country road "mudders" and "hill climbers" and built for practical use. No jarring—No blowups on tires—Speed 2 to 25 miles an hour—Run 30 miles on 1 gallon of gasoline—Safe—Reliable. Women can easily run



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BLACK MFG. CO., 124 E. Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois

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RUPTURE CURED by STUART'S PLASTER-PADS means a *permanent cure*, and you do away with the painful irritating, truss altogether. No *buckles*—no *straps*—no *springs*. Adheres closely to body, holds rupture *in place* and cures the most obstinate cases. Easily applied—soft as velvet—cannot slip, so cannot chafe. Comparatively *short time* required for *permanent cure*. Treatment is *private*, costs *very little* and does not interfere with work. Has cured thousands. Guaranteed under National Pure Food & Drugs Law. *Write at once* for *free* "Trial of Treatment" and illus. booklet.
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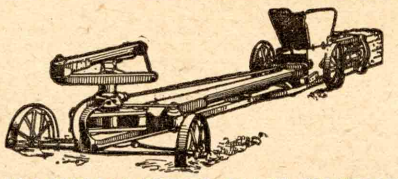

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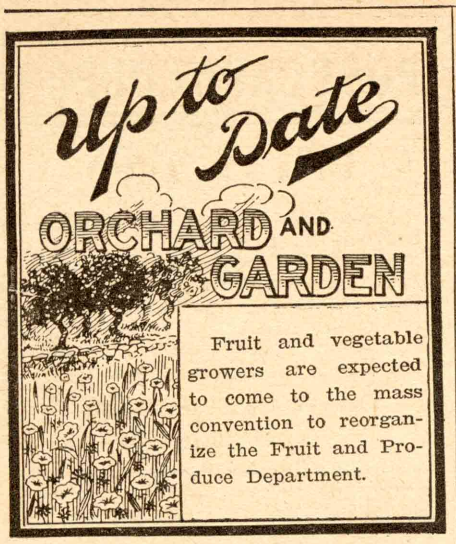

Fruit and vegetable growers are expected to come to the mass convention to reorganize the Fruit and Produce Department.

APPLE LOSSES

Much is said this fall about the losses suffered by the apple trade last year, and as a result only very low prices are offered this season. But if there were losses last year it was not because of high prices paid the producers. The crop of 1907 was a small one, reported at only 80 per cent of a normal crop; and orchardists remember that in spite of that fact low prices prevailed. The cause of the losses, therefore, was not that too much had been paid or that the supply was excessive, but it was because the demand was virtually destroyed just at the time when it should have been most active. The apple is the luxury of the working man and his family. Just at the time the cream of the crop began to flow into the centers of consumption, the inexcusable panic of last October threw millions of working men out of employment and compelled the most rigid retrenchment of family expenses. This cut down the consumption of apples and made the market seem over supplied. It was not the fault of the crop or of the buyers or sellers, but of the panic which compelled those who had been accustomed to use apples freely to forego their use.

But the influence of that disastrous season follows into the present. The crop of 1908 is perhaps the smallest ever known. It is reported by the government at no more than 52 per cent of a normal crop, and even that report we believe to be excessive. And yet prices drag even below what was paid last year. These prices, so ruinous to the orchardists, are also chargeable to the panic of last fall whose effects are still dragging their slow lengths along. The losses of last year made the buyers extra cautious, and well they may be, for millions of apple users are still unable to buy them or have learned to do without. Growers therefore, who are unprepared to store, must patiently bear their losses, and try to benefit by every available lesson the peculiar situation contains. We feel it our duty to give to both growers and buyers the true cause of their losses in the hope that the truth may help to clear the atmosphere.

NEW YORK'S FRUIT PACKING LAW

The state of New York has adopted a rigid law governing the size of package of fruits. As other states will no doubt soon do the same, we will give the requirements as to barrels for apples, pears and quinces:

The head diameter of barrels must be 17⅛ inches; length of stave, 28½ inches; bulge no less than 64 inches, outside measurement, but if the barrel be made straight these dimensions must be altered as may be necessary to still provide the same capacity.

Any person who makes or causes to be made barrels for use in the purchase or sale of apples, pears or quinces, or any person who packs apples, pears or quinces in barrels for sale, or sells apples pears or quinces in barrels which contain a less quantity than the barrel above described, shall brand said barrels upon each end and upon the outside conspicuously in letters 1½ inches in length with the words "short barrel."

Section 37 of the agricultural law provides: Every person violating any of the provisions of the agricultural law shall forfeit to the people of the State of New York the sum of not less than $50 nor more than $100 for the first violation, and not less than $100 nor more than $200 for the second and each subsequent violation.

THOUGHTS ABOUT THE ORCHARD

The orchard must do better than they have done in very large areas for the last two years, or fruit growing will come into disrepute. The excessive crop of three years ago, and the number of apples that were allowed to rot in the orchards, may have given insect pests such an unusual opportunity for increase that their multiplied abundance may, at least in a measure, be responsible for the failures and bad fruit of the last two seasons. If so, a general cleaning up is indicated, and thorough spraying next spring. Let everything burnable about the orchards be thus destroyed during the winter months, that the insect crop may be reduced; then follow this with spraying.

Old and neglected orchards call for severe pruning. Don't neglect that this season. It may be done any time between the fall of the leaves and the rise of the sap next spring. Trees that have not borne for the last two years should be well opened up from top to bottom. Exercise judgment, of course, but do not hesitate to take off large branches where you think the tree would be improved by it.

After pruning don't leave the brush scattered around the trees. Pile it where it may be burned without injury to a tree, or haul it out of the orchard and burn it. Leave nothing about the orchard that will afford a home for an animal or insect pest.

We favor setting orchard trees in the fall; many good orchardists do not. Set in the fall, the trees must bear some rough treatment and many vicisitudes winter may bring, but there are advantages we think over-balance these. The soil gets firmly settled to the roots before feeding time, and a mulch will prevent freezing out. Wrapping with paper extending into the ground and to the height of two feet above it, will protect the trees from rabbits and mice.

PREPARE FOR STORAGE

The ripening of every perishable product and the prices accompanying the harvest time, is an eloquent sermon in favor of preparing to store such crops where produced, or by the producers at the near by shipping points. Producers must have profits from their crops or they must cease to produce them. Farming is governed by the same laws of compensation as every other business. When a business brings no profits it cannot but languish, go into disrepute, and ultimately perish.

Every experience teaches that to sell at harvest time, for all to sell at harvest time, is to sell at low prices and small profits, or at actual losses. In the matter of perishable crops this can be prevented in but one way, and that is in safe storage of the crops. All who buy such crops in quantities, buy to store, so as to sell as demand develops at higher prices. These prices bring the profits, and the growers are the ones entitled to them. If those who buy these crops con provide storage, those who produce them can do so too. To provide such facilities involves co-operation, and co-operation requires organization. These are all within the reach of the growers. We believe they have the pluck, energy and business ability to do it. We are sure also that, by co-operating, they have the capital. It only remains to do it.

Special Rates South

There will be a special Homeseekers Excursion from Ohio River Gateways, as well as Washington, D. C., on October 27th, and November 24th. Tickets will be sold on the basis of eighty percent of the one way rate for the round trip. This makes a very low rate and everyone interested in our southern territory should take advantage of it. Investigate those places on the line of The Atlantic Coast Line Ry. Write Wilbur McCoy, of Jacksonville, Fla., for full particulars.

WANTED

To Hear From Owner Having a

Good Farm

For sale. Not particular about location. Give price and description and reason for selling. State when possession can be had. Will deal with owners only. By my unique plan of selling properties you pay not a cent of commission to any one. Write to-day for full particulars. Right now I have more customers for farms than I have farms for sale. If you want a quick sale, let me hear from you immediately and I know you will be pleased and surprised with my new methods of bringing buyer and seller together.

L. DARBYSHIRE, Box 1922 Rochester, N. Y.

SPECIAL HOMESEEKERS' RATES

from Ohio River points to points in Tennessee on N. C. & St. L. Ry., Tuesdays October 27 and November 24, good 21 days. Round trip for about 20 per cent less than one-way rate. Stop-overs allowed. For literature and detailed information address

H. F. SMITH, Traffic Manager

Desk U, Nashville, Tenn.

THRIFTY FARMERS are invited to settle in the state of Maryland, where they will find a delightful and healthful climate, first-class markets for their products and plenty of land at reasonable prices. Maps and descriptive pamphlets will be sent free upon application to **STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, Baltimore, Md.**

FARMS WANTED—**Bought, Sold and Exchanged.** No matter where located. If you want to buy, sell or exchange a farm or business anywhere at any price address

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I WANT A FARM OR OTHER COUNTRY PROPERTY or BUSINESS. Not particular about ocation. Describe fully and state price wanted. **Home Seeker No. 91, Box 3693, Philadelphin, Pa.**

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Just These:

It is reclaiming without the enormous expense of irrigation some of the richest farm lands on the earth—the mellow, sandy loams of Eastern Colorado, on the great Bijou Ranch in Elbert County. It is making Denver and other near by cities sit up with wonderment at the rapid progress made by Colorado farmers who are following the system of "Soil Culture" taught by Mr. Campbell. It is making poor men wealthy. It is putting on the market at a low figure—$8.50 to $16.00 per acre—that rich and fertile Bijou Ranch—only 65 miles from Denver, 42 miles from Colorado Springs, and only 5 miles from Union Pacific or Rock Island Railroads. Here you can buy virgin soil, mellow and deep, which raises cereals, fruits, alfalfa, vegetables, sugar beets, melons, etc., etc. (*See 90 inch corn in cut at right.*) Here with 2 horses, 10 cows, 5 brood sows you can clear $1000 a year on an 80-acre tract.

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Don't make a move buying real estate near or far till you get our brand-new illustrated book—warm from the press—entitled, "The New Colorado." It answers the majority of your questions such as: How much money you'll need to have to get a start; what the climate is, the rainfall, the soil; how near water is to the surface; how long you'll need to wait for profits; cost of coal, wood; nearness of schools, churches, etc., etc.

This book is not old, rehashed information, but is compiled from fresh, live facts recently obtained from new settlers and old timers on this ranch.

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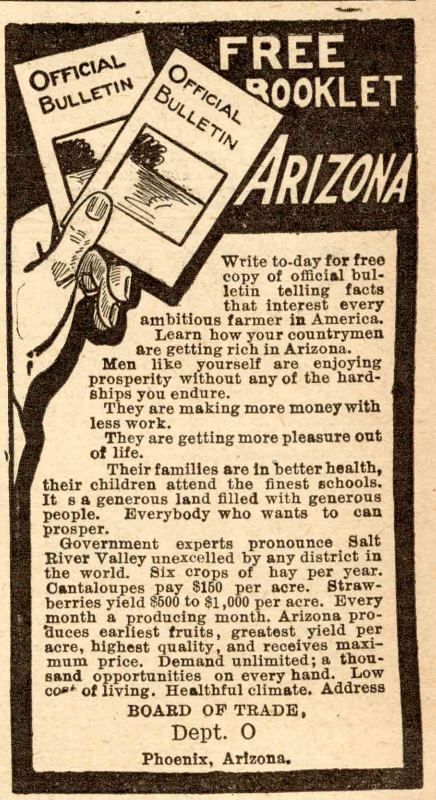

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Michigan Land for fruit, stock and diversified farming. Write S. S. Thorpe, 29 McMullen Bldg., Cadillac, Mich.

Trees and plants at wholesale prices; cat. free Grapes $2, peach $3 per 100. WASHINGTON ST. NURSERIES, GENEVA. N. Y.

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We use them in our own home. Only one set to each reader.

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Garrett Wall

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Our Illustrated Catalogue of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Lilies and all Hardy or Holland Bulbs, and rare new winter-flowering plants free to all who apply.

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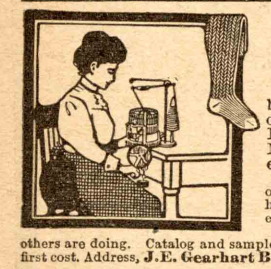

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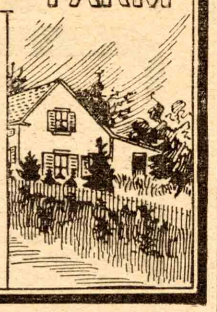
Up-to-Date HOME ON THE FARM

The woman of the farm home will be welcome at the mass convention October 27, 1908, at Indianapolis.



A GOOD MOTTO

It is said that Edward Everett Hale wrote the following, and that it was adopted as the motto of the Harry Wadsworth club in "Ten Times One is Ten":

To look up and not down,
To look forward and not back,
To look out and not in and
To lend a hand.

THE EMOTIONAL SAFETY-VALVE

There is no reason why women should not keep wrinkles and gray hairs at a distance longer than most of them do. The principal reason women age more rapidly than men is that they will not give a natural vent to their feelings. Over some slight trouble, which perhaps is inevitable, they will go into hysterics, to the ruin of their nervous systems; but for the most part they cultivate a habit of concealing their feelings, which ages them more than anything.

It is this self-repression that plays havoc with complexions and makes age creep over the face, because there is an inward fretting which has no escape valve. Some women will make martyrs of themselves and hide their feelings, whether of love or hate, sorrow or joy, because women have been taught it isn't "ladylike" to show their feelings. A man has the wisdom to shake off these feelings, even if he has to resort to a great deal of unorthodox language to do so.

Man has always been the privileged side of the house in the matter of showing his feelings. Nine out of ten of them will swear roundly when they are displeased, and they thus get it out of their systems and give a chance to good-nature to again enter in; but a woman bottles up her displeasure and carries it around with her for an indefinite length of time. Thus it rankles and grows, and she gets a sour visage and cruel little lines come stealing into her face. She ought to give vent to her feelings in some sudden gust and get it over with at once and have done with it. Not that swearing is advocated for women, by any means, but feelings can be expressed without profanity. This repression of feelings by women during the early and middle parts of their lives generally makes naggers of them in their old age, and there is nothing on earth as thoroughly disagreeable as a nagger.

Letting out one's feelings doesn't mean nagging. It means "blowing off steam" when the pressure gets too great and letting out the pent-up emotions so that one can go on in a normal condition. One can't very well be calm and normal as long as repressed feeling is raging within.

Now, there is a vast difference between the emotional safety-valve and nagging. The woman who says her say, then stops and lets it go at that, is wise. But the woman who keeps on growling and harping on her grievances (there are always plenty of these grievances) is a nagger and a pest to all who come in contact with her.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

One can't help thinking that Rip Van Winkle would voluntarily have chosen his twenty years sleep in preference to spending those twenty years in the society of his scolding wife.

The trouble with most women is that they can't strike the happy medium between entire repression and eternal nagging. Until they learn to do that, women will continue to be nervous wrecks and grow old before their time.

ABUSE OF COUNTRY HOSPITALITY

Most city folks have friends or acquaintances who live in the country, "down on the farm," where there is plenty of fresh air, plenty to eat and above all, plenty of hospitality. Hospitality is placed above all because if that were left out it wouldn't be quite so nice, would it? sally forth to the county to spend the day. But country people are almost invariably hospitable. One often wonders why it is city folks are more inclined to the other way. It must be on account of the out-of-doors life they lead that country people are so good-natured. It is such a pity that this good-natured hospitality is sometimes so shamefully abused by city folks.

Sunday is generally the day of days chosen by folks in the city to swoop down on their country friends to "spend the day." They hitch up their family horse early Sunday morning, pile all the children into the carriage and hie themselves away for a day in the country.

One often wonders what the farmer's wife thinks and feels as she sees that carriage turn in at the gate which is always open. What she thinks or feels doesn't matter, however, as long as she gives a welcoming smile and a cheery greeting to the visitors. She has worked hard all week until she is ready to drop Saturday night. She goes to bed that night with the blessed thought that tomorrow is Sunday and she can rest up for the next week's toil.

Music Coupon

This coupon is good for:

One Complete Music Folio

These folios contain about 16 different pieces each. Your choice of any of the following folios:

Parlor Songs
Sunny South Songs
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—all popular songs of today. The songs that were popular when we were children — and that will never grow old.

To secure any one of the above folios, send me *this coupon* together with either one new yearly subscription, 50c, or better still, 3 new 3-months' subscriptions at 10 cents each. Check on coupon which song folio you desire.

Garrett Wall
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

Sunday morning comes and with it a troop of visitors. So she has to "buckle on her armour" once more and go to work, getting dinned for the city folks. It must be an extra fine dinner, too, for the city folks are fine in their Sunday clothes. They sit around and watch the farmer's wife bustling here and there, cooking and skirmishing around getting out her best dishes and table linen. They can not give her any help, because they might spoil their good clothes. Finally, the dinner is all on the table and the city children are hunted up from the barn, the chicken house and the orchard, where they have been tormenting the animals, scaring the chickens and pulling the fruit, and the principal event of the day is in full swing. The fresh air has given the city folks voracious appetites and at the end of the dinner, the table presents an array of empty dishes in a state of confusion which must bring despair to the heart of the tired woman whose task it is to bring order out of that chaos. The dishes are carried to the kitchen and left to be washed up by the farmer's wife after the visitors have departed, and the next day the best table linen has to be laundered.

The Sunday afternoon is spent by the hostess in an effort to be interested in the conversation of the city folks—conversation which generally relates to the ailments of the children and the awful servant question. This to a woman who is tired to death waiting on those same city folks and is moreover expected to feel the honor conferred upon her by their condescension in visiting her. She might have had a nice restful nap that Sunday afternoon, but a farmer's wife isn't expected to prefer a nap, however restful, to a visit from fine folks from the city.

Now, take the other side—what if that farmer's wife with a wagon load of children should descend, some Sunday morning, on the home of those same city folks. Wouldn't there be immediate consternation in that household? And wouldn't the lady from the country instinctively feel the chill in the atmosphere? Well, I guess so. City hospitality isn't the same as country hospitality. That's why the latter is so much abused.

A real example will effectively illustrate the point in question. Once there was a widow with two children. They lived in Indianapolis and the widow had rather a hard time of it, not many helping hands being stretched to her. Well, one spring she had a chance to rent a small farm and she concluded that this was the opportunity of her life. She rented the farm, got some chickens and had the coops put in. She worked like a slave getting things in shape. But just as soon as the fine summer weather set in, the people who had known her in the city, suddenly discovered that they were good friends of hers and they'd go out and have Sunday dinner with her. As an actual fact, there wasn't a Sunday that summer that there wasn't half a dozen people out at that little woman's house for dinner. They never realized what they were doing to her, because she was a good-natured, hospitable soul, who couldn't be rude to anyone. The upshot was that she had to give up the farm because she never

POST CARD COUPON

Oct. 15, 1908

Keep This Coupon. One will appear in each issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for sometime to come. When you get 10 coupons send them in to us and we will exchange them for a complete set of beautiful rare Souvenir Post Cards. Coupons must be from different issues.

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The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

got any rest and visitors were literally eating her out of house and home.

It's inconceivable how city folks, with all the advantages they have for gaining knowledge, have not yet learned how selfish and inconsiderate some of them are toward their country friends.

THE FUTURE MAN AND WOMAN

What do the parents think of the little boy or girl that pays no attention to what they say? How many times have they told the children to do something, or not to do it, and then paid no attention to it, never knowing whether the request had been granted? The child is such a dear little thing you do not wish to contrary it, and it is so small no one need pay any attention to it. But it is innocent and good now; are you making it otherwise? Are you teaching it that you, its father and mother, don't mean what you say? Are you leading it to become indifferent to your wishes, and teaching it to become a rude, inconsiderate person? It is a fearful responsibility when parents realize that a child is never bad until it has learned to be so. It was given as an angel, innocent and pure. What is it now, and who has been its teachers? What is bad for the grown-up is bad for the child. If it is bad to deceive or lie to the grown-up, it is bad to deceive or lie to the child. It is no wonder the school has such a task to discipline and educate the children, or that the church seems to make such slow progress in evangelizing the world or inducing the people to be good. Pass a few days in the average home, and see how the small children are managed. It is a wonder that men and women are as good as they are.

I DO the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.

—Abraham Lincoln.

UNKIND SPEECH

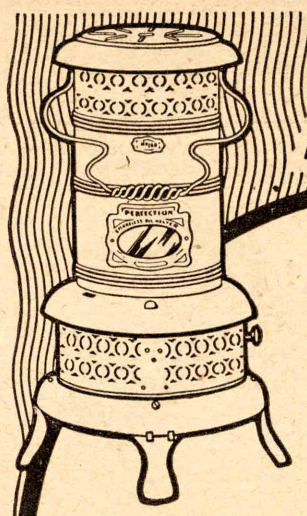
"Behold, what a great matter a little fire kindleth. And the tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity." Strong words of the Apostle. But they are no stronger than is warranted. Words cut like a knife. Many a heart has been made to bleed when no wound was intended. Good people sometimes say unkind words when no unkindness was meant. They didn't think—didn't properly consider the words they were using. Were everybody so it would make a dull world. But whatever is said, think if it would pain or injure some one else. It is a good rule to say nothing of any one which you would not say if the person spoken of were present. That rule would work a great revolution in conversation.

A SCRAP BOOK

Every home reader should make a scrap book. Papers will not be preserved. They may be saved for a while, but soon the reason for keeping them will be forgotten, and they will be destroyed. Yet scarcely one but has something in it the reader would like to save. The only way is to have scissors handy and clip it out. If you don't get time to paste the clippings in a book, preserve them in a strong envelop or pocket. The older they are the more valuable they will become, and many a time in after years you may spend pleasant hours looking over them. Aside from their value, the clippings are a correct index to what you fancied at various times in life.

GEARHART'S 1908 FAMILY KNITTER

is a vast improvement over anything heretofore manufactured for family knitting. It will not only knit hosiery, mittens, leggins, etc., from the coarser, heavier, woolen yarns, but it will also knit with cotton, Saxony floss, silk, and the finer wool yarns, something heretofore impossible with family knitting machines. These improvements make Gearhart's Family Knitter as essential to any household as a sewing machine. For full particulars address J. E. Gearhart, Box 84, Clearfield, Pa.



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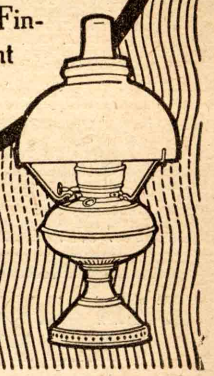

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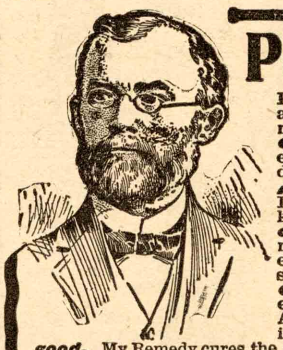

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I want to get a personal letter from every man and woman in America afflicted with Rheumatism, Lumbago or Neuralgia, giving me their full name and postoffice address, so I can send them ***Free*** a full-sized, ***One Dollar Bottle*** of my Rheumatic Remedy. I want to convince every Rheumatic sufferer at my expense that my Rheumatic Remedy does what thousands of so-called remedies have failed to accomplish—***Actually and Permanently Cures Rheumatism.*** I know it does, I am sure of it and I want every Rheumatic sufferer to know it and be sure of it, before giving me a penny profit. You cannot ***coax*** Rheumatism out through the feet or skin with plasters or cunning metal contrivances. You cannot ***tease*** it out with liniments, electricity or magnetism. You cannot ***imagine*** it out with mental science. ***You Must Drive It Out.*** ***Go After It and Get It.*** This is just what Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy does and that's why it cures Rheumatism. Rheumatism is Uric Acid and Uric Acid and Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy cannot live together in the same blood. The Rheumatism has to go and it ***does go for good.*** My Remedy cures the sharp, shooting pains, the dull, aching muscles, the hot, throbbing, swollen limbs, and cramped, stiffened, useless joints and cures them to stay cured.

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If you will only let me do it. I will prove much ***In One Week's Time*** if you will let me do it at my expense, if you will only sit down and write my Company to send you a dollar bottle ***Free Of Charge.*** I don't care what form of Rheumatism you have or how long you have had it. I don't care what other remedies you have used. If you have not used mine you don't know what a ***real*** Rheumatic Remedy will do. Read our offer and write to us immediately.

A. D. Kuhn

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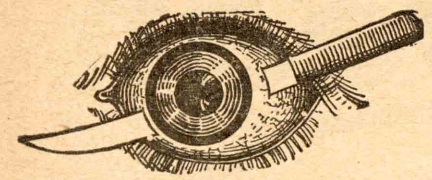

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The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. I have repeatedly restored to sight persons nearly blind for years.

Ulcers, wild hairs, granulated lids disappear almost instantly with the use of this magic remedy. Weak, watery eyes are cleared in a single night and quickly restored to perfect health. It has repeatedly cured where all other remedies and all doctors had failed. It is indeed a magic remedy and I am glad to give this free trial to any sufferer from sore eyes or any eye trouble.

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2460.—Girls' Dress, with Dutch neck and elbow sleeves. A pretty frock adaptable to almost any material—4 sizes—6 to 12 years.

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2476.—Girl's One-Piece Dress with yoke, Bertha high or low neck and long or cap sleeves. A suitable frock for every-day or school wear. 4 sizes—6 to 12 years.

2376.—Girl's Dress, with separate Guimpe, having high or low neck and long or three-quarter length sleeves. Scotch plaid, or any of the plain colored Challies or Mohairs, with a White Lawn Guimpe, make this an appropriate costume for autumn and winter wear. 4 sizes—6 to 12 years.

2589

MISSES' SHIRT-WAIST SUIT

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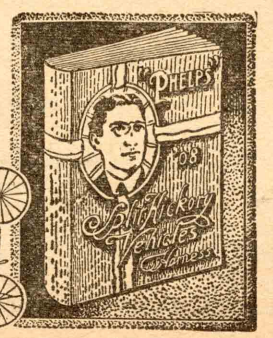
Although it costs me 8c to mail every one of these Books, yet I'll send you one **FREE just** because I want you to know about my Celebrated **SPLIT HICKORY BUGGIES**—Made to Order—Sold Direct from my Factories on 30 Days' Free Trial—Guaranteed Two Years.

Over 125,000 Split Hickory Vehicles are now in use—giving satisfaction in every part of the country.

My Direct Factory Prices save you **BIG MONEY.** My 1908 Book gives descriptions and prices of over 125 styles of Split Hickory Vehicles and Full Line of High-Grade Harness—tells you how Split Hickory Vehicles are made—and why they are best to buy. Write for the Book today. Address me personally, **H. C. PHELPS, President,**

THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., Station 99 **Columbus, Ohio.**



H. C. PHELPS President. *Write For Split Hickory Buggy Book Today Free*

$800 PROFIT FROM AN ACRE

Of Shade Grown Tobacco in Baldwin County, Alabama

$800 Profit the First Year, After Paying for Shading Etc.
Future Years will Make Much More per Acre.
Land Now Selling at $25.00 an Acre. $100 first payment on 40 Acres.

We have actually proven beyond doubt that Baldwin County, Alabama, is the greatest money-making section in the United States for farmers. And there is still time for the ambitious man with only moderate means to get in on the ground floor. We have land that actually produced $1500 worth of tobacco to the acre this season. The profit was $800, after paying for shading, etc. This was the first year we grew shade tobacco. It was planted late and several other causes did not give us a maximum crop. Next year we expect to grow $2500 worth of tobacco per acre and make at least $2000 profit. But cut it in two! Cut in quarters, or a tenth of this sum, or a twentieth—$100 per acre. Did you ever make that clear in your life on one crop from one acre? But $1000 can be expected from every acre. Just think of it!—ten times $100.

What is your land worth now, Brother Northern Farmer? Probably $75 to $150 an acre. We have thousands of acres like that acre on which we grew $1500 worth of shade grown tobacco this year. The price until January 1st is only $25 an acre. We will also sell on monthly payments if desired. Only a small sum needed to start on our property. Health, Wealth and Happiness await you here. Truly Baldwin County is a land of opportunity.

Are you growing tobacco now?
If so, what kind?
What does it bring you per acre?
By December 1 our land will advance in price to probably $50.00 per acre, and by March following our land will bring much more.
At present our land is selling at $25.00 per acre. Yours is probably worth $100.00 to $150.00 per acre.
Ours brings a $1500.00 crop. What does yours bring?
Will these conditions continue?
How will they harmonize themselves?
Will your land fall in price to ours, or will ours raise to yours?
If our land really brings a crop worth $1500.00 or more per acre, where will the price go to? Ask yourself that question, record the answer, and we believe you will realize that in justice to yourself and family you must investigate the truthfulness of our statements.

Some will read this advertisement and think our claims cannot possibly be true. All we ask is for these people to investigate. Go right onto the ground and see for yourself. Join our excursions on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. We refund railroad fare to all who purchase 40 acres or more.

Water is on three sides of our land. Cooling breezes make summer days more pleasant than hot days in the north. The warm Gulf of Mexico breezes make winters a delight. Work can be done out of doors the year around. Nature co-operates with man to make his lot a happy one and to make him prosperous.

Our land, centrally located on the back bone of Baldwin County, between the cities of New Orleans and Montgomery, Mobile and Pensacola, has thereby the benefit of the finest markets in the South, where cheap labor is abundant, where dairy products are always in demand at good prices. Dairying can be carried on profitably in connection with the tobacco farm, thereby furnishing, virtually free of cost, the manure necessary in growing tobacco.

GOOD HEALTH IS THE FIRST REQUISITE OF SUCCESS AND ENJOYMENT IN ANYTHING. That ones health in Baldwin County must be good goes without saying. The climate is so perfect, the water so pure that malaria and fevers are unknown. The winters do not produce any colds, catarrhal or bronchial troubles, neuralgia or rheumatism like our northern winters. Good health is almost invariably the lot of the northern settler in Baldwin County. This coupled with the opportunities for general farming, stock raising, truck and fruit growing, to say nothing of the tobacco we have now demonstrated can be grown there, combine so many advantages that we doubt if it all can be duplicated on the face of the earth...

Showing Tobacco on Our Ground 45 Days After Planting

You may wonder why land which produces so enormously and has such delightful climate and so many advantages should sell at a price so low. This is why: The country is new. We want more settlers and then prices will advance to four or more times the present price. Get in now and reap the profit sure to come in a few months.

Every reader of "UP-TO-DATE FARMING" who can possibly spare the time should go down this fall and select a farm, if not for the immediate present let him secure it for the future. Baldwin County is rapidly being taken up by northern farmers. The land is bound to greatly advance in price. It has already begun to do so, and those who have already bought will reap the benefit. You can start on a small capital and accomplish more in one year in Alabama than in several years in the north. You plant and harvest something every month in the year.

The buildings necessary to improve your property can be erected for one-half what they would cost you in the north. Bees, poultry and live stock thrive and are money-makers there. Living is far better, yet less expensive. You can grow for the market Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, peas, cucumbers, radishes, onions, wax and snap beans, egg plant, lettuce, spinach, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, mint, cantaloupes, olives, Spanish onions, watermelons, lemons, Japanese persimmon, fig, pear, apricot, plum, quince, peach, all kinds of berries and nuts, and general farm crops give abundant yields.

Many fields of corn will yield 40 to 60 bushels to the acre this year. The budded pa-

SEEING IS BELIEVING

We have the tobacco. We have the man who grew it.
We have the land it was grown on. We have thousands of acres more just like it. We will gladly show you all this and CONVINCE YOU OF ITS TRUTH.
We have demonstrated that $1500.00 worth of Cuban and Sumatra wrappers can be grown on one acre.
We believe that $2500.00 worth can be raised—because
We have the soil.
We have the climate.
We have cheap lumber and abundant labor.
We have the pure salt sea air from three directions.
We are close to dairy markets.
Our rainfall is regular and abundant.
Our water is soft and pure as snow.
Our crop this year was late in planting and the farm poorly selected.
We had a minimum, not a maximum result, and WE CAN BEAT FLORIDA IN YIELD AND QUALITY, yet $2500.00 per acre has been made there.

per shell pecan and satsuma orange are both proving lucrative and attractive as tree crops. All in all, there certainly can be no location that offers so very ATTRACTIVE, SATISFYING, HEALTHFUL AND PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITIES as does this land of ours in Baldwin County, Ala.

How can you refuse to at least go on a tour of investigation? It costs but little. Our excursions run twice a month. You would be in good company; be one of a party, all of whom are going with the same purpose as yourself. It is a satisfying and profitable trip and if it does nothing more, will educate you to the fact that this great country of ours contains far more and greater opportunities than you ever dreamed of from any circumstance emanating from your own immedate locality.

Learn what a great country this is and what wonderful lands and climates it contains. From the many inquiries coming from various localities where tobacco is grown, this land will be rapidly taken up, and a year hence will offer no such selection of farms as it now does. The price will no doubt be $100 per acre. Be prompt, therefore, in making up your mind to go down with us during the next few weeks.

MAIL ORDERS will receive best attention. If you desire to purchase 40 acres or more for a home or investment and cannot select the farm personally, our experts will choose it for you. Can be exchanged later for any unsold farm if desired.

If you want a home or an investment that will keep doubling in value there is no better opportunity than the Southern Plantation Development Co.'s lands in Baldwin County, Ala. Our booklets, maps, and literature free.

C. H. LEE, Mgr. Sales Dept. Southern Plantation Development Co., 719 East St. Clair St., Indianapolis, Ind.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

Agents make $103.50 per month selling wonderful self-sharpening patented scissors and cutlery. A. C. Giebner sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it We show you how. Free outfit. Thomas Mfg Co., 53 Home B dg. Dayton, Ohio.

Agents: $75 monthly, Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample Free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 241. Dayton, Ohio

Permanent, profitable, employment. Golden opportunity for salesman or farmer. Seeds, Feed, Silos and Specialties. Necessities, great demand. Lake Erie Seed Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted Men and women everywhere to distribute circulars. adv. matter, sign tacking, etc, Globe Adv. & Distributing Co., R. 9, Lexington, Ky.

Auctioneers

Auctioneer farm and live stock; any locality. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. W. Marmaduke, Washington, Ind.

Dogs and Pet Stock

No farm is complete without a Collie. We have the best at most reasonable price. Muskingum Collie Kennels, Box 44, Lowell, O.

Pedigreed Collie pups, cheap. Also ferrets. Nelsons' Grove City, Pa.

Farm Lands

Farm for sale; 3 miles west of Frankfort, Ky. Sarah Stevers.

Farm opportunities near Salem, Oregon, "The Cherry City," on the beautiful Willamette River. Hop, walnut, fruit and dairy; improved farms $25 to $200 per acre. Unimproved $5 to $25. Excursion rates to Salem in September and October. For information and hard facts address Board of Trade, Room 34, Salem, Oregon.

Farms sold quickly. Write us if you want to buy or sell. Ohio Farmers' Real Estate Exchange. Cleveland Ohio.

Florida Why not spend the winter in Florida? Houses to Rent, Boarding House Rates, Real Estate Bargains, Orange Groves. Copy weekly paper. Hunting, fishing and any information, J. Q. Crosby, San Mateo, Florida.

For sale, 40 acre fruit farm. Send for description and price. K. H. McCoy, Green Forest, Ark.

For sale, Southern Indiana farm of 224 acres. Good houses, barn and water. Six miles from Louisville, Ky. For information write C. B. Rous, 1504 Ashland Ave., Indianapolis Ind.

If you want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Nineteen years experience ranching, farming and gardening qualify me to properly assist you selecting a new home. Irrigated, unimproved and ranch land for sale. Homesteads near R. R. Longest electric R. R. in world now building. Write me or come 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Howard Brown, Granada Prowers Co., Colo,

Sacramento Valley, California, is the greatest agricultural valley in America. It is the "Land of Opportunity" for the farmer. A family may be independent on twenty acres. Write Sacramento Valley Development Association, Sacramento, California. We have nothing to sell.

Texas Panhandle. Are you going to Texas soon? If so, write us. We have something good. Do you know of othe' who ar) going or who might go? If so, write us. You may get a free trip and make money besides. Ben I. Tanner, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Ferrets

Ferrets for sale. Stamp for prices. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

4000 Ferrets for sale. Write for price list; it's free. Safe arrival guaranteed. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich. (Successor to Lewis DeKleine)

For Sale—Automobile

For Sale 30 h. p. Winton 5-passenger automobile. Good condition. Full outfit of tires, tubes and tools. Price $1750. Address XIV, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

For Sale—Sweet Potatoes

Fine sweet potatoes for sale by Harrington Union. Write to J. M. Peckham, Pres., Harrington, Kent Co., Delaware.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Excelsior Swing Stanchion. Warranted the best; 30 days trial; stationary when open; noiseless, simple, sanitary, durable. The Wasson Stanchion Co., Box 615, Cuba, N. Y.

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Milk Goats. Going to send a bunch of milk goats east this fall. They will be bred to Toggenburg, Saneen, Calcutta, Indian or Spanish-Malteese buck as you may elect. Am pricing them at ten dollars each delivered in Kansas City. If you want one you will have to get busy. Haynes Bros., Haynes, New Mexico.

Rambouillet Sheep; best blood, all ages; rams and ewes. Address J. HARVEY, FORKVILLE, MISS.

Tamworths Immense size, early maturers, economical feeders and most prolific of all hogs. Booklet free. W. W. Morton, Russellville, Ky.

Machinery

Why not buy a gasoline engine to do your hard work? It is the cheapest help you can hire, An air-cooled engine is the best and cheapest. Built in four sizes, 1½, 2½, 5 and 10 H. P. Write for prices The Air-Cooled Motor Company, Lansing, Mich.

Movable Fence

Up-to-Date Movable Fence. Storm proof. Made at home from old fencing or wire. Can set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect, Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

Patents M. A. Schmidt, registered patent attorney, 715 11th St., N. W. Washington. D. C. Send for Inventor's Manual. Free.

Poultry and Supplies

Eggs 75c per 13, $1.50 per 30, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Catalog free. Link Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

Fine Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerls for sale at $2.00 each. Irvington Poultry Yards, Irvington, Ind.

For sale, breeders stock. White and buff Plymouth Rocks, white Wyandottes, and white Leghorns. Byron Haughey, Knightstown, Ind. 147 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.

I Have hundreds of good single comb pure white Leghorn hens—the Young strain direct. $7.00 per dozen. C. O. Kelley, Dunlap, Kans.

"Wyandotte" brand green cut clover $1.50 per 100 pounds, and all kinds poultry supplies at lowest prices. Model Incubators. Baby Chicks. 35 varieties of Standard Poultry bred to lay. Catalog free. Oakland Poultry Farm, Albert Lea, Minn

Zenoleum Lice Powder.—Especially for poultry, but kills lice on all livestock; a full pound package at all dealers, 25 cents; postpaid 35 cents. Zenner Disinfectant Company, 17 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Seeds and Plants

Catalog of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, rhubarb plants, catalpa. Corlina Poplar and Japan walnut trees. Alva Y. Cathcart, Bristol, Ind.

Raise this high priced medical Golden Seal plant Fine roots for planting at $1.50 per 100. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Tobacco For Sale

For Sale 20,000 pounds best leaf tobacco. Send for samples and price. Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Franklin, Ky.

It is easy to send an advertisement for the Business Exchange. Figure cost at 4c a word. This is only what some farm papers with half the circulation charge for classified advertising. Send order below. If desired send us description and we will prepare announcement. DO IT TODAY.

ORDER FOR BUSINESS EXCHANGE

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis.*

Please insert my advertisement.....times, beginning with the next number. I enclose $....., being at the rate of 4c a word each insertion.

Write advertisement or description below. Sign name and address on margin.

.....

.....

.....

DO YOUR BEST

This is not a bad world. It has rocks and hills and mountains, but they are grand and inspriing. It has marshes, bogs and quagmires, but it has placid rivers gliding on to the sea. It grows thorns, briers and thistles, but it has more of sweet and pretty flowers. It has ugly worms and reptiles, but it has also beautiful butterflies and birds, It has clouds and gloomy shadows, but it has bright sunshine and sparkling dews. It has sickness and sorrow, pain and death, but it has life and love and gladness. If there is a thorn for every rose, there is also a rose for every thorn, and the rose may be enjoyed and even plucked without touching the thorn, or without realizing it is there. It all depends upon how we grasp it.

It is much so in life. We see the world through our own eyes and we feel it through our own senses. If we are hunting for thorns we shall find them; if for unpleasant things they will come. If the world seems bad to us it is because the artist of our own soul is painting it so. Cooper puts it thus:

When all within is peace,
How nature seems to smile;
Delights that never cease,
The live-long day beguile.
From morn till dewy eve,
With open hand she showers
Fresh blessings to deceive
And soothe the silent hours.

It is content of heart
Gives nature power to please;
The mind that feels no smart,
Enlivens all it sees;
Can make a wint'ry sky
Seem bright as smiling May,
And evening's closing eye
As peep of early day.

But to thus see nature's brightness through the brightness of our own eyes, requires more than imagination. We must do something, and we must do our best. Much of the world's troubles come from human imperfections. "What thou doest, do quickly," said the Savior to the betrayer, but we may say "What thou doest, do well." "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," said another. And yet so much of the work of human hands is imperfectly done! The world would suddenly form a new and brighter picture, vexation and worry and loss would drop to the minimum, the human race would climb higher than it even stood before, if everybody would at once do his best in everything.

We concede the busy housewife's cares, the multiplied duties calling to her at once. We acknowledge the farmer's almost ceaseless toil, the work calling almost incessantly from this field to that. We have experienced the merchant's countless steps and his ceaseless vigils, and the tradesman's wearing labors. All have their merciless struggles to meet, and the temptation to gain time by incompleteness and imperfect work, comes with almost irresistable force. Still we whisper, do your best. The job well done is put to rest. Its voice will not call so soon again; and by and by, who knows? a wall of well done work may surround you to shut out the grievances, annoyances and failures that follow work imperfectly and incompletely done, and you may have the rest, the repose, cought in vain through haste and imperfection.

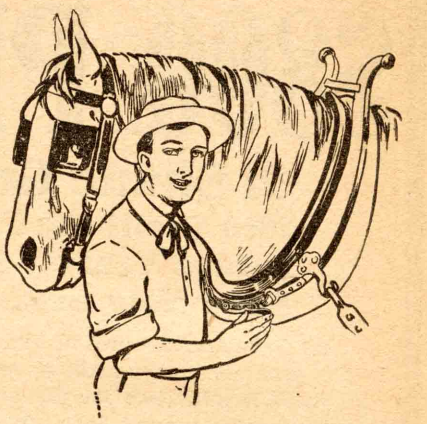
"Serene will be our days and bright,
And happy will our nature be,
When love is an unerring light,
And joy its own security."
And we shall do for God and man,
The best our faithful efforts can.

WEDDING DAYS

In our boyhood days, the following jingle was on all the young people's lips, and we now find it going the round of the press again:

Monday for health,
Tuesday for wealth,
Wednesday the best day of all,
Thursday for losses,
Friday for crosses,
Saturday no day at all.

919 New Styles Gold Bevel Edge; Hidden Name; Silk Fringe; Envelope and Post- **CARDS** 100 Rich and Racy Jokes; One pack Fun; Escort & Love Cards, Star Beau Catcher etc. Greatest outfit ever shown. All 2 Cents. CROWN CARD CO., B 13, Columbus, O.



A Hame Fastener Made of Metal

Nothing connected with hitching up a work horse is so bothersome as *fastening the hames.* You know this. And it's been that way *for years.* Tug and pull and stretch—and after awhile you have it.

Now this can be done *as easy as anything* with Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners. Just slip the tongue in the proper hole, press up—*and its done. "Fastened in a twinkle."* It *automatically locks* so the more the *hames* pull the tighter *it* holds. But when *you* want to take it off a very little *pull does the trick.*

Nothing like them. Can be fastened to hames in a couple minutes. Last longer than the harness and *can be attached to a new set.* No straps—made entirely of malleable iron. Don't need to remove gloves to use. Fits any collar.

Read these letters:

SOLD GROSS IN THREE DAYS

Will you please send me another gross of Hame Fasteners. I can sell these I have inside of three days. OTTO DOMM.
R. R. 2, Pigeon, Mich.

GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION

The Hame Fasteners are at hand. They are all right and are giving entire satisfaction. SAMUEL J. HELLER.
R. R. 1, Wind Gap, Pa.

JUST WHAT YOU SAID

I received my Hame Fastener today. It is what you said and does fine. SOLON R. HOFFMAN.
Clemmons, S. C.

We could print *hundreds more*—send for circulars containing testimonials.

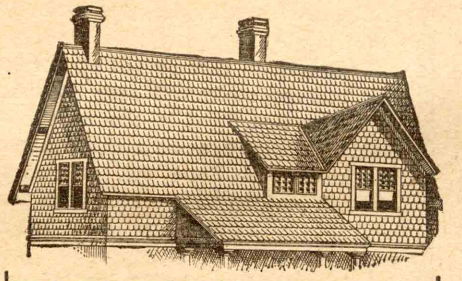
The price of Ferry's Fasteners is *only* 25c each post-paid. A dozen for $2.25 by express at purchaser's expense.

We Want Agents who can push the sale of a *splendid article* like this. Show one and sell it. Every farmer and teamster uses from four to twenty pairs. Make 200 per cent profit. *Send for sample today.* Don't let someone get ahead of *you.*

COONER & FORTUNE CO.

Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

Cut shows Fastener ½ size.



EDWARDS "REO" STEEL SHINGLES

Are positively guaranteed to be Fire and Lightning proof and we refund the amount you pay us for Shingles in case your roof is struck and damaged by lightning. Your house is thus insured against lightning.

Easily applied, a hammer and nails all that is required.

A boy can do the work.

Made of best quality Steel in sheets 5, 6, 7, 8 9 and 10 feet long, covering width 24 inches, furnished painted or galvanized.

The cheapest and best roofing ever invented.

Will reduce cost of insurance.

Handsome in appearance, the counterpart of the finest cut wood shingles at about one-half the cost. REO Galvanized Steel Shingles require no paint for years. In certain sections they are never painted.

Send us the size of your roof and we will give you exact cost of material delivered f. o. b. your nearest railroad station. We are the largest manufacturers of Iron and Steel Roofing. We make all styles—Corrugated. V Crimp, Roll Roofing, Imitation Stone and Brick, etc. Painted or Galvanized.

Catalog No. 54 sent free on request

GOOD AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.

466-486 Lock St. - Cincinnati, Ohio

F. S. of E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

The Milwaukee convention is past.

We might say, "We told you so," as regards the legality of that convention.

President Barnett said, "The society is in the most healthy and prosperous condition," and "the outlook for the society is most flattering."

We wonder why Barnett made such statements when every member knows they are not true. Does he think that any of the members can be fooled all the time?

Attorney Carson said in his opinion on the legality of the convention, "Your by-laws name Indianapolis as the meeting place of the society, and, unless they are amended, that city must remain your assembly city."

We fail to find any such provision in the by-laws, but they do say under Article IX, section 4, MEETINGS: "The national union shall meet once each year, beginning the first Monday in December, the place of meeting to be determined by the board of directors."

Why did Carson make such a statement? Was it to shield the participants in the 1907 convention from reflections on changing the name of the society and bequeathing it a foolish and unworkable by-laws which prevented them from getting together a legal convention? And will the conference meeting at Milwaukee and a few people meeting in Indianapolis in December remedy such fatal defects? Is there any way outside of a MASS CONVENTION that can establish the society again and give it a legal and workable constitution and by-laws?

Does Attorney Carson think he can fool some of the members all the time?

By their by-laws the Barnett-Pauley faction's annual convention was to come in December. When the Mitchell faction called a mass convention in October, which is the proper time for the convention, they called their meeting ahead of ours, thinking to gain an advantage. When they found what a mess they made of it, they began to scheme to prevent our convention from being held and it is reported as follows:

Then resolutions were adopted demanding that an injunction be secured at once to prevent J. A. Everitt from issuing his call for a convention of the American Society of Equity in Indianapolis.

Can it be possible that they did not know that our call for a mass convention of members of the American Society of Equity had gone out two months ago? They'll have a mighty hard job of it to stop the call that is out. We don't care much whether the mass convention meets as the American Society of Equity or not, only so it is an Equity convention. It is doubtful whether the mass convention will care to assume the old name with all the disgrace its guardians for a year have allowed to come to it, and the debts they have piled on the society.

There is no court in the land can or will attempt to enjoin members of the society from meeting when and where they please as long as they assemble peaceable and for good lawful objects, and the leaders in the convention desired to appeal to the passions and prejudices of the uninformed delegates.

Michigan sent two delegates to the convention who were in favor of the old plans of the society and UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper. As might be expected, their right to take part in the convention was questioned. What does Michigan think of that?

This incident recalls the insurgent meeting in the Linden Hotel during the 1907 convention in Indianapolis, when Chas. A. Speer offered a resolution that if there was a friend of Mr. Everitt's in the room, he should be ejected.

The convention was by the Barnett-Pauley faction, of that faction and for that faction. The delegates were picked and selected and it was known what they would do before they went to the convention. In this respect it was a twin brother to the 1907 convention.

How do the farmers like this style of convention? Could they have held such a convention if they had not throttled the members at the 1907 convention by refusing representation from local and county unions and making all representation through the state unions?

The president, C. O. Drayton, and the vice-president, M. F. Sharp, readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING will remember were directors in 1907, and supported Secretary Tubbs in promoting his wildcat schemes of Equity Exchanges; while Chas. A. Speer, elected a director, was director of organization in 1907. He started then with several hundred organizers and wound up with not a dozen working.

Rather poor encouragement for members, we imagine, by the Drayton-Sharp-Speer route. But, you know the workers should be rewarded and no people have done more to kill the society than these three men.

They did everything possible to kill it in 1907, elected their lieutenants who continued the process in 1908 and now they take charge again.

But a better day is coming, and it will dawn through the mass convention.

The Milwaukee conference improved the conditions for the mass convention and the acts of that conference and the officers elected must convince every member that the mass convention is absolutely necessary to continue the plan of the original society and accomplish its objects.

But if any further evidence is wanted of C. O. Drayton's unfitness as a leader of the society, review his connection with the Fruit and Produce Department. He was president of this promising department two years and accomplished nothing. We don't see even mention of this department or the Grain Growers Department, or the Tobacco Growers Department in the report of their proceedings, nor that officers were elected for any of them which act devolves on the National Convention. The by-laws says, Article VIII, section 3:

"Its (meaning the department unions) regular annual meeting shall be held with the National Union meeting, unless express permission is obtained of the National Union of the American Society of Equity to the contrary."

It is quite probable that the Milwaukee convention forgot that department unions were among the organized form of the society, and as essential to carrying out the plan as are local or county unions. Also that there were any department unions.

Come to the mass convention and help to reorganize and reestablish a society that will be an equity society in work as in name.

BEGINNING OCTOBER 27, AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

* * *

As this movement is for all farmers and as none can escape receiving benefits, in fact **all have received many benefits already through better prices for their crops,** all should now help to reorganize. We appeal to you as a duty you owe yourself, your family and your brother farmers.

Those who come for the interest of all, should be paid their railroad fare at least and we are going to ask you to contribute a small sum to this end. Please fill out the blank with this and mail it to either W. H. Mitchell, President, Hutchinson, Kan., or I. C. Rous, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind. One hundred delegates with an average railroad fare of $10.00 will amount to $1,000. There are many public-spirited people who will work for others and pay their own expenses, but is it right? Is this the way you expect to get your work done? Remember, this movement is for every man who raises crops to sell.

Cut this out and mail to W. H. Mitchell, Pres., Hutchinson, Kansas; or I. C. Rous, Sec., Indianapolis, Ind.

Write your name and address here:

.....

.....

Were you a member of the A. S. of E. in good standing in October, 1907? - - - - - .....

Will you attend the mass convention at Indianapolis, Ind., as a delegate? - - - - .....

As there may be more volunteers than will be necessary for a good convention, please say here if you would like to be excused if enough without you - - - - - - - - .....

I will contribute $..... toward meeting the railroad expenses only, of delegates. (Don't understand that only delegates are to contribute. Everybody ought to contribute something even as little as 10 cents, and particularly those who stay at home. All remittances will be acknowledged and statement made to the convention.)

THE ideal life is in our blood and never will be still. Sad will be the day for any man when he becomes contented with the thoughts he is thinking and the deeds he is doing,—where there is not forever beating at the doors of his soul some great desire to do something larger, which he knows that he was meant and made to do. —Phillips Brooks.

GEORGE B. BRIGGS

Died October Eight, Nineteen Hundred Eight

We have seldom written words that were associated with grief as poignant as these announcing the sudden death of Mr. Briggs.

Mr. Briggs was Western Representative of UP-TO-DATE FARMING in the advertising department, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill. Since his connection with this paper, he became thoroughly imbued with the righteousness of the mission of the paper and gave no small mead of assistance, even beyond his particular field.

Many years' active work at his profession gave him a knowledge of the intricacies of the advertising business possessed by few. The loss the advertising and publishing fraternities suffered through his death will be felt far beyond the zone of his particular work.

Mr. Briggs' mission to Milwaukee was to send us a report of the convention. We have not at this writing received particulars of his death except that it was sudden, having been ill only a few hours. We believe the excitement incident to the convention contributed to the fatality.

We esteemed him as a true friend, a valued business associate and a trusted advisor. We will miss him and his place will be difficult, if not impossible, to fill completely.

MICHIGAN STATE MEETING

The Michigan State Union, A. S. of E., and the Michigan State Union, Ladies' Society of Equity, met at Traverse City, September 30.

The men's meeting was called to order at 2:30 p. m., by President Holdridge. Committees on credentials, and auditing were appointed. Addresses were then made and reports submitted when adjournment was taken until 8 a. m., October 1.

At the second day's session the following officers were elected for the next year:

President, Walter E. Grelick, Traverse City; vice-president, James Howey, East Jordan; secretary, Chas. Emerson, Traverse City; treasurer, E. L. Dufer, Sherwood; organizer, Geo. Soper, Stanwood; directors, W. H. Beeman, Empire; C. A. Maston, Sherwood; M. N. Drake, Trufant.

The Ladies' Society elected the following officers:

President, Mrs. James Howey, East Jordan; vice-president, Mrs. M. N. Drake, Trufant; secretary, Mrs. Bertha Hammond, Traverse City; treasurer, Mrs. Della Thompson, East Jordan; directors, Mrs. Frank Kidder, East Jordan; Mrs. Martha Meyers, Evart; Mrs. Sadie Crall, East Jordan; Mrs. N. S. Holdridge, Hersey.

The convention adopted UP-TO-DATE FARMING as the official paper for the state and resolved that the Equity Farm Journal and Equity Exchanges should be eliminated from the society.

Our reporter said: "The farmers of Michigan seem to be aroused thoroughly now and have taken the work in hand for success. We have great hope that the new officers will show that Michigan can be organized and the good objects of our society accomplished."

"Keep Your Money in Your Own Pocket"

Says Wm. Galloway to You

Wm. Galloway
President
Wm. Galloway Company

I'm the man whose spreader is so much the best that I can afford to send one to you.

Freight Prepaid

All Freight Prepaid and I don't keep you waiting. I don't delay to write a lot of letters. I trust you to make the fair month's trial of my Galloway Spreader when you get it direct from the factory at Waterloo, Iowa, or shipped at once from one of my Factory's Transfer Stations—**Minneapolis—Kansas City—or Madison,** Wisconsin. Write me so you can get one for

30 Days Real Free Trial

Here's the idea—Keep your money in your own pocket. Order now—direct from this offer—by **letter** or postal. Let me send you one of my **Galloway Spreaders** on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. No money down. Freight prepaid. I know you are a responsible man if you have any need for a manure spreader. Keep your money in your own pocket until you **try** my Spreader. Tell me to send you my Special Manure Spreader Proposition. I back the Galloway permanently with every guarantee that any practical and reasonable man could ask for. I back the Galloway to give **Genuine Satisfaction. If it is not everything it is claimed to be—if it does not do all that the best spreader ought to do—send it back, and I will return every cent of your money without question.**

I challenge the world to produce as practical, durable and all round satisfactory a spreader at **any** price as my

GALLOWAY'S

THE ONLY ENDLESS APRON FORCE FEED

WAGON BOX MANURE SPREADER

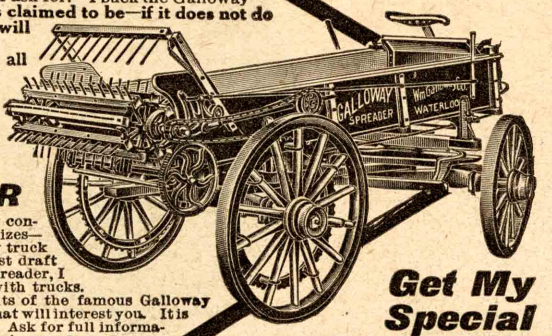
Take my hand and signature and bond on that—as legal binding as any contract ever made on earth. My Wagon Box Spreader is made in three sizes—capacity 50 to 60 bushels. It is built to last a lifetime and it fits any truck or high wheeled wagon—narrow or wide tread. It's the lightest draft and simplest machine made. For those who want a larger spreader, I have just perfected a 60 or 70-bushel pattern, complete with trucks. It's new. It's in a class by itself. It has all the merits of the famous Galloway Spreaders with some additional exclusive features that will interest you. It is 45 inches wide and has adjustable bolster stakes. Ask for full information about this new machine—all explained in my **New Free Spreader Catalog** for 1908-9.

YOU JUST WRITE ME ONCE. Just say on a postal or by letter that you want to get my **New Free Spreader Catalog** and my **Special Spreader Proposition.** I'll take care of you right.

Wm. Galloway, President
Wm. Galloway Co.
509 Jefferson St.
Waterloo Iowa

This Spreader Beats the World

—Galloway's is NOW the Standard



Get My Special Proposition

which is real co-operation between the Manufacturers and the Farmer. It gives you a chance to cut down the cost of your spreader and almost pay for it in one year. It means exactly what it says.

Every statement I make to you and every Galloway spreader is backed by my

$25,000 Bank Bond Guarantee

DO YOU KNOW WHY YOUR FENCE POSTS DECAY?

Do You Know How to Prevent It?

If you will drop me a postal, I will send you **Free** a treatise on Wood Decay and How to Prevent it, the results of the investigations of all the leading scientists from 1737 up to date. :-:

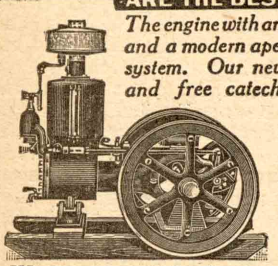
GEO. O. WORLAND, Evansville, Ind.

3 STROKE SELF FEED BALER

Our "Cyclone" three stroke self feed hay press is the latest, most powerful and most efficient press on the market. Each circle of the team presses in three charges. The **self feed** automatically puts the hay down to the bottom of the bale chamber. These two improvements wonderfully increase capacity of our presses. Write today for circular and prices. Five days' free trial.

GEO ERTEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.

Stickney Gasoline Engines ARE THE BEST



The engine with an outside igniter and a modern apen tank cooling system. Our new free catalog and free catechism tells 57 reasons why we have the best engine.

Stationary and Portable 1½ to 16 H.P.

We have thousands of engines in successful operation because of years of experience in making engines of the best material and most accurate workmanship. **Send for free Catalog**

Charles A. Stickney Company
MAIN OFFICE & FACTORY ST. PAUL, MINN.
BRANCHES BOSTON - KANSAS CITY - MINNEAPOLIS

FLOWER-LANGUAGE POST CARDS, A SET OF 12 FREE

Do you know the "Language of the Flowers?" If you will send 10c for a six months' trial subscription to our large paper, The Epitomist, we will send to you, free, a set of twelve beautiful flower post cards. Each is different and represents the natural colors of the flowers and every card has the language of the flowers, portrayed in verse. These cards are strictly HIGH-CLASS and are not like any you have seen, for they are entirely new.

Write today and we will lose no time in sending them to you. Ask about the surprise which we are sure will interest you. We have only a limited supply of these beautiful cards, so send today if you want them. Address The Epitomist, 44 Main St., Spencer, Ind.

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered autheritative.

QUESTION: *As the national convention will be a mass convention, is each member a delegate, or is each union to send a delegate?—C. O. Livesay, Patoka, Ill.*

ANSWER: Each member in good standing October, 1907, is qualified to be a delegate and any member may attend the mass convention and take part in it. A local union may send a delegate of its choice, or several local unions may join in sending a delegate. The object in having a mass convention is to not show any partiality for any faction, but to secure A RE-UNITED SOCIETY with the full membership.

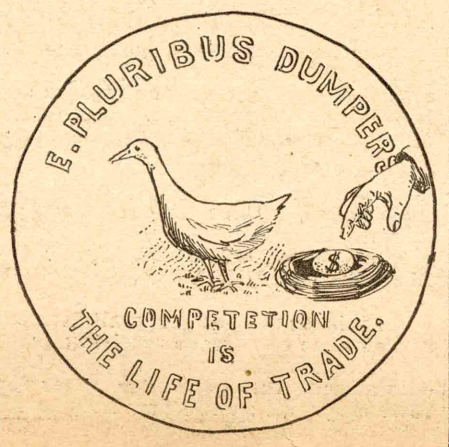
Q. *Do you expect the call for contributions to defray the railroad fare of delegates will result in an amount sufficient for this purpose?*

A. We do not expect it to reach a sufficient sum, but there will be enough to help some We print the call in this issue again to give those who have not reported, the opportunity. As the plan of the society is correct and the only practical one for farmers' co-operation, and as the future of farmers' successful co-operation depends up the mass convention, this convention should have the support of every farmer, either by his presence or to help some other person to come. The report from the Barnett-Pauley faction in this number leaves no doubt of this.

POST CARDS FREE

A Big Package Sent to All of Our Readers Who Write at Once

To any reader of this paper who writes immediately and incloses a 2-cent stamp we will mail a set of three most beautiful post cards you ever saw and our big farm paper on trial 3 months; 10 Christmas, floral and motto cards, all different, in exquisite colors, silk finish, beautifully embossed, etc., 10 cts.; 3 full sets, 30 cards all different and one year's subscription, 25 cents. Address Valley Farmer Postcard Dept., 530 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.



A FARCE CONVENTION

(Concluded from page 2)

morning was one to make the rule adopted some three years ago, relative to the use of the "farmer's label" on produce offered in the market more stringent, which caused a long discussion and was finally adopted.

"The offcial organ of the society for the present will be the Equity Farm Journal of Chicago."

MINIMUM PRICES—The following minimum prices were agreed on:

Wheat No. 2 northern and No. 2 red winter, $1.10; corn, No. 2. 75 cents to January 1, from Jan. 1 to April, 80 cents, and after April 1, 85 cents; oats, No. 3, 55 cents; barley, No. 4, 65 cents; rye, 80 cents; buckwheat, $1.00; flax, $1.35; sweet potatoes, $1.00; white potatoes, 75 cents a bushel until Jan. 1, and 85 cents after; white beans, $2.00; the price of wool, peanuts, tobacco, etc., to be fixed by their several departments; hogs, 7 cents until Jan. 1, and 7½ cents after; sheep, 5½ to 6 cents; lambs, 6½ to 7 cents; cattle, 6 to 6½ cents; timothy hay, $15.00; clover seed, $8.00 to $10.00; timothy seed, $2.50; broom corn, per ton, $85 to $100.

OFFICERS—The officers elected are as follows:

President, C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.; vice-president, M. F. Sharp, Bowling Green, Ky.; secretary-treasurer, D. Kump, Madison, Wis. Boad of directors. J. B. Whiting, Interlaken, N. Y.; J. C. Davis, Marshfield, Wis.; Chas. A. Speer, Fort Branch, Ind.; Benjamin Watson,, Dixon, Ky.

Adjourned to meet by representatives in Indianapolis in December.

President Greilick's Estimate of the Milwaukee Convention

Traverse City, Mich., Oct. 9th, 1908.

J. A. EVERITT,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:—It is with the deepest regret that I learn through your telegram of the death of Mr. Briggs. This was a terrible shock to me, as I talked with Mr. Briggs almost the last thing before I left Milwaukee. At that time he appeared to be in the best of health and spirit.

Now in regard to the convention. Michigan was in doubt whether it was advisable to send a delegate to the Milwaukee convention or not. We thought, however, that a chance for a compromise might arise, and that in that case it would be desirable to be represented.

The delegates, Mr. Drake and myself, no sooner arrived there than we found the same crowd in possession. It did not take us long to find out that Michigan would not be in accord with that convention.

I was elected chairman of the committee on credentials, not before Michigan's right to be represented at the convention was questioned. Mr. Drake was appointed upon the committee of official paper.

He soon found that he was hopelessly alone in his view of the same.

About this time we were informed of the illegality of the convention. This, together with the fact that we could not vote in the affirmative upon the business placed before the conventionfl decided us to leave at once for home and later attend the Indianapolis convention of October 27th.

I took no notes of the convention owing to the above facts.

This fact owing to the death of Mr. Briggs I am very sorry for. I am sure that Mr. Briggs kept posted as to what was being done, and had he lived, would, no doubt, have given you a fairly good report considering the disadvantage under which he worked. Should it be convenient I wish you would furnish me with the details of Mr. Briggs' death.

Hoping to be able to meet you in Indianapolis on the 27th, I remain

Yours truly,
W. E. GREILICK, Pres.
Mich. State Union, A. S. of E.

THE FIELD

DEAR EDITOR:

I own a farm and often have planned in my mind how I would love to have a band of farmers to help each other. I happened to get a piece of your paper and I want you to send me a copy, also I enclose 25 cents for which send the Third Power book. —Mrs. W. H. Cropper, Prospect, Ky.

DEAR EDITOR:

I have just read the article in UP-TO-DATE "Looking to the Future."

I don't believe there is a reader of your paper who did not bow his head in sorrow when the action of the 1907 convention became known to him. I have often wondered whether their action in attempting to discard and destroy our paper, which has fought the farmers' battles and has brought more money to farmers than all others combined, was the result of an affcetion of the head or the heart. There is only one way to maintain prices and that is to reorganize and re-establish our society and there is only one way to do this and that is for members of all factions to go to the mass convention October 27, next, so we may have again a reunited society, our old official paper, and there select capable and honest leaders.—F. B. McCowan, Kirkmanville, Ky.

DEAR MR. EVERITT:

I have always had a high regard for you and have frequently referred our southern people to you, to get the Third Power book. I believe you have supplied the ideas that have awakened the farmers of this nation. I know also that you have not been treated fairly. You are one of those benefactors of mankind that have had to pay the penalty by being persecuted by inferiors who usually lead the mob. I am still preaching Equity and the message of glad tidings that I first learned from your writings.—Sam J. Hampton, Fort Smith, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR:

I regret that at first I was deceived regarding the 1907 convention. I have worked for the Barnett-Pauley faction as I thought they were in the right, and a few of our local paid dues to that side and received only a few copies of their paper. As UP-TO-DATE FARMING was discontinued we were not posted very much until I received the "Supplement." I will pass this to as many as possible so they may know the truth. By all means we must hold a mass convention, considering all the complications, and I know all loyal members will say the same. I am at your service.—J. R. Brinkema, Sec., Glenville, Neb.

DEAR EDITOR:

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is a fine paper, a much needed paper. It is the great fault with farmers that they are not organized so they can protect their rights. I am a new subscriber.—D. H. Paulling, Jamestown, O.

Farmers' Handy Wagon

Absolutely the best wagon built for every kind of farm work, and the cheapest you can buy. It is low down, has wide steel wheels and wide tires, and will last a lifetime without repairs. Can be depended upon to haul any kind of a load. Guaranteed in every respect.

STEEL WHEELS

for farm wagons—any size to fit any axle. Send for our free booklet before you buy a wagon or a set of wheels.

EMPIRE MFG. CO., Box 68 AH, Quincy, Ill.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Great demand for operators. Best equipped school in Central or Southern States. New superior methods in practical work; expert instructions. Positions for graduates. Write for catalogue.

Kentucky School of Telegraphy, Dept. D, Owensboro, Ky.

PIANOS Slightly used Steinways; 1909 Model Lyon & Healys; and other remarkable Bargains. **Lyon & Healy, 80 Adams St., Chicago.**

World's Largest Music House

Our Great Re-Building Sale is Now in Progress!

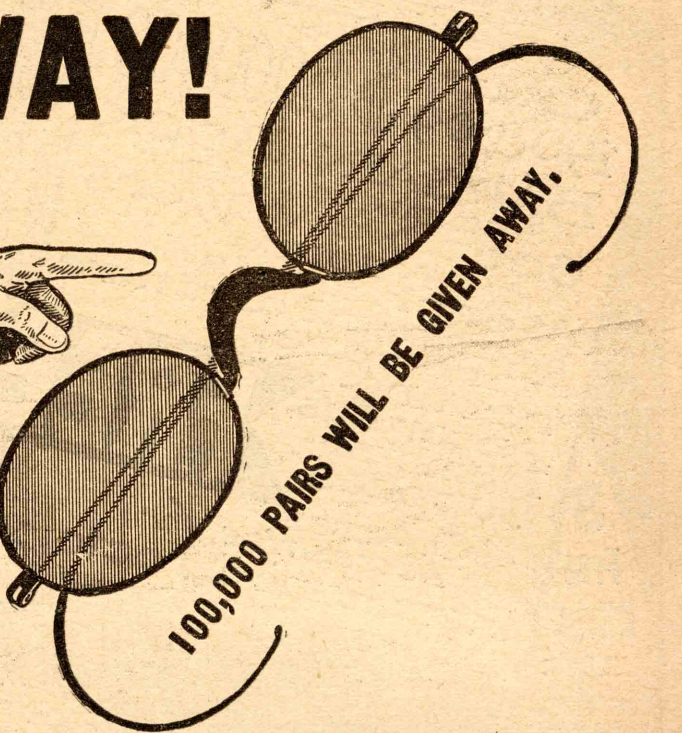
1/2 DOZ. SOUVENIR POSTAL CARDS of the loveliest and grandest scenes in the Rocky Mountains for 12c in stamps. All different subjects. 12 cards, 20c; 24 for 35c; 50 cards, all different scenes, for 60c. Finished in colors. Dandies.

Tremont Publishing Company
51 TREMONT BUILDING, DENVER, COLORADO

LET US DO YOUR PRINTING Here are a few prices: 100 fine Visiting Cards, latest styles, correct sizes, for only 50c, 250 for $1.00. Business cards, envelopes, statements and noteheads same price. High-grade work and good stock. Remember we send small orders prepaid and guarantee satisfaction. Send for estimates. Address.

THE WORLD PRESS, 400 Cleveland Ave., Chicago

TEN KARAT ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacles GIVEN AWAY!



Spectacle-Wearers! Listen!

The following very remarkable letter was sent me, unsolicited, by Dr. G. W Smith, the County Health Officer of Ottawa County, and one of the most prominent physicians in the State of Kansas. Read his exact words:

MY DEAR DR. HAUX:

If anyone were to offer me fifty dollars spot cash for the pair of Perfect Vision Spectacles which you fitted to my eyes by mail, I would absolutely refuse to accept it—if I knew positively I could not get another pair like them. Your Spectacles are certainly wonderful.

(Signed), Dr G, W, Smith

Now I would like to get this kind of a testimonial from you, too—and that is the reason why I am making a very special, extraordinary, but honest proposition, whereby you can (for a short time only) obtain a handsome, perfect-fitting pair of Dr. Haux Perfect Vision ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacles without one cent of cost.

Don't Send Me One Penny

Just write me your name and address and I will mail you at once my Free Home Eye Tester and full particulars how to obtain a pair of my handsome ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacles without one cent of cost.

You see, I want to prove to every spectacle-wearer on earth that the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision Spectacles are really and truly ever so much better than any you have ever worn before—and I am going to give away at least one-hundred-thousand pairs of the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacles in the next few weeks, in order to introduce my wonderful glasses to the largest number of spectacle-wearers in the shortest possible time.

These famous Perfect Vision Spectacles of mine will enable the very weakest eyes to see to thread the finest needle and read the smallest print, both day and night, just as well as you ever did before—and this even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot see the largest print in this paper.

I hereby also agree to cheerfully return you even the postage-stamp you use in answering this announcement, if you yourself don't find my wonderful glasses more perfect, clearer and better than any you have ever worn before, and you yourself are to be the sole judge. Can anything be fairer?

Write today for my Free Home Eye Tester and ten karat ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE Spectacle offer. Address:—

DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO., Room 203, Haux Building, St. Louis, Mo.

I ALSO WANT A FEW AGENTS

And any man or woman not earning at least $50.00 weekly should ask for my SPECIAL AGENT'S TERMS at once.

NOTE.—The Above is the Largest Mail Order Spectacle House in the World, and Perfectly Reliable.

This Offer is Also Extended to All Who Have Ever Written Me Before.

FREE! OUR 500 PAGE PRICE MAKER!

OUR SPECIAL OFFER! We will send free to every UP-TO-DATE reader, who mails us the coupon in this advertisement, a copy of our new 1908-09 500-page catalog, just out. It is a veritable mine of information for every shrewd, careful and economical buyer. It contains thousands upon thousands of rare bargains of merchandise and supplies of every kind at prices that will command your order. It is the greatest low price maker ever issued. It is a book that should be in every home. It describes and illustrates over 6,000 wonderful new offers of merchandise and material useful in the home, in the field, in the workshop or in the office. It will pay you to keep it handy for reference. If you are going to buy anything in the line of merchandise, building materials, roofing, heating or plumbing equipment, machinery, fencing, hardware, wire, furniture, household goods, in fact anything needed for improvement in the home or on the farm, get this guide.

3 Free Offers

If you are interested in lumber or building supplies, fill in the coupon below, or tell us your name and address, and state where you have seen this offer and we will mail you free postpaid our big general catalog, containing complete list of lumber and millwork bargains. Also our new plan book of barns and buildings and our free railroad fare offer. If you are going to build or make any improvements, let us figure with you and send you these offers before you buy.

MERCHANDISE AND LUMBER

From Thousands of **SHERIFFS', RECEIVERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' SALES!**

"Wrecking Prices" are known as Bargain Prices. Our mammoth plant is the largest in the World devoted to the sale of general stocks. Over forty acres literally covered with merchandise.

$90,000,000
WORTH OF WORLD'S FAIRS

were purchased by the Chicago House Wrecking Co. since the first Fair at Chicago. We are the foremost dismantlers and purchasers of large institutions in the World. In addition to the millions of dollars' worth of merchandise secured in this way, we are continually buying new stocks from Sheriffs', Receivers' and Manufacturers' Sales. No forced sale of any importance takes place without the presence of our alert representatives. They are everywhere buying merchandise at less than cost of manufacture.

Send Us Your Order Today!

You Save 40% to 60%

THE CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. are rightfully acknowledged The World's Greatest Low Price Makers. No matter what you are in the market for, be sure and write us before placing your order. We save you dollars where others save you pennies. If we cannot save you money there is no money to be saved. ACT QUICKLY—you will make a mistake if you don't. Your bank account will be larger by becoming one of our customers. We will gladly teach you how to purchase economically. Write for a copy of our Great Price Maker and Reference Book TODAY.

OUR IRON-CLAD GUARANTEE!

We guarantee our customers absolute satisfaction in every respect, or your money will be returned without question or argument. This paper protects every subscriber against loss. We are bound to make good. As to our reliability, etc., we refer you to the Editor of this paper. Write or ask any Banker anywhere, your Express or Railroad agent or Mercantile Agencies. Write to the Drovers Deposit National Bank, Chicago, the leading Financial Institution of the great Union Stock Yards.

LUMBER

VERY SPECIAL! One Thousand New Lumber Offers! Sold direct from our Mammoth Lumber Yards. Brand new, clean stock. Grades guaranteed. Building Material for every purpose at 60 cents on the dollar. High grade Mill Work of every description. For Houses, Barns, Churches, Stores, Out-Buildings, Cribs, for remodeling or improvements. **SEND US YOUR LUMBER BILL FOR OUR LOW ESTIMATE.** We buy in a strictly original way. The secret of our wonderfully low prices and our ability to undersell everybody else is easily explained. We hustle night and day to find Lumber Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards and Lumber Merchants who need cash. Their distress means your opportunity to take advantage of these low-price offerings. Hundreds of Saw Mill owners and Lumber Companies were badly in need of cash; dozens failed or assigned. With our capital and surplus of over One Million Dollars we purchased this lumber at less than cost. We have for sale over fifty million feet of brand new lumber at 50 per cent reduction For months our men have been right on the ground, buying entire stocks at ridiculously low prices. Now don't forget, be sure and SEND FOR OUR ESTIMATE BEFORE YOU PLACE YOUR ORDER.

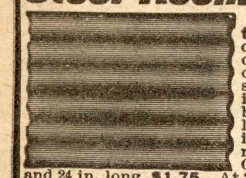
PRICES 40% OFF!

Save 40% ON Carpets, Rugs and Furniture

We put this exceptional saving offer "up to you," in order to reduce our stock of high grade floor covering. It should prove of great interest to every householder. Absolutely the greatest money saving proposition ever offered. We just purchased at a New York Auction Sale **$250,000** worth of the finest and costliest Rugs, Carpets and Linoleum. On this deal we are giving you the benefit of our great purchasing powers. Not only can you save 40 to 60 per cent on Rugs, Carpets and Linoleum, but Furniture as well. Every article we offer is guaranteed to be brand new, modern and strictly first quality. To take advantage of this special offer, you must order at once.

SEE THESE LOW PRICES!—6000 New Bargain Offers in Our Mammoth Stock!

Steel Roofing Per 100 sq. ft., $1.50



Most economical and durable roof covering known. Easy to put on; requires no tools but a hatchet or hammer. With ordinary care will last many years. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have proven its virtues. Suitable for covering buildings of any kind. Also used for ceiling and siding. Fire-proof and water-proof. Cheaper and more lasting than shingles. Will not taint rain-water. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Absolutely perfect, brand new, straight from the factory. **$1.50** is our price for our No. 15 grade of Flat Semi-Hardened steel roofing and siding, each sheet 24 in. wide and 24 in. long. Our price on corrugated, like illustration, sheets 22 in. wide and 24 in. long, **$1.75.** At 25 cents per square additional we will furnish sheets 6 and 8 feet long. Our price on Standing Seam or "V" Crimped Roofing is the same as on the corrugated. We have other grades of Steel and Iron Roofing. **Write today for particulars.**

We Pay the Freight to all points East of Colorado except Oklahoma, Texas and Indian Territory. Quotations to other points on application. This freight prepaid proposition only refers to the steel roofing offered in this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We will send this roofing to anyone answering this advertisement C. O. D., with privilege of examination if you send 25 per cent of the amount you order in cash; balance to be paid after material reaches your station. If not found as represented refuse the shipment and we will cheerfully refund your deposit. All kinds of Roofing supplies, etc. Send your order today.

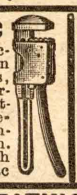
DOORS, 60c and up.—Millwork Supplies

10,000 doors and windows, which we will close out at a saving of 20 per cent. At 60 cents we can furnish you an ordinary door, good enough for general purposes. We have a complete list of these doors and windows, which we will mail on application. We can furnish everything needed in millwork both regular and special. Let us make you an estimate.

Manila Rope Bargains

Good Manila Rope,, slightly used, all sizes, $\frac{5}{8}$ in., per 100 ft., $3.25. New Manila Rope slightly shop worn, per lb., 10c. Wrapping Twine, per lb., 5c. Galvanized Guy Wire, 100 ft.; $1.60. Wire Rope and Cable at way down prices. Tackle Blocks, etc,

La Gripper Wrench, 60c



Most perfect wrench manufactured, patented and improved in every way. Suitable for rods, pipes, nuts and for general purposes. No lost motion; has patent clamp to move jaws one-quarter of an inch closer together than with any other wrench.
10 inch.....60c each
14 inch.....70c heac

Galvanized Hog Troughs, $1.50

Extra strong, made of heavy $\frac{1}{8}$ in. boiler steel. Best shaped tank manufactured; absolutely indestructible, clean and sanitary. All metal, well rivited, stands strong and firm on the ground. Satisfaction guaranteed. Regular price $2.50 to $5.00. Our prices $1.50 to $2.75.

Rubberized-Galvo Roofing
$1.25 per 108 square feet

The greatest Roofing value on earth. No higher grade manufactured. Unexcelled as to quality, wear and economy. Easy to put on. Requires no previous experience. Can be put on over shingles without removing them. Does not require a coating after it is on the roof. Weather- proof and fire-proof. Contains no coal, tar, residuum or injurious compositions. This roofing is bought direct from manufacturers and is usually sold at double our prices. It is guaranteed to give lasting service. Rubberized-Galvo Roofing is slate color, tough, leather-like material, made of a combination of wool felt and highest grade of natural, pure asphalt. Makes buildings warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Not affected by acids or gases. Has rubbery surface and on this account we call it Rubberized-Galvo Roofing. It toughens and hardens with age. We furnish with each order, sufficient cement to make the laps and large head nails to put it on with. It is appropriate for any kind of building. **1 ply per sq., $1.25. 2 ply per sq., $1.40. 3 ply per sq., $1.75.** These prices are per sq., of 108 sq. ft., and are F. O. B. Cars, Chicago. Also have in stock 1000 sqs., of pure asphalt rock surfaced roofing, bought by us at manufacturers' sale. Put up two to five lengths to a roll and each roll contains 108 sq. ft. Price per 108 sq. ft., including nails and caps, **$1.50.** Red, rozin-sized, Building Paper per roll 500 sq. ft., **45c.** Slaters Roofing Felt, per roll of 500 sq. ft., **75c.**

WATER SUPPLY OUTFITS

By our improved and simple pneumatic water supply systems you can have running water in your home and on your farms, thereby enjoying all the comforts of modern plumbing conveniences, At $48 we furnish you one of our special outfits consisting of a 150-gal. Chicago air and water tank, a special air and water pump and all necessary valves. Other outfits up to **$150.00.**

Portable Forge, $4.75

Lever motion; with extra heavy pipe legs; stands 30 in., high 8 in. fan. Larger forges like illustration from $6.35 to $14.50. We guarantee our forges equal or superior to anything on the market. Write for our full list.

Horse Shoes, $3.75 per Keg

We offer 2,000 kegs of brand new, first-class celebrated "Eagle" horse shoes at **$3.75** per keg when ordered in lots of 5 kegs at one time; in smaller quantities, price, **$4.00.** We can furnish sizes from No. 0 to No. 7, either mixed or one kind to a keg.

Jack Screws 95c

Our Jacks are brand new, best quality manufactured. Made with cast iron stand and wrought iron screw having deep cut thread. 10 Ton Jack Screw, **95c;** 12 Ton Jack Screw, **$1.21;** 16 Ton Jack Screw, **$1.42;** 20 Ton Jack Screw, **$1.80.** 24 Ton Jack screw, **$2.52;** House Raising Jacks, **$1.55;** Maple Rollers, **20c;** Single Tackle Blocks, **23c;** Double Tackl Blocks, **39c.**

HEATING PLANTS

We Guarantee to save you from 30 to 50 per cent. Send your blue prints and specifications for our estimate. Plants are of most modern construction. Our book, Cold Weather comfort, contains valuable information sent free

Tubular Lanterns 45c.

Steel shovels, strongly made 30c; Steel single bit axes, 45c, Double bit axes, 40c; Large size steel hammers, 25c; Manure forks, 45c; Hay forks, 30c; Axe handles. 5c. Hack saws, with frame, 15c; Hand saws, 25c; Compass saws, 12c; Files, 5c

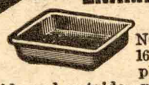
Combination Tools, $3.25

Handiest, strongest and most practical Tool made. Height 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Width of jaw 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; jaws open 6 in. Jaws are steel faced and polished. Anvil has case hardened top and has steel cut-off.

Farm and Platform Scales

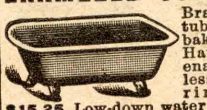
3-ton Steel Wagon Scale with 8 x 14 ft., platform, $22.75; other wagon scales up to $55; 400 lb., capacity portable Platform Scales, guaranteed, $8; Brand new Counter platform Scales, weighs from 1-2 oz., to 24 lbs., $2.25. New family scales, weighs 1 oz., to 24 lbs., 90c. Send us your order.

ENAMELED KITCHEN SINKS, $1.00



New blue enameled, 16 x 24 with nickel plated strainer, enameled inside and outside, price, **$1.00.** Cast iron, flat rim, white porcelain, enameled kitchen sinks, size 18 x 30, with nickel plated strainer, **$1.75.**

ENAMELED TUBS, $6.00



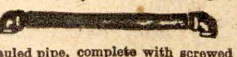
Brand new steel tubs, with enamel baked on, 5ft. long. Handsome white enameled. seamless cast-iron. roll rim bath-tubs. **$15.25** Low-down water closet outfits, **$10.** Beautiful Marble Washstands **$8**

100 POUNDS FENCING WIRE AT $1.25

No. 14 Painted Wire shorts	$1.25
Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 Galvanized wire shorts	1.50
Nos. 14 and 15	1.60
Brand new 2 point Barbed wire, Barbes 3 inches apart, made of 14 wire, put up 80 rods to the reel; price per reel	1.90
No. 7 ..... 1.80 No. 14	3.10
BB Phone wire wire No, 12, per 100 lbs	2.85

Telephone equipment. Fence wire of all kinds.

1-INCH PIPE, Per Foot 3 1-2c



Overhauled pipe, complete with screwed ends and threaded couplings:

1 inch, per foot	3 $\frac{1}{2}$c
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ..... 5 $\frac{1}{2}$c	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch ..... 4 $\frac{1}{2}$c

Overhauled well casing, with couplings complete, good as new:

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch 6c	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch 10c

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Send me your new 500 page catalog free of all charges as per above offer.

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THIS WONDERFUL BARGAIN BOOK is just out and ready to be sent to you at once It is a book such as every shrewd buyer must have. 500 pages with thousands of items of the very best merchandise and supplies bought by us at Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales. It will pay you to keep it handy. Its pages contain a full record of what we still have on hand. Merchandise, machinery and supplies, articles for everyone. You will find it useful in the home, in the field, in the workshop or in the office. Write us today. ***Cut out this "Ad" mark a cross on those items that most interest you*** and we will send you much valuable information. Also fill in Free Catalog coupon attached and mail today. If you do not want to cut out the advertisement, send us your name and address correctly. Tell us where you have seen this ad. Also tell us just what items in our ad interest you most.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago.

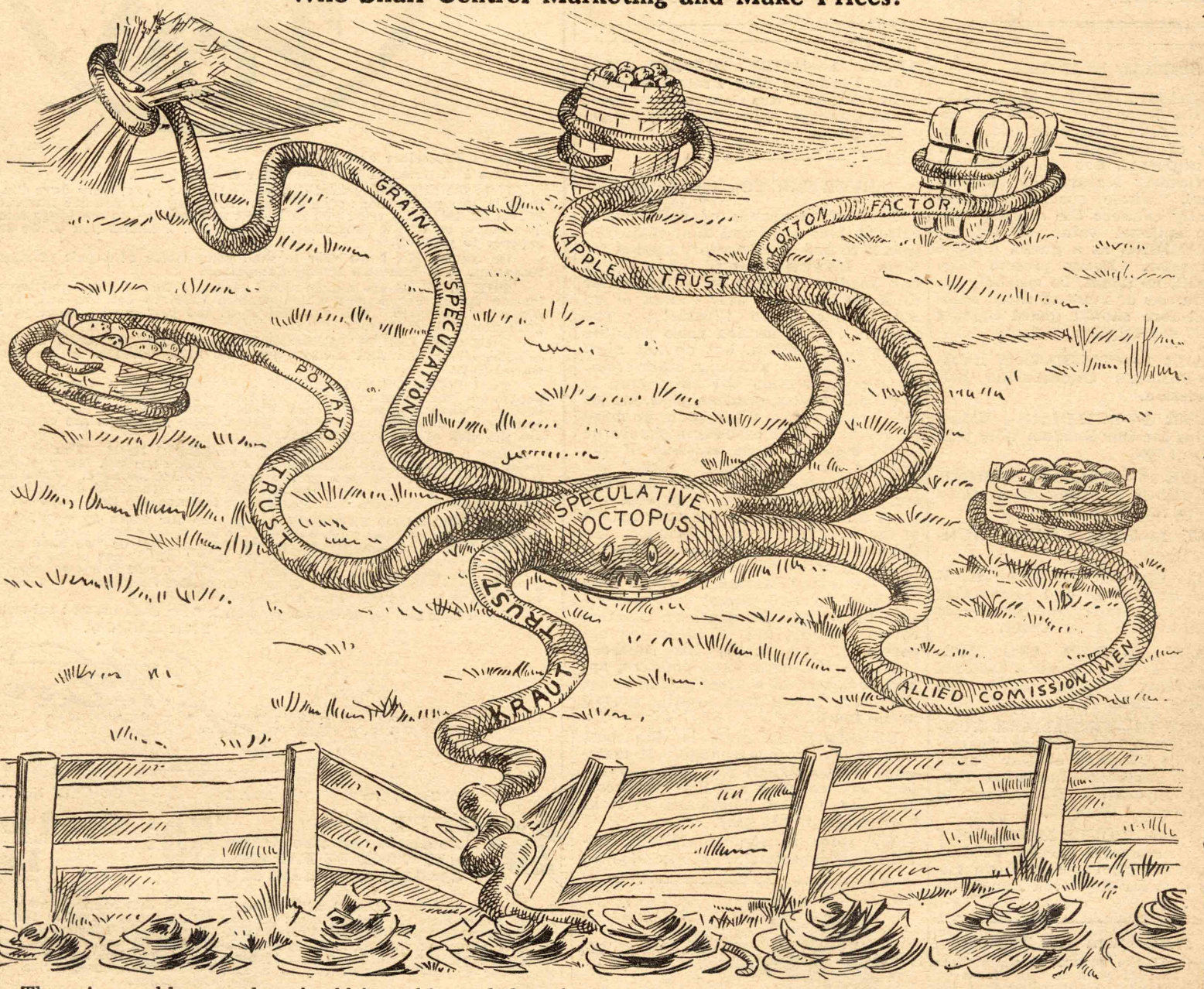
Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 1, 1908 | Number 21

EVEN SAUER KRAUT

Who Shall Control Marketing and Make Prices?



The price problem resolves itself into this, and there is no dodging the question: Shall the producers of the stuff control the marketing and determine the price, or shall those who buy and store for the profit they can make out of it, do so? Would consumers rather be subject to the charge of farmers who grow the products for a modest living, or to that of speculators whose greed was never known to be satisfied?

That is the problem up to both producers and consumers. It is known that almost all products, after leaving farmers' hands, go into price-making combines that extortion upon consumers at their own sweet will; but it would scarcely be expected that so modest an article as sauer kraut should find itself grasped by the tentacles of the speculative octopus. That it has done so is proven by the following taken from the American Grocer:

Sauer kraut will be a luxury that will find favor with the wealthy next winter if intentions of the National Kraut Manufacturers' Association are accomplished. At the annual meeting of the National Kraut Association, held in Chicago last week, re-

(Continued on page 4)

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A. EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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Only Reliable Advertisers are admitted to our columns and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

SPECIAL NUMBERS

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has in preparation the Special Numbers as announced below. This does not mean that any of the regular departments will be neglected, but these numbers will particularly feature the subjects mentioned. These special numbers will greatly enhance the already conceded exceptional value of UP-TO-DATE FARMING as a guide, teacher and counselor. Every present subscriber will, no doubt, be cpecially interested in one or more of these numbers, therefore should guard against letting his subscription expire:

NOVEMBER 1—CONVENTION NUMBER—Farmer's Organization and Co-operation.

DECEMBER 1—BUILDING— Valuable helps for Our Readers Who Will Build in 1909.

DECEMBER 15—HOLIDAY NUMBER—A Number to Bring More Good Cheer to the Farmers.

JANUARY 1—NEW YEARES NUMBER.

JANUARY 15—POULTRY NUMBER—The Producing and Marketing Ends of the Poultry Industry From a Down-to-Date View Point.

FEBRUARY 1—SEED AND NURSERY NUMBER—Weeds a National Curse—Pure Pedigree Seeds the Remedy to Remove the Curse.

FEBRUARY 15—FERTILIZER NUMBER—Consumers' Welfare Threatened—The Fertility of Our Farms Must be Restored—Increased Production Absolutely Necessaary to Meet Increased Demand.

MARCH 1—IMPROVED MACHINERY—The Demand for Greater Production and the Shortage of Farm Laborers Call for Improved Farm Machinery.

APRIL 1—DAIRY NUMBER—How the Producer May Protect Himself in Price and the Consumer in Price and Quality—Great Necessity for Co-Operation.

Your Subscription Has Expired

If the square to the left is marked with a "X," it is to inform the subscriber that his subscription expired with the last issue before this and should be renewed at once to insure receiving this paper without interruption. The renewal price is 50 cents, which pays for one year. We will gladly accept $1.00 for four subscriptions of which yours may be one, the other three new ones. A renewal blank is sent in this paper.

If the square to the right is marked with an "X", it is to remind you that your subscription has expired and remains unrenewed although you have been already notified. We don't want to lose a single subscriber, hence this second notice, and hope now to receive your renewal at once. See terms for a club in notice above.

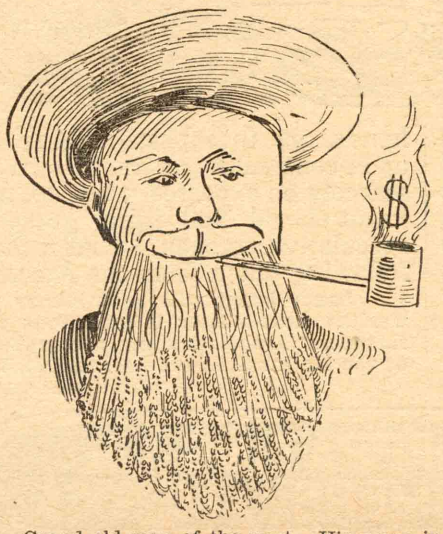
If your renewal is not received in ten days we will assume that this mark escaped your notice and we will then send you a *personal* letter. We hope now to receive your renewal and make the letter unnecessary. A renewal blank is sent in this paper.

ADVERTISE YOUR SURPLUS

Tens of thousands of our readers raise surplus crops and their chief concern is to find a satisfactory market for them. Likewise tens of thousands of our readers must have supplies for their families that they cannot or do not produce. To illustrate: The farmers in one section raise potatoes in great quantities, but do not raise corn, apples, hay and some other crops. In another section the chief crop is fruit, and apples, peaches, peas, grapes etc., are to ship. What could be more logical than that exchanges should be made between these sections of the country by the people wanting the goods of the other? And this trade can just as well be carried on with sections that must, from the very nature of the case, be buyers exclusively. To illustrate: The south raises a surplus of cotton and must have large quantities of every northern crop. The northern farmers cannot well reciprocate by buying the southern planters cotton directly, but, if given the opportunity, can supply his southern brethren with corn, oats, potatoes, apples, etc., etc., at a great saving under the fancy prices that usually prevail in the south.

Up-to-Date Farming is the best medium for such exchange. It maintains a department for this very object, but we must say that producers have not availed themselves of it as they should in the past.

We refer to the BUSINESS EXCHANGE department. See it. See the style of the advertisements and the terms for using it. As the season is right at hand now when buyers want to lay in their winter supplies and sellers want to reduce their stocks, both should use it to get together in satisfactory business relations.



Grand old man of the west. His name is Dollar Wheat.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, in blocks of four, $1.00.

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We TO their Advertisement was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers. READERS.

CEMENT POST MACHINE—Makes everlasting fence posts as cheap as wooden posts. Can be made in winter. Cheapest first-class machine and most good points. Send for circulars.
Champion Post Machine Co., 30 State St., Mendon, Mich.

Indianapolis, Indiana.

Esteemed Subscriber and Friend:

This is a personal letter—a letter from a friend.

Note the attached Special Coupons. For the next thirty days I'm going to hold these special propositions open to you. Knowing that you are interested in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, I trust you will want to introduce its teachings into your vicinity by sending us a new subscriber. Coupon No. 1 allows you to do so, *at no extra expense to yourself.*

On coupon No. 2 we offer to send your choice of a pair of shears, one dozen teaspoons, or a Woman's Handy Companion.

THE SHEARS are highly nickel plated, 8 inches long, and have the patented tension spring attachment which enables them to cut anything from wet tissue paper to cardboard. The material is of the best steel. Each pair of shears is guaranteed for 5 years.

THE ONE DOZEN TEASPOONS are made of Silveroid, a material that resembles silver and that always keeps its high polish with the care that spoons should have.

THE WOMAN'S COMPANION is something every woman needs. Get a companion for your wife or mother. It has 244 different household articles, including needles (what woman ever has enough good needles) pins, hairpins and other articles too numerous to mention. All of these premiums are of good material and are the pick of our premium list.

Just a word about UP-TO-DATE FARMING itself. You can readily see the great improvements and additions we have made the last few months. Even though it is *bigger* and *better* than ever, still we are not satisfied. Each issue will be an improvement over the preceding number. The household department interests the women more than ever. The agricultural features are in a class all by themselves.

If UP-TO-DATE FARMING has proven for years so valuable to its readers that thousands of them have written: "it is the only true farm paper," or "we cannot afford to be without UP-TO-DATE FARMING," or "we have stopped all other farm papers and rely on UP-TO-DATE only," will it not be as valuable to others? If it is thus esteemed by its present subscribers, will it not be equally esteemed by every farmer when once he is brought to peruse its pages? We believe so and we want YOUR help to introduce it to others.

I will look for one of the coupons back from each present subscriber.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. Everitt

Editor

COUPON No. 1. Nov. 1.

25c OFFER—
To double the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING Good for thirty days only

Detach this coupon and mail with 25 cents within thirty days, in full payment of your own subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for one year from the time your subscription expires, provided you send 25 *cents* along for a year's subscription to a new name.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

I enclose 25 cents to renew my subscription for one year from the time it expires.

Name .....

R. R..... P. O. .....

Co. ..... State.....

I enclose 25 *cents more,* for which send UP-TO-DATE FARMING to a new subscriber one year as follows:

Name .....

R. R..... P. O. .....

Co. ..... State.....

COUPON No. 2. Nov. 1.

50c Good for 30 Days Only

Detach this coupon and mail with 50 cents within thirty days, in full payment for another year's subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and we will send you by return mail your choice of a Pair of Shears, One Dozen Teaspoons, or a Woman's Handy Companion.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

I enclose 50 cents for which please extend my subscription one year from the time it expires. As a premium please send

me .....

....

for sending this coupon within thirty days.

Name .....

R. R..... P. O. .....

Co. ..... State.....

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
At 227 W. Washington Street

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Volume XI **INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 1, 1908** **Number 21**

EDITORIAL

TO "FIX" PRICES

It is silly longer to contend that prices arrange themselves automatically in accordance with the variations of supply and demand. There are too many evidences that individuals and corporations dealing in the commodities determine the prices that shall be paid for them. In the case of manufactured articles, merchandise and mine products, the owners or sellers name the price, but in the case of farm products the buyers name the price.

Only a few days ago the buyers of poultry, eggs and dairy products in St. Louis met to form an exchange, not in the nature of a trust, said those who participated in the meeting, but merely an association "for the purpose of fixing prices." These people, it was claimed, had been put to considerable inconvenience, and in some cases, to losses, by not knowing what the others had on hand, or what they were paying or charging; for this price making system, of course, involves the making of the price that shall be paid the producers as well as the price that shall be charged the consumers. Thus these dealers, acting in an organized capacity, determine the margin of profit between the buying and selling prices, and so fix their own income.

Heretofore these prices had been fixed by the city's general board of trade, which gave the actual dealers in these things only a general voice in the price-making, whereas they desired the entire say in the matter, and they now propose to have it by an organization of their own.

In mercantile transactions, and in general business, including manufacturers, it is a well settled principle that the seller names the price, and the buyer may pay it or leave the article alone. It is true, two may "haggle" and come to an agreement as to price, but that does not affect the general principle that the seller is the price maker. It necessarily must be so. The ownership of property depends upon it. Whoever owns an article can retain that ownership until a price satisfactory to himself (his price) is paid for it. There is but one exception in organized society or government, and that is the well known Right of Eminent Domain, which means that the public is greater than the individual, and the individual right must yield to the public good. If an individual own property (and that applies only to landed property or other property that may be declared a nuisance) that it is important for the public to possess, and he refuse to sell to the public at a reasonable price, such individual owner may be compelled to sell regardless of his own wishes in the matter. But in that case the purchaser does not fix the price. A jury of the individual's neighbors is called to do that, and to the actual value of the property may be added any damages the individual may sustain on account of having to surrender the property or by reason of the use to which it is put.

The above is the theory of exchange, of buying and selling, and it is observed in all cases except when farmers sell the products of their soil and toil. Neither the law of eminent domain nor the right to abate a nuisance applies then. It is simply accept the buyer's price or keep the stuff, and the farmer must sell or go without an income, or do without money to meet the wants he cannot himself supply. The price offered may be so low that he gives double value for the money he gets, but he must have what will buy other commodities; and there again he must meet the price fixed by another.

So far as selling and buying is concerned, the farmer is absolutely without protection or a chance. But he need not be. The farmer is compelled to sell to get money, but he is not compelled to sell at any specified time. If farmers would only practice what others teach them, and organize as others do, so as to act in concert as others do, they could refuse to sell except at their own prices, as others do, and gain for themselves reasonable profits, as others do.

GOOD ROADS AND MARKETS

At the national good roads convention at Buffalo, New York, last July, F. A. Derthick of Ohio, said:

> The producer is interested for the reason that in anticipation of the certain return each Fall and Spring of impassable roads he must hurry forward his crops to sell in a glutted market at prices not always warranted by the supply, and which would not be accepted if he were able to deliver his produce in response to the demand of the consumer, who in turn is often the victim of extortionate prices by reason of bad roads in the country. With good roads the stream of supplies would be more constant, thereby relieving the congestion noted above; the producer and consumer would be less dependent upon changing conditions, the great law of supply and demand would find full expression to the mutual financial advantage of both producer and consumer in the net of the many millions of dollars now finding their way into the hands of those who do not sow, nor reap, neither do they spin.

We endorse the sentiment expressed in the above, but we copy it because it concedes what we have contended for, almost alone, for a number of years—that it is a loss to the farmer "to hurry forward his crops to sell in a glutted market," by reason of which the consumer "is often the victim of extortionate prices" made not by farmers, but by speculative buyers and storers, and that, were it not for this congested, glutted-market selling, both producer and consumer would be benefited "many millions of dollars now finding their way into the hands of those who do not sow, nor reap, neither do they spin."

Whatever is the cause of such selling should be removed. If farmers rush their products to market at harvest time and thus lose millions of dollars to themselves, and other millions to consumers of their products, because of bad roads, then let the bad roads be made good as the most important work that could appeal to the public. If a lack of co-operation on the part of the producers is the cause of it, then let the producers take immediate steps looking to co-operation as the most important work of their lives.

To accomplish the saving of those milions we do not think farmers need to wait for the building of good roads, important as that is. The harvest of almost all the crops comes when the unimproved roads are yet solid, and that is the excuse for hurrying the crops to market at that time—the excuse in the above quotation. But if farmers dare not keep their stuff at home for fear of the bad roads that are to be expected later in the season, storage facilities at their market places would solve the problem, and in the aggregate "save the millions." Farmers can provide such storage; they are able to do it, and would, if they could only be brought to see the millions that might be saved by it. Why can't farmers act together like other people do? Whom do they fear? Can they not trust their neighbors, those of their own calling? Are they more suspicious of each other than they are of the rest of mankind, or than the rest of mankind is of themselves?

We see no reason why they should be. Confidence in one another and co-operation, means more to them than to any other class of people and these will come with organization.

ATTENDED WITH DANGER

The national forestry service informs us that they have received inquiries for their formula for poisoning prairie dogs, from Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, New York, many of the Southern States and states along the Atlantic coast, the object being to poison ground squirrels, gophers, field mice, badgers, chipmunks, rats, etc.

There is no doubt but the poison would be effective in the destruction of all these animals, but it would also be destructive of many others, whose destruction is not desirable. Since wheat is used as the medium for administering the poison, almost every animal and bird in the older states might easily fall a prey to it, it should be distributed, if at all, with the unmost care. The authorities admit at all, with the utmost care. The authorities admit poisoned wheat was put out for prairie dogs. These little animals are confined to special regions, and their destruction by almost any means seems justifiable. It is estimated that in the State of Texas prairie dogs annually consume as much pasturage as would sustain 1,562,500 cows. This is a loss to stop which the most radical means may well be adopted, but to distribute poisoned wheat indiscriminately over the country, or instructions with the poison to be used for that purpose, would be dangerous in the extreme. The careless administration of such poison, and the carelessness of the average person in such things is well known, would destroy every grain-eating bird and animal, wild or domestic, in the country.

The forestry service should not permit any such distribution, and the state and local authorities should be on the watch for it. Almost every state has a law with severe penalties, prohibiting such use of poisons, but irreparable damage might be done before that fact reached the authorities.

LAW REGARDING FEED STUFFS

We cannot say with some people that "the least governed is the best governed," for that goes too far. To have government there must be laws, and they must be obeyed. The truly law-abiding, however, need but few laws, and sometimes it really seems like we have too many laws. When we consider, though, that, while all laws are binding alike on all people, they are made solely to restrain the dishonest and the evil, we must realize that laws are necessary, and one reason why so many seem annoying is because they are not understood. Such is the feed stuff law of Indiana, and perhaps of other states. W. J. Jones, Jr., State Chemist, gives the following explanation of the Indiana law, which shows that it is in no sense oppressive or restrictive of farmers who produce and use their own feed, but that it is aimed solely at those who manufacture feed for sale, and may cheat the buyers and users by putting on the market goods not true to representation:

1. The Feeding Stuff Law covers all materials used for the feeding of domestic animals except hay, straw, whole seeds and the unmixed meals made directly from the entire grains of wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, broom corn, wheat flours and other flours. All materials except those specifically mentioned as being exempt must be registered and tagged when offered for sale in this state.
2. The law contains no provision which prevents any farmer or consumer from mixing and having ground materials of his own production in any quantity and proportion he may desire, for his own use. If after grinding such mixtures are offered or exposed for sale they must be registered and tagged. For example, a farmer or consumer may mix corn, oats, rye, barley and buckwheat and take it to the mill and have it ground, and such feed does not have to be tagged providing the feed returned to the consumer is made from the materials he took to the mill to have ground.
3. Any one in the state may purchase cereals separately, mix them in any proportion he desires and have them ground for pay for his own use without registering and tagging. When such materials are purchased already ground and mixed, or are offered or exposed for sale after mixing and grinding, a tag must be given the purchaser with each 100 lbs or fraction.
4. If a consumer takes wheat or other cereals to a mill and has it ground for pay or toll, receiving in return the by-products such as wheat bran, middlings, etc., from the cereals which he took to the mill, such by-products do not have to be tagged. If, however, the consumer takes his wheat or other cereals to the mill and sells it at so much per bushel, taking in exchange so many pounds of wheat bran, middlings or other by-products from the *common bin*, such by-products *must be registered and tagged*.
5. Feed shipped outside the state does not have to be tagged with the Indiana tag, but is subject to the laws of the state in which it is offered for sale.

THE RESULT IN CASH

Some powerful financial power is waging a merciless campaign to discredit the work of the Society of Equity in Kentucky, but cold cash as a result is a spot counter. We do not accept responsibility for a great deal of the work of the Society since the insurgent convention of a year ago; but wherever the plan as originally devised has been carried out, the result is highly satisfactory and honorable. Of such is the following clipped from the Maysville, Ky., Independent:

Bracken county Equity officials are in receipt of a check for $80,000 for tobacco sold and shipped from that county out of the 1906 crop of tobacco. Prior to this $155,000 had been received from the same source. Besides this amount there is a reserve of about $20,000 held in the county. There are 175 hogsheads more in the county that have been sold. As soon as the returns are received from this shipment, and others that are due, there will have been received in that county something over $330,000. The Equity officials expect to make a fifty per cent distribution within the next three weeks. The firm of Waldon & Louderback, who have a contract to prize the Equity tobacco there, have received over 1,000,000 pounds of the 1907 crop.

EVEN SAUERKRAUT

(Continued from page 1)

ports were made to the effect that the excessive drought had dwarfed the output to such an extent that a crop shortage is a certainty. The executive officers will determine the feasibility of increasing the price of the output.

It will be observed that the cabbage growers are not consulted. A crop shortage is made the pretext, but the National Kraut Association does the business. What farmer supposed there was a National Kraut Association, the kraut manufacturers combined in a national body, watching the cabbage patches of the country, putting a price on the heads as they stand, and raising at pleasure the price that must be paid for the finished product as it goes to the consumers' tables? The whole nation of kraut manufactuers thus organized for that purpose! Did any one suspect it?

We do not refer to this so much on account of its own importance, but rather because it shows how completely that class of people who handle farmers' produce are organized. What do the farmers think about it? It is in their interest we write. If the kraut makers can organize and control the price of both raw material and finished product, cannot the cabbage growers organize and control at least the minimum price of their product? It is better for all that they do so, not only as to cabbage, but as to everything which goes from the farms to the tables of those who consume but do not produce. Will not these classes, so vitally interested, give aid and encouragement to an organization that could not fail to be a great benefit to themselves?

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALED *and* HOW IT LOOKS TO THE EDITOR

A shipment of 80 bags of potatoes from Belgium were received at New York October 14. The stock was reported as "unusually fine, clean and bright and the aooking qualities were excellent." The shipment sold for $2.25 per sack. Other shipments are expected to follow.

Wilmington (Del.) truck growers organized October 14. The association will test the plan of marketing the vegetable and fruit crops grown around Wilmington in bulk as compared with the methods now in vogue. One, or not more than two commission merchants will be selected on each important market to whom all the members will ship their stuff each day. A shipping master will be in charge at each station to order cars, mark, load and dispatch the shipments.

This is the Equity plan lacking the national scope and a knowledge of the actual demand and where it is. As a local effort it will fail to give full relief.

From the Fruit Trade Journal we learn that prospective German buyers of our apples are returning home without making purchases, because, as they explain, the price here for choice stock is so high that they cannot be exported to meek price prevailing in Germany on home stocks. This leads us to remark that there are probably no more than a home supply of apples and our country should keep them. Also we commend the growers for refusing to meet the price made in Germany. Let that country pay our price or do without. The same should more often be applied to some other crops.

From an exchange we learn that A. U. Chaney, general manager of the National Fruit Exchange, spent a portion of this week—October 12-17—in Chicago superintending the marketing of the Wisconsin cranberry crop. It is reported that half of the crop was contracted at $8.50@$9.00 per barrel. It should be known that Mr. Chaney is not an agent of the growers, nor is his association a growers association, but a handlers association. It is one of the trusts that the farmers trust their stuff too to make both the buying and selling prices. To the credit of the New Jersey cranberry growers be it said, by the same authority, that they are disposed to hold back their crops, believing that the market will be stronger. The cranberry crop is a short one.

Potatoes are selling at $1.00 a bushel in some large producing sections where the crop was short while in other states, notably Maine, the price is around 50 cents. Does this not call for national co-operation in reporting crops and marketing?

Clark County, Va., produced about 5,000 barrels of apples this season, which, it is expected, will bring to the growers $10,000 to $20,000. Profiting by former experience, a company of local people has been formed and a large cold storage plant is being erected which will aid fruit growers materially.

A national apple show will be held at Spokane, Wash., December 7th, to 12th.

The fololwing from The Produce News will give an idea of how they raise potatoes over in Maine:

"Presque Isle, Me., Oct. 15.—While the yield per acre of potatoes throughout Aroostook county cannot accurately be given, an investigation among shippers throughout the county makes it safe to say that the crop of 1908 will range as high as most any other year. The quality will be above the average. In the central part of the county which is the heart of the potato industry the acreage is about the same as in former years, but the yield is larger. One shipper who had 17 acres turned out 100 bushels an acre and from four acres he secured 470 bbls. of marketable stock. J. C. Graham has 29 acres which produced 3,000 bbls. Ernest Beckwith, his neighbor, who has 25 acres dug 100 bbls. to the acre, while 5,500 bbls. were dug by J. A. DeWitt & Son. W. N. Hardy, who has a $25,000 farm, has 34 acres in potatoes. He expects to harvest 5,000 bbls. Hoyt & Wheeler expect to harvest about 125 bbls. to the acre from their 130 acre farm."

The potato crop of the Burley tobacco district of Kentucky is a disappointment, probably owing to the unfavorable season, but, no doubt, also because that section is not well adapted to the crop. Our informant says: "They are short in supply and inferior in quality." This is the district that cut out the tobacco crop and largely substituted potatoes.

The visible supply of wheat in the U. S. is now 44,191,000 bushels against 51,110,000 bushels a year ago. What has become of the Grain Growers Department and the pooling campaign? The visible supply of corn is 4,617,000 bushels against 9,340,000 bushels a year ago; of oats 14,030,000 bushels against 11,683,000 bushels a gear ago; of barley 8,923,000 bushels against 6,768,000 bushels a year ago.

The visible supply of wheat in Canada is 16,548,000 bushels against 7,258,000 bushels a year ago. Total in U. S. and Canada, 60,739,000 bushels against 58,368,000 bushels a year ago.

Bradstreet says, commenting on the grain movement:

"While the receipts of wheat at interior markets have shown a slight shrinkage of late, they are still in excess of last week and double those of the corresponding week a year ago. High-water mark appears to have been reached in the interior receipts in the last week of September, but it is worth noting that for five weeks ending with October 10 the interior receipts of wheat were 58,000,000 bushels, 25,000,000 bushels larger than in the same period a year ago; and from July 1 to date the receipts aggregate 108,466,740 bushels, nearly 31,000,000 bushels more than in the same period a year ago."

Can any person bring forward a more plausible reason for this condition than our theory that the American Society of Equity, under the 1908 administration, lost the power it formerly exerted?

From Press Bulletin, New Series No. 15, from the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, Moscow, Idaho, we get the following conclusion regarding the much advertised Alaska wheat:

"In spite of all the beautiful stories which have been written concerning the origin of this wheat, regardless of the many wonderful things which have been imagined about its quality, and taking into consideration the impression as to yield, which has so skilfully been thrown broadcast throughout the American continent by this seed company, who advertise their wheat for sale at $20,00 per bushel, WE HAVE YET TO FIND ANY POINTS OF MERIT IN IT WHICH WOULD WARRANT THE PUBLIC PAYING MORE FOR "ALASKA" WHEAT THAN THE PREVAILING MARKET PRICE OF OUR COMMON VARIETIES."

"The Great West" is the name of a paper that purports to be "the official organ of the Canadian Society of Equity." It is now in its second year and 13th number. For its motto it has, "Farmers to the front," which is very good, as all members of the society know. But there has been an add-smith at work over in Canada as in this country and there has been added to the motto, this: "A paper for the farmers by the farmers and for union labor by union labor." When will pretended farmers' leaders know enough to let well enough alone? An examination of the contents of the paper revels strong political tendencies which is another bad feature for a paper that is the official organ of a farmers' society.

Hog prices have declined about 2 cents a pound from the high mark of about two months ago. This is not to say that the high price was not too high or the present price too low. But our contention that the conditions that make such fluctuations possible are demoralizing to every branch of business having to do with hogs from the producers to the consumers. A remedy can come only through an organization of the producers to regulate the supply and direct the marketing to properly supply the demand.

The crop of cornstalks is vast. How to dispose of them with the least trouble has long been a problem. Millions of tons go to decay in the fields every year. Cattle nibble at them when they can get nothing better, they are turned under by the plow with difficulty, doing their part, no doubt, to return fertility to the soil, but on the whole a good deal of nuisance to the farmer. If they can be used for paper they will be a new source of profit to him and the benefit of using them for this purpose will work both ways.—Indianapolis Star.

But will the farmer get the profit? If he does it will be different from anything known before. Utilizing of formerly waste material from the farms has not heretofore inured much to the farmers' benefit. And we don't expect anything better until they are in a position to take what they are entitled to before passing their produce on to others.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17.—A code of rules which is expected to result in uniform grading of grains in all exchanges of the United States was adopted by the Grain Dealers' National Association at the closing session of its annual convention here today. The rules with a few changes are those advocated by the Chief Grain Inspectors' National Association and they were urged upon the larger body by E. H. Culver, Toledo, O., president of the inspectors' organization.

The convention chose Indianapolis as the convention city for 1909.

The new rules will not affect this year's crops. They will not take effect until July, 1909, until which time the old methods, with varying standards of weights, measures and inspections will prevail.

FIGHTING PRAIRIE DOGS IN THE WEST

To Up-to-Date Farming:

The people of the West need no description of the prairie dog, but for the benefit of your readers elsewhere, I may say he is a small animal that burrows in the ground and lives in "towns," sometimes covering large areas and having thousands, perhaps millions, of inhabitants. Prairie dogs are great pests. Their burrows honey comb the ground occupied by them, and they consume so much of the tender grass as to virtually destroy the ranges inhabited by them.

The United States Forestry Service has taken upon itself the destruction of these pests; or, rather, to aid the ranchmen in their destruction. The government furnishes the poison and the formula; those interested, must apply it.

The first atempt at poisoning prairie dogs on anything like an exterminating scale, was made by a stockman in New Mexico, and the experiment was so successful as to attract the attention of the government service. To ascertain what really could be done, a selection was made of parts of the Shadville and Pike National Forests which are badly infested. The region in these forests upon which the dogs were located aggregated 300 square miles or more. In order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the work an area of some 60 or 75 thousand acres of actual dogtown was selected for the test. From 80 to 90 per cent of the dogs were killed with the first distribution of the poison. It will be necessary to go over the ground a second time and by "spotting" the occupied holes the remaining dogs will easily be killed with a very small amoun of the poisoning material. The average cost per acre for the poisoning material was only ane and one-half cents, and even then it was found that more material had been used than was necessary.

The poison is prepared by coating wheat with a preparation of strychnine, cyanide of potassium, anise oil, and molasses. When a sufficient quantity is ready, the poisoned wheat is carried to the field of operations. There the stockmen supply men and horses, the wheat is given out to the riders, and distribution begins.

Each rider carries the wheat in a tin pail supported by a gunny sack slung across his right shoulder and hanging at his left side. His left hand is free for the reins. With his right hand he uses a tablespoon to measure out the poison and drop it near the entrance of the holes. A little practice enables the men to drop the wheat while keeping their horses at a sharp trot. By crossing the town, to and fro, like a man sowing grain, they can cover a large area in a surprisingly short time.

The action of the poison is almost instantaneous. Most of the prairie dogs in a town are dead within an hour or two after the bait is dropped.

The work is considered to have demonstrated the entire feasibility of fighting the prairie dogs in this way. It was found, however, that to be successful the poison must be scattered in the spring, when the dogs first come out from their winter quarters and before the green grass is offered to appease their hungry appetites. Next spring the poisoning will be undertaken much more extensively. Stockmen and others who wish to try the dog medicine on their own account can obtain the formula for its preparation and directions for its use from the Forest Service.

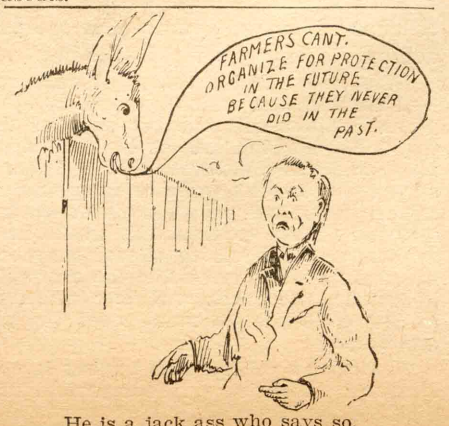
WESTERN EQUITY.

Boise, Idaho.

ORGANIZATION AND THE LACK OF IT

One of our Kentucky exchanges has this pointed paragraph, which literally bristles with an important lesson:

The difference between organization and the lack of it is seen in the market for blue grass seed. This summer an effort was made to pool the crops in a number of counties, and a temporary organization was effected. A t that time prices of seed for August delivery were about seventy-five cents per bushel. Abaut the first of August the attempt to combine was abandoned, and now seed is selling at sixty cents, or thereabouts.



He is a jack ass who says so.

HOW I GOT MY FARM

Interesting Letters From Our Subscribers

First Prize, $5.00.—Chas. C. Willson, Queenstown, Md.

Second Prizes, $1.00—to each five as follows:

Mrs. Alex Cole, Quanah, Tex.
T. S. Melton, R. R. 4, Lawton, Okla.
W. B. Spuren, 200 6th Ave., Cadillac, Michigan.
A. J. St. Clair, Riley, Ind.
Joseph J. Zimmerman, Floyd Knobs, Indiana.

Third Prizes.—A year's subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING to each five as follows:

S. T. Jones, Kassaw, Minn.
R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.
A. C. Canble, Holyoke, Colo.
M. R. Clark, Brainerd, Minn.
Willie Mudd, Caneyville, Ky.

The History of Brookside Farm

Chas. C. Willson, Queenstown, Md.

In 1878 my mother deeded me a piece of land, that had been one field of the old home place, the tract was 149 acres—60 acres of cleared land, very much neglected, run down and poor—the rest was wood and branch, very thick and quite a lot of good timber on it. A stream of water ran up the middle about half way, then divided in the shape of a V. On each side of the stream was low or meadow ground, 100 or more yards wide. I selected the rising ground in the point of the V for my home, as that was the center of the land, and I wanted all the cleared land to till. I had $1,000 in cash and sold corn enough that fall, from a farm I had been renting, to make $600 more. I had ample stock and implements to work the land with. I cleared away a spot in the dense woods and built a very pretty modern cottage with nine rooms and cellar under back building. When completed and painted it cost $1604.

I had no money left for barns or out buildings, so I made sheds of straw for my horses and cattle; and moved over January 1st, 1879. My wife, who was young at the time, cried for days, at being moved into a woods, it was so thick we could not see out in any direction. I spent that winter in trying to get what would be the lawn, cleared off, leaving the best trees, and taking out the most indifferent; and also getting a place or field fenced for my stock. By the time spring came we had things shaped somewhat. Then my first set-back came. I had 26 handsome Cotswold sheep, which I had attended to carefully all winter, expecting by the sale of their lambs and wool to have quite a nice sum of money. My expectations were doomed to disappointment—two dogs came one night and killed and hurt so badly they had to be killed, all but six of the flock.

My aim was to clear the land so I could have more to till. I cut all the cord wood I could sell, in a village about one and a half miles off. My first crop of wheat was very poor—only 250 bushels—and for three years I did not make corn enough to run me. In 1881 I got a saw mill man to cut timber one half for the other, and in that way I got a very nice barn, stable, carriage house and implement shed built under one roof, and other small buildings, and fence for garden, lawn, and several fields. I also got lumber enough to build a small tenant house to put a hand in. 1881 also brought trouble for me—I lost a valuable stallion which made for me considerable revenue each year. With every reverse I would work the harder to make up for it. I fenced the farm in five fields and each year would clear up an acre or two, to add to my tillage, until I got 100 acres cleared and in grain. In the meadow or valley along the stream, I cut the heavy timber, sold what I could, then cut and burned the under growth, and fenced it for permanent pasture; by seeding grass seed and keeping the cattle constantly on it, I soon had it clean—it is now the most valuable part of my farm for grazing; no matter how dry the season, there is always good pasture in the meadow. In 1883 I had the misfortune to lose my barn with everything in it, by fire, supposed to have caught from a spark from the kitchen chimney. I lost all my implements, carriages and harness. Fortunately I had considerable insurance on them, but it did not cover my loss by far, but what I got enabled me to replace my buildings, but had to go in debt for implements. In rebuilding I separated each house and put most the money in a large barn and stable which in 1887 was fired at night by a man I had discharged. That was my baptism of fire. I had to rebuild, but on a smaller and cheaper scale. My land which I had been improving all the time, was producing very nicely about this time, the trees in the lawn were shaping up, and I had at last succeeded in getting a green sward in fruit. My wife had also many beautiful shrubs and flowers. One day on old gentleman, a neighboring farmer, drove up to see me on some business. When I went out to meet him, he looked around and said, "You have got a very pretty place here now." I said, "Yes, it was beginning to look in some shape." He said, "Do you know, I thought you were crazy when you started to build in this woods, and I was not the only one who thought so, but now I see your head was level, you knew what you could make of it." I told him I considered that the greatest compliment ever paid me. I have now one of the prettiest homes around here—the lawn is shaded with beautiful fruit trees and the ground slopes from the house, on each side, and in front, to the lower land of the meadow, a beautiful green. On either side of the house are beatiful flowers and shrubs—a wisteria shades the whole front porch during the summer. My farm is as productive now as any around here, will produce from 30 to 35 bushels of wheat and 60 bushels of corn per acre any good season—have grown 300 bushels of potatoes per acre, and bid fair to beat that this year. During the time I have been describing we have lived well, dressed well, entertained our friends, gone away on trips for a week at a time—it has not been all work and no play. I do not take the credit for all of this success for fully half of it is due my wife, she has aided me in every way.

An Eastern Shore Maryland Farmer.

Second Prize Letter

Mrs. Alex Cole, Quanah, Texas.

Our first one hundred acres was inherited, with a debt of $300 against the land. Valued in 1887 at $12 per acre. That being the year we set out to battle with the realities of life.

The land having lain out for 2 years previous, our first real obstacle was burs. We commenced raking and burning and by the third week could see the ground in places. So a furrow could be run with a walking turning plow. That being the year of the greatest blizzard Texas ever had; and the following summer, the greatest drought known to her people. The crop when gathered was 30 acres of corn, 75 bushels of "nubbins," cotton 40 acres, 3 bales. This wasn't very encouraging to one, with on eight hundred dollar debt starring him in the face.

However, with a good supply of will power, push and determination, we set out to conquer, and hit Old Mother Earth with more vim than ever. Energy the best help, never letting our expense exceed the income, we saved from the chip pile to the flour bin; helped each other in every way possible. I don't favor a woman going to the field regular, but when a man lifts, she can prize and when they lift, and prize together, debts will vanish. The third year we owned a good team, new wagon, owed no man and had money to loan. The fifth year, bought 100 acres of good improved land, paid $25 per acre and one thousand dollars down. Did our own work, cut out hired help, and pulled together. What was his interest, was mine. We learned economy the first year; and that is half the battle. Economy is everything. Never promise more than you can pay, and never buy what you don't need. We have 1600 acres fine land, 1300 in cultivation; six rent houses. We raised our hogs; never bought tobacco, snuff or whiskey; lived at home. The oldest boy has the appointment for West Point. The girls preparing for college. The boy aged 8 driving a 4 mule team, breaking for a 500 acre wheat crop. The boy aged 3, busy riding stick horses. Keep them employed for in employment there is contentment.

How I Got My Farm

I was born in Harrison county, Indiana, and moved to Louisville, Ky., in 1885. In 1903 I decided to buy a farm, but found that the farms near where I was raised were selling high. After reading many advertisements of land in different states, I at last decided to visit the Panhandle district of Texas. I learned land could be bought there for $1.25 per acre, and that good land having some improvements could be purchased for $8.00 to $10.00 an acre. One of our neighbors had a son living in Okla City, Okla., who had two farms for sale. I wrote to him and he offered to sell me an improved prairie farm of 160 acres for $2,300. My cousin who lived in Southern Missouri, advised me to first examine that part of the state before going west, but the land was too low and swampy to suit me so I started for the Lone Star State. I purchased a ticket for Amarillo, Texas, with stop-over privileges in Okla. I stopped at Okla. City to see the man I had communicated with and he told me his farm was in Camanche county, 20 miles south of Lawton. On arriving at Lawton I found a thriving little town of 7,000 inhabitants and which was only four years old. I learned that I would have to wait until the next day to get a train to take me to my destination. When the real estate agents found that I was a home seeker, they offered to show me the country. I went with one of them, saw a number of farms, was favorably impressed with the country, and thought I would like to farm where there were no rocks, stumps, bushes, briars, etc., to contend with. On the return trip, when we were 2½ miles from town the agent drove up to a raw prairie farm and said, "I will sell you this farm for $2,800." There was about 40 acres in one corner of the place which was rolling; on this was a pond or "tank", and I thought this would be a good place for a pasture. There was a raised place at a convenient distance from the pasture and road which would make a good building site and from where a splendid view of the surrounding country could be had. The farming land was level with a few drains to carry off the water. The next day I went out with another agent in a different direction. On returning to town the second day I called to see the agent with whom I had talked about the farm 2½ miles from town. I told him if he would take me out there again and let me examine the soil and if it suited, I would give him $2,600 for it, to this he agreed. After seeing it again I found the soil was dark brown, under which was a good clay subsoil, and as I was satisfied with it went back to town and clased the deal. I then went to northern Texas, but didn't see anything that made me regret my purchase. On returning home the family were sorry to learn that they had to leave their home and friends and move to a farm 1000 miles southwest. However, we bid farewell to our "old Kentucky home" and on the eighth of February, 1907, we arrived at Lawton, and a few days later moved into a box house which I had built on the farm. That year I broke up 60 acres of sod, which I planted to Kaffir corn and cane which furnished the horses and cows and chickens with feed. This year I broke out 40 acres more, making 100 acres in all. I sowed 10 acres to alfalfa, 27 acres was planted in cotton, 40 acres in popcorn and the rest to Kaffir corn, cane, potatoes, peanuts and garden. I could now sell the farm for $6,000 which I think is a good advance on the cost price. We are all better satisfied now and say with an Oklahoma poet:

"Gorgeous sunsets, wondrous laidscapes,
Where your valleys, hills and streams,
Make the fabbled lost alantus pale beside,
And your rich far-stretching prairies,
That with golden harvest gleams,
Tempt the hearts of all beholders to abide."

Very sincerely yours,
T. S. MELTON,
R. R. 4, Lawton, Okla.

* * *

(More letters will be printed in future numbers. Also we have announced the contest to continue. The second one will close December 15th. See announcement on this page.—Ed.)

How Did You Get Your Farm?

WE want readers of UP-TO-DATE to write out their experiences in getting their farms and send to us. We will pay you, see below. If you inherited the farm and there is an interesting story connected with it, we want it; if you carved and dug your farm out of a forest, or perchance removed layers of stone before you had the soil to plow and plant, tell us about your patient labor and trials endured; or if you have a prairie farm which, when you acquired it, was ready for the plow, or bought your farm ready made, we want to know how you got it.

Nearly every farm has an interestng story of its acquirement by the present owner; struggles of labor or litigation; difficulties to meet the payments, discouragements and triumphs.

Our object is to make UP-TO-DATE FARMING interesting and help others who may be paying for farms or want to buy farms.

For the best article on this subject received between October 15 and December 15, 1908, WE WILL GIVE $5.00.

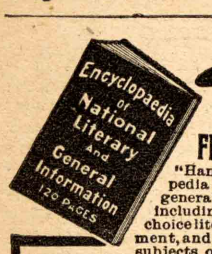
For the NEXT BEST FIVE, $1.00 EACH.

For the NEXT BEST FIVE, ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

We will not put a word limit on the letters, but letters carried out to unnecessary length will be scaled down in points on that account. Be brief, give us the story and we'll fix it for publication. Send photographs of interesting features, the buildings, or of some members of the family, if possible, to embellish the story.

EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana.

IT is because men are prone to be partial towards those they hate, servile to those above them, arrogant towards those below them, and either harsh or overindulgent to those in poverty and distress, that it is so difficult to find any one capable of exercising sound judgment with respect to the qualities of others. Therefore it is the part of wisdom to withold judgment and immerse ourselves in our own affairs, in order that others may attend to theirs.—Confucius.



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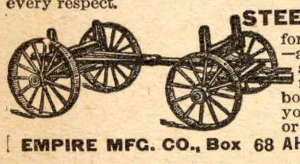

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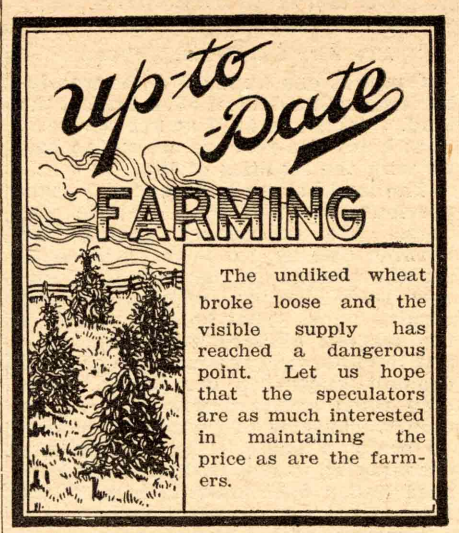


The undiked wheat broke loose and the visible supply has reached a dangerous point. Let us hope that the speculators are as much interested in maintaining the price as are the farmers.

CORN CROP OF 1908

The corn crop of the present year, according to the government report issued October 7, is but slightly below that of last year, but it is near two per cent below the last ten-year average. This reduces the condition as reported a month before, and we are satisfied, from our own observation and private advices that it is still too high, as most government reports are.

Crop reporters do not appreciate the importance of their reports, nor the effect they have, as at present issued, upon the markets and prices, and a home pride prompts them to exaggerate conditions. They think an unfavorable report would reflect unfavorably upon their locality, and they do their utmost to make it good. We are not charging the reporters with falsehood or dishonesty, but with possibly a somewhat excessive pride in home and a mistaken understanding of the effect of their reports. This naturally permits or induces them to give the good the benefit of every doubt, and that in the aggregate leads to exaggerated government reports. This is the charitable way we account for the too frequent government reports of excessive yields of various crops. For that reason it is well to make due allowances, but the effect on markets and prices, often involving serious and unjust losses to farmers, is the same.

By states the October government figures of the corn crop are as follows:

STATES	1908	1907	10-Year Average
Illinois	72	86	84
Iowa	80	70	81
Texas	83	78	73
Missouri	71	84	81
Nebraska	80	69	75
Kansas	69	67	70
Oklahoma	73	67	76
Indiana	67	84	87
Georgia	84	92	82
Ohio	82	78	84
Kentucky	75	88	83
Tennessee	82	86	80
Alabama	83	85	80
North Carolina	82	89	82
Arkansas	79	60	77
Mississippi	81	74	76
All others	82	78	83
United States	77.8	78.0	79.7

It will be noted that Illinois is 14 points below last year, Missouri is 13 points, Indiana 17 points, Georgia 8 points, Kentucky 13 points, Tennessee 6 points, Alabama 2 points, and North Carolina 7 points. The Southern states, however, not being corn states, do not cut so much figure in this crop. The greatest deficiency in this list is in the strong corn states.

On the other hand, it will be seen that Iowa is reported 10 points above last year, Texas as 5 points above, Nebraska 11 points, Kansas 2 points, Oklahoma 6 points, Ohio 4 points, Arkansas 19 points, and Mississippi 7 points. It wil be noted that the states which show a gain this year stood very low the year before, and that virtually neutralizes their gain of this year over the crop of last year so far as the general crop is concerned. Hence the corn supply of this year cannot be otherwise than low, and farmers ought to refuse to sell except at a remunerative price.

SMALL POTATO CROP

The government crop report for September indicated a very small yield of potatoes, and the October report makes it still smaller—five points smaller. Maine is the only state where anything like a good crop is reported, and that falls 6 points below a full crop. The great potato states of New York, Michigan and Wisconsin, are reported at 61, 60 and 65 respectively, which is but little more than half a crop. Potatoes cannot be otherwise than scarce and high in price. Will the growers or the speculators get the profit?

TREE PLANTING IN THE MIDDLE WEST

To Up-to-Date Farming:

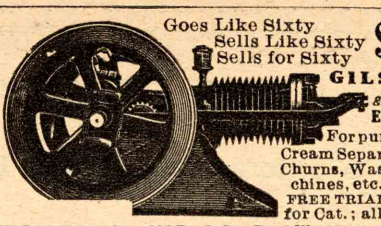
While the older states of the Mississippi Valley have been cutting down their magnificent natural forests, and reducing to ashes in the clearings timber that is every year growing more and more valuable, the youngser states of the middle west that were denied by nature trees of almost any kind, have been planting forests that are now growing into the most encouraging proportions. There are 160,000 acres of planted trees in Central Kansas, where at one time it was thought trees could not be grown. It is also an encourageing fact that the native timber in Kansas is on the increase, because the prairies fires no longer sweep across the plains, and the strips of forest along the rivers and in the ravines and gullies are becoming broader every year. The proportion of thrifty black walnut trees in these strips and groves is remarkable. A few years hence, if these indications do not fail, the American supply of black walnut will be greater than it ever was.

For a number of years it was thought that cotton wood was the only tree that could be profitably planted on these western plains, but later box-elder, honey locust, catalpa, osage orange, Russian mulberry, black walnut and red cedar, were found to do well almost anywhere in this region. In addition to these, persimmon, magnolia, basswood, juneberry, black cherry, buckeye, dogwood, sycamore, tulip-tree, pin-oak, red oak, redbut, and other trees, familiar in the natural forests of the more eastern states, have been planted and are growing successfully; so it does not take a very great stretch of the imagination to see the wood supply transferred from the region of natural forests east of the Mississippi to the plains where it was thought a few years ago timber would not grow at all.

The government forestry service is materially aiding this transformation by the establishment of experiment stations on the national forest reservations, the principal work of which will be the maintenance of model forests typical of the regions where located. These stations will carry on scientific experiments and studies which will lead to a full and exact knowledge of American forest culture and the benefits derived from forests in a locality.

Considerable research work of this character has already been done in the United States, but so far there has been a lack of persistence and permanency, and a failure to consider all the factors involved. The new system provides for the permanent assignment in a given region of speciallly trained men, who will have an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with their region. It is claimed that the work will thus be conducted with the greatest efficiency and least expense. We are assured that the work will be entirely practical as well as scientific, and that it will aim in every case to solve problems of most importance to the lumberman, the forester, and the people as a whole.

WESTERN EQUITY.



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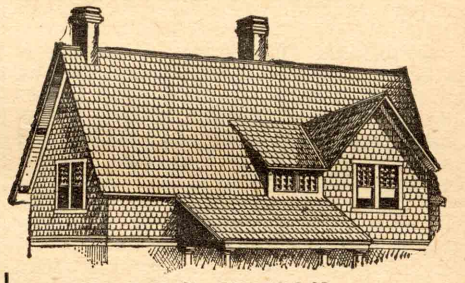

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TREE PLANTING ON ABANDONED FARMS

To Up-to-Date Farming:

That there are abandoned farms in this country seems almost incredible, impossible, in regions where every acre needs only to be offered to find a buyer at from $50 to $100, or more, per acre. But there are abandoned farms—farms that have been left by their owners, and that will neither sell nor rent for cultivation. The most of the abandoned farms are in the New England States. It is claimed that ten per cent of the entire area of Massachusetts may be set down as waste land, made so by the abandonment of farms, and that little Rhode Island has no less than 228 such farms—farms on which nobody lives and that are not cultivated or put to any other productive use. Connecticut and New Hampshire may also be credited with a due proportion.

Of late, however, a new use has been found for these abandoned farms. They are being set to trees—planted in forests. During the present year about 2,500 acres have been so planted by private citizens. Wealthy men see a good investment in these lands, and a number of them have planted tracts of at least 50 acres each this year, with an intention to increase the size of their plantings every year. One owner in Massachusetts who started a white pine plantation of 63 acres this year, expects to plant 50 acres for the next ten years. Others intend next spring to plant tracts of various sizes ranging up to 200 acres.

In addition to these individual efforts, some corporations are doing the same thing, but on a larger scale. Most notable among these are certain water companies. The largest plantation of this character, comprising over 1,000 acres, belongs to the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, of Clinton, Mass.

White pine is the species most generally planted, but other species, which make excellent growth and are being used more and more, are Norway spruce, for timber and pulp-wood; chestnut, for telegraph poles, posts, ties and timber; red oak, for piles and ties; black locust, for fence posts, and sugar maple for various uses.

It is not only these tracts of waste land that planting is beginning to play such an important part. The practical farmer in this region now realizes that the cheapest and best way to get the special wood products which he needs on his farm, is by planting the trees. He realizes, too, the protective value of plantations which serve as shelter-belts and windbreaks. Altogether, this region offers excellent opportunities for tree planting.

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The Cutaway Harrows leave the land loose, mellow, open-ready to draw in moisture and retain it for the plant rootlets. Many a farmer is discing his stubble and laid-over land, for he knows he will add many a bushel to the next year's crops. A writer recommends for all-around work the harrow with the 16 inch disc, because it revolves oftener and pulverizes the soil more rapidly and more thoroughly than a larger size.

The Cutaway people make 120 sizes and styles in widths from two feet to sixteen, for every imaginable use; cutting down stalks, cutting up sod land before plowing, reducing clods to powder, and covering peas, beans, grain, etc.

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This answer cannot be extended here; but those who are interested, send to the Cutaway Harrow Company, 863 Main St., Higganum, Conn., for their FREE Catalogue. it describes just the style that will serve you best.

GREAT FOREST FIRES

To Up-to-Date Farming:

The present autumn has witnessed some very severe forest fires in some of the northern and northwesten states and Canada. Hundreds of thousands of acres of timber, and property to the value of millions, have been destroyed. These great fiires call to mind other forest fires so destructive and terrible as to make them historic. A brief review of them cannot but be interesting.

One of the earliest of these was the great Miramichi fire of 1825. It began its greatest destruction about one o'clock in the afternoon of October 7 of that year, at a place about 60 miles above the town of New Castle, on the Miramichi river, in New Brunskick. Before ten o'clock that night is was 20 miles below Newcastle. In nine hours it had destroyed a belt of forest 80 miles long and 25 miles wide. Over more than two and a half million acres almost every living thing was killed. Even the fish were afterwards found dead in heaps on the river banks. Five hundred and ninety buildings were burned, and a number of towns, including Newcastle, Chatham, and Douglastown, were destroyed. One hundred and sixty perished, and nearly a thousand head of stock. The loss from the Miramichi fire is estimated at $300,000, not including the value of the timber.

In the majority of such forest fires as this the destruction of the timber is a more serious loss, by far, than that of the cattle and buildings, for it carries with it the impoverishment of a whole region for tens or even hundreds of years afterwards. The loss of the stumpage value of the timber at the time of the fire is but a small part of the damage to the neighborhood. The wages that would have been earned in lumbering added to the value of the produce that would have been purchased to supply the lumber camps, and the cares that would have been devoted and other public improvements, furnish a much truer measure of how much, sooner or later, it costs a region when its forests are destroyed by fire.

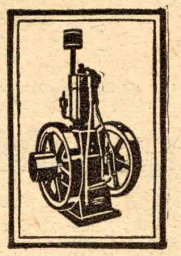
The Peshtigo fire of October, 1872, was still more severe than the Miramichi. It covered an area of more than 2,000 square miles in Wisconsin, and involved a loss in timber and other property, of many millions of dollars. Between 1,200 and 1,500 persons perished, including nearly half the population of Peshtigo, at that time a town of 2,000 inhabitants. Other fires of about the same time were most destructive in Michigan. A strip about 40 miles wide and 180 miles long, extending across the central part of the state, from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron, was devastated. The estimated loss in timber was about 4,000,000,000 feet board measure, and in money over $10,000,000. Several hundred persons perished.

In the early part of September, 1881, great fiires covered more than 1,800 square miles in various parts of Michigan. The estimated loss, in property, in addition to many hundred thousand acres of valuable timber, was more than $2,300,000. Over 5,000 persons were made destitute, and the number of lives lost is variously estimated at from 150 to 500.

The most destructive fire of more recent years was that which started near Hinckley, Minnesota, September 1, 1894. While the area burned over was less than in some other great fires, the loss of life and property was very heavy. Hinckley and six other towns were destroyed, about 500 lives were lost, more than 2,000 persons were left destitute, and the estimated loss in property of various kinds was $25,000,000. Except for the heroic conduct of locomotive engineers and other railroad men the loss of life would have been much greater.

This fire was all the more deplorable because it was wholly unnecessary. For many days before the high wind came and drove it into uncontrollable fury, it was burning slowly close to the town of Hinckley, and could have been put out.

CANADIAN EQUITY.



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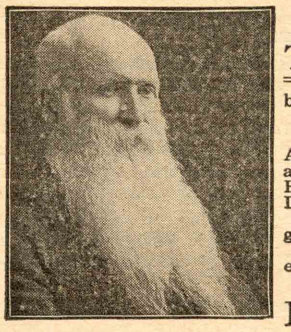

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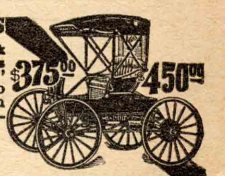

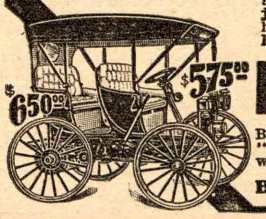

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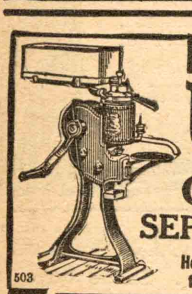

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Whether Cow, Steer, Bull, or Horse Hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof for robe, rug, coat or gloves, and make them up when so ordered.

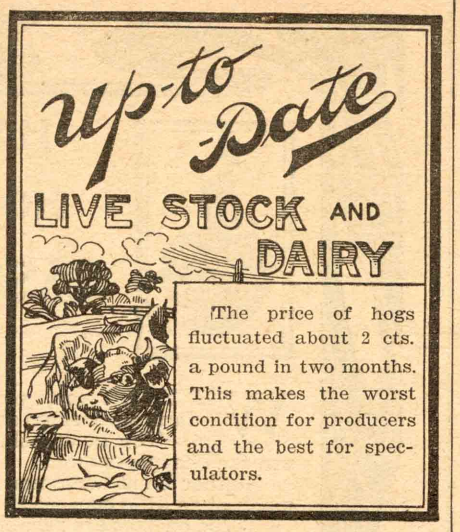
But first get our illustrated catalog, with prices, shipping tags and instructions. We are the largest custom fur tanners of large wild and domestic animal skins in the world.

Distance makes no difference whatever. Ship three or more cow or horse hides together from anywhere, and Crosby pays the freight both ways. We sell fur coats and gloves, do taxidermy and head mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
Rochester, N. Y.

CATTLE INSTRUMENTS are "Easy to Use," no veterinary experience necessary. A few dollars invested in our goods will save hundreds of dollars. Pilling Milk Fever Outfit for Air treatment recommended by U. S. Agricultural Dept., price $3.00. Silver Milk Tubes 50¢; Teat Slitter $1.50; Garget Outfit $4.00; Capon Tools, Horse and Cattle Syringes, all sent prepaid with full directions. Write for free Booklet. Q.
G. P. PILLING & SON CO., Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
Booklet Free
J. W. BARWELL, Waukegan, Ill.



PREMIUMS TO MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES OF CREAMERIES

Appreciating the importance of the managers and secretaries to the success of creameries, the National Dairy Show Association, whose third annual exposition will be held at the Colliseum, Chicago, December 2 to 10, will distribute $2,000 to managers and secretaries of creameries, in proportion to their efficiency as shown by certain required tests. The following may enter the contest:

Every manager or secretary of a creamery or cheese factory making not less than 50,000 nor more than 500,000 pounds of butter per year and not less than 20 000 nor more than 200,000 pounds of cheese per year.

A butter or cheesemaker who is manager or secretary: A butter or cheesemaker who owns a creamery or cheese factory will also be classed as a manager or secretary.

Each contestant will write a statement consisting of not less than 200 nor more than 1000 words. The statement shall show how the business is managed; the kind of records kept, and those who wish may submit sample pages of the system of records they are keeping.

The statement of methods may also contain an explanation of how the business is conducted, such as the number or salaried men connected with the plant, their duties and what they are expected to accomplish. It may also be stated how the product is manufactured, marketed, etc., and new methods planned to improve the quality of the product or the economical operation of the plant.

Due allowance will be made for location. A creamery in North Dakota marketing its product in New York will stand the same as the creamery in Michigan or Pennsylvania and one that makes 50,000 pounds of butter will be put on the same basis as the one making 500,000 pounds.

A secretary may write his report with a lead pencil and stand the same chance of getting as much of $2,000, (other things being equal) as the one whose report is typewritten.

Full details in reference to this contest and blanks for reports, will be sent to creameries and cheese factories about Novmber 1, 1908.

Every manager or secretary who receives a rating of 70, out of the possible 100 points, will receive a share of the pro rata of $2,000, and for every point above 70 he will receive an extra share of the pro rata fund.

The following points will be considered:

Statement of methods used	10
Completeness of report	10
Acuracy of report	5
Increase of business	5
Economical operation	10
Quantity of product (overrun)	10
Quality of product (price received)	20
Net results of patrons (price paid per pound of butterfat)	40
Total	100

The Managers and Secretaries program will be in charge of B. D. White, of the Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture, and he will examine the papers and give contestants proper rating. For further information write to B. D. White, Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

LIVE STOCK AT THE CHICAGO DAIRY SHOW

Preparations have been made to make this department again a very attractive part of the National Dairy Show. The premiums that will be offered for dairy cattle by the National Dairy Show Association will approximate $5,000, which amount will be distributed equally between the different breeds. Several of the breeders' associations have supplemented the above premiums with special prizes, and the aggregate of these special prizes will amount to approximately $2,000.

For showing the cattle, an arena 60 feet wide and 110 feet long has been provided for in the middle of the Coliseum. This arena will be suitable for a very fine cattle display.

While the amount of premium money offered will be the same for each breed, all of that offered in any one class will be awarded only in case there are four or more exhibitors showing in that class. Thus, if only two animals are shown in a class, they will be entitled to first and second premiums, provided they are meritorious animals; but an exhibitor can not receive two premiums in one class unless four or more exhibitors show in that class.

The above conditions do not apply in any championship class.

Space for cattle will be somewhat limited, therefore one exhibitor will be permitted nto enter not more tha twelve animals in any one breed.

Breeders and exhibitors of live stock desiring premium lists and further information should write Mr. B. H. Rawl, Superintendent of Live Stock, Dairy Division, Washington, D. C.

MILK AND CREAM CONTEST

The Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture will conduct a Milk and Cream Contest which will be open to all dairymen in the United States. Space has been allotted for the use of the Dairy Division in making the exhibit. The first contest of this kind was held in connection with the National Dairy Show, Chicago, February 15-24, 1906, under the direction of the Dairy Division. Milk and cream was sent from 13 different states and much interest was shown by the dairymen and it proved to be a valuable educational feature. Results were published as Bulletin 87, B. A. I., U. S. Department or Agriculture.

Since the first National contest several states have had similar exhibits, including New Hampshire, Ohio, Connecticut, Illinois, Missouri, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Michigan. The city of Cleveland, Ohio, has also held two such contests. The object of this contest is educational and entirely for the benefit of the dairyman. The milk and cream will be carefully analyzed and scored by experts from the Department of Agriculture. Forty points will be allowed for flavor, 20 for composition, 20 for bacteria, 5 for acidity, and 10 for appearance of package and cleanliness of milk. Any defects will be pointed out in the score of dairymen will have opportunity to learn whether by the methods they are using they can produce a standard product.

There will be four classes in this contest, as follows:

Class I. Market milk (raw) two prizes (gold and silver medals.)

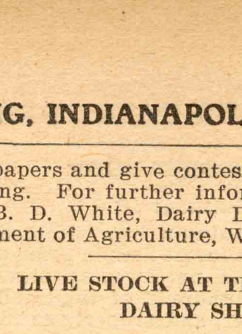
Class II. Market cream (raw) two prizes (gold and silver medals.)

Class III. Certified Milk (raw) two prizes (gold and silver medals.)

Class IV. Certified Cream (raw) two prizes (gold and silver medals.)

Milk and cream receiving a score of 90 or above will be classed as excellent. After being scored, the product will be placed on exhibition accompanied by the score.

Dairymen producing milk or cream for city consumption are invited to exhibit in accordance with the conditions prescribed on the entry blank.



Get My Special Proposition and New Spreader Catalog FREE

Write me today and get my Special Proposition which is real co-operation between the Manufacturers and the Farmer. It gives you a chance to cut down the cost of your spreader and almost pay for it in one year. It means exactly what it says.

Keep Your Money In Your Pocket

Order now—direct from this offer—by letter or postal. Let me send you one of my Galloway Spreaders on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. No money down. Freight prepaid. I know you are a responsible man if you have any need for a manure spreader. Keep your money in your own pocket until you try my Spreader. Tell me to send you my Special Manure Spreader Proposition—

Direct From Me To You

I challenge the world to produce as good a spreader as mine at any price.
William Galloway
Pres.
William Galloway Co.

$25,000.00 Bank Bond Guarantee

Here are my offers to you—READ THEM. My $25,000 Bank Bond Guarantee goes with every Galloway Spreader. I back the Galloway permanently with every guarantee that any practical and reasonable man could ask for. I back the Galloway to give Genuine Satisfaction. If it is not everything it is claimed to be—if it does not do all that the best spreader ought to do—send it back, and I will return every cent of your money without question. I challenge the world to produce as practical, durable and all round satisfactory a spreader at any price as my

GALLOWAY'S

Has Seven Exclusive Practical Patented Parts and Is the Only Endless Apron Force Feed

Wagon Box Manure Spreader

My Galloway Spreader is the only spreader you'd have when you've had the chance to see one and try one on your work 30 Days Free. Take my hand and signature and bond on that—as legal binding as any contract ever made on earth. Write me today for my Special Proposition and Big New Spreader Catalog—sent Free.

William Galloway Company
609 Jefferson St.
Waterloo Iowa

Write To Me—
I'm the man who sends you the spreader you want—

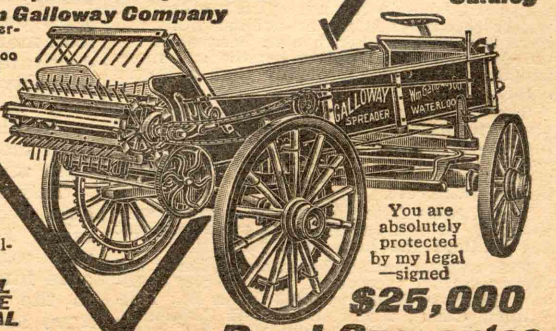
Freight Prepaid

All Freight Prepaid and I don't keep you waiting. I don't delay to write a lot of letters. I trust you to make the fair month's trial of my Galloway Spreader when you get it direct from the factory at Waterloo, Iowa, or shipped at once from one of my Factory's Transfer Stations—Minneapolis—Kansas City—or Madison, Wisconsin. Write me so you can get one of my Galoways busy on your work for

30 Days REAL FREE TRIAL

Get Special Proposition

Save $25 to $75 —Proved by writing for my new Free Spreader Catalog



You are absolutely protected by my legal —signed

$25,000 Bond Guarantee

For further particulars relating to the contest, address the Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

DRY WEATHER AND SHEEP

The present season has been a good one for sheep. It is a mistaken notion that sheep can do well without much water to drink. They become thirsty and suffer for water if they have not access to it as other animals do, but a dry country is their natural habitation. The main reason why sheep do so well in the Rocky mountain states is because the lands are high and dry. Great portions of the country meet these conditions this season, and sheep in the central states ought to be healthy and in fine condition.

Pastures have been lean, it is true, but sheep will make the best of them; will do better on dry, lean pastures than any other animal. But sheep on the farms, confined usually to small areas, need frequent changes. One of the greatest drawbacks to success with sheep on the farms is lack of change of pasture. If there be two fields in which they can run week about, they are almost sure to do well and remain healthy, provided there is no mud and swampy land for them to run in. A friend of ours who keeps a large flock of sheep, uses them as farm scavangers. Whenever he can get them into a field without damage to a crop, he is sure to put them there, and it is amazing how they clean up the weeds, not exactly root and branch, but literally seed and leaf.

Any country almost and almost any season is good for sheep, if dry enough.

IMPROVEMENT IN HORSE BREEDING

The active demand for horses and the remunerative prices paid during the last few years have naturally awakened renewed interest in horse breeding, and it is very gratifying that the interest leads in the direction of better horses. No matter what style is desired, the better grades, standard or thoroughbred, stallions are sought. This is manifested in the fact that more stallions are being imported, or were during the past season, than for several years. It is another significant fact that while the general breeding is on the increase, ranch or range breeding is diminishing. The latter is not at all to be regretted, for the distribution of range horses throughout the older states, while it may in a measure satisfy the demand, does not add to the quality of horses found in the states. Every year sees the ranges driven into narrow compass and ranchmen may well husband their resources for the raising of cattle and sheep, leaving horse breeding to the older states where quality, not quantity, is made the controlling purpose.

These and many other conditions are decidedly encouraging to the better class of horse breeders. Everything indicates a continued demand, and there is little danger of a supply that will seriously affect the price. The strangely inexcusable financial depression of last year alarmed the large establishments, and put many laborers out of employment, but it did not so seriously affect horse owners and users, nor will it in the future. The figures of last year sustain this idea. The increase in horses, mainly in the older states, is given at 245,417, and the advance in valuation is officially placed, at $1,951,988.

We do not hesitate to say that farmers may safely hold their colts of this year and give them every possible advantage, while they do not for a moment relax their purpose to continue breeding in the future. And always aim for the best.

TWO GREAT SECTIONS COMPETING

It is natural that Kansas City should take great interest in the two great districts from which it draws its immense herds of live stock. The American Royal Live Stock Show of that city accentuates that interest by offering large special premiums that will bring in direct competition stock from the ranges and pastures of the Northwest with those from the ranges and pastures of the Southwest. Which of these immense regions will send in the best specimens? is the question.

Another somewhat novel feature of this show is the interest taken by northern and eastern feeders in car lots. It is evident that hereafter the bulk of feeders must come from regions tributary to Kansas City, and this affords a good opportunity for feeders to learn what those regions can produce, and to select choicest lots for practical tests as to what such lots may be made to do when taken east for feeding.

A NEW STOCK FEATURE

The American Royal Live Stock Show of Kansas City will have no special dairy division this year, though dairy stock will be shown. There are, however, a few classes arranged for milking short horns that will be judged not by milking tests, but by conformation, a novel feature that beef and milk production will be estimated equally—50 per cent for beef points and 50 per cent for milk indications. This will no doubt develop an interest in the milking qualities of shorthorns, and improve that side of one of our most valuable farm animals, without diminishing its excellence as a beef producer.

A Milk Substitute

Blatchford's Calf Meal is manufactured simply and solely to be a perfect Substitute for Milk. It is not a by-product sold as a Milk Substitute; it is composed entirely of selected condiments, oleaginous and leguminous seeds, lentils, flaxseed, locust bean meal and flour, etc., all of the best quality, recleaned, finely ground and carefully combined in such proportions as a long, practical and scientific experience and close business intimacy with all classes of farmers and stock owners (over one hundred years) has proved to be the best. It contains all the elements necessary for the rapid and symmetrical bodily growth of young animals in the most digestible form like milk, and being well cooked, it will not scour the calves. Every farmer should write J. W. Barwell at Waukegan, Ill., for full information. Tell him you read UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Some farmers still get along without a cream separator. And it is just "get along" too. Every up-to-date farmer should know that he loses from 20 to 40 pounds of butter per cow every year if he depends on old pan setting methods of raising cream. How long will it take you with your cows to lose the cost of a good separator? Figure it out on say only 20 pounds of butter loss per cow. Send to the Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., for catalog 136, and other literature which will give you some pointed facts to think about.

Be Prepared for Emergencies

The loss of one single cow represents several anme what a simple outfit costs which would probably save her life. Many farmers are now prepared for sudden sickness of their cattle like Milk Fever. A home treatment is now sold by Geo. P. Pilling & Sons Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., that can be used easily by farmers. Send for booklet Q, which explains all about money-saving and money-making instruments for farmers.

Before you put a roof on that new house or barn or shed or get a new roof for the old one get a sample of Congo Roofing. It is backed by a $500 surety bond in every roll. It will never leak. Congo doesn't cost much. You can lay it yourself. Send for a free sample to the United Roofing & Mfg. Co., 584 West End Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

No more sore necks and shoulders if you use Whipple Humane Horse Collars. Farmers, do you realize what this means? They do not cost much and every work horse needs them. Write Humane Horse Collar Co., 1916 So. 13th St., Omaha, Neb., for particulars.

Trappers---Fur Traders

Ship your furs direct to the World's largest Fur market, where prices are always highest. Write for our latest Price List, giving highest prices for Furs and Pelts of all kinds from all sections. It's FREE.

MYERS-BOYD COMMISSION CO., St. Louis, Mo.

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary Remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

—POLITICS AND— CREAM SEPARATORS

The manufacturer of a much advertised cream separator, sold mainly by implement dealers, is out with an announcement to employes that if Bryan should be elected his factory will have to at once close down. Regardless of political preference everybody may judge for himself of the propriety of threatening employes in this manner.

But if this separator factory does close down it will not be because either Taft or Bryan is elected, but because of the sweeping success of the new 1908 line of Improved DE LAVAL machines, which has already "closed down" most attempted competition.

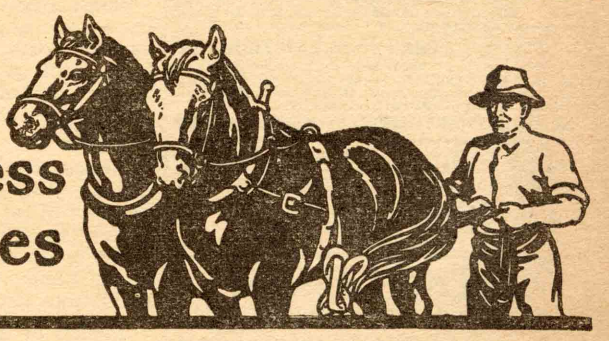
So far as DE LAVAL machines are concerned, there are going to be just as many cows and just as much milk to separate whether Taft or Bryan is chosen President, and the well informed buyers of separators are going to put their money into DE LAVAL machines in as large proportion one way or the other, and do so in constantly increasing proportion as comparative separator merit becomes more a matter of actual knowledge and less of mere catalogue and advertising claims.

We are not in politics and not trying to dictate to other people how to vote, but we are in the separator business and are trying by every justifiable means to bring about the universal use of DE LAVAL Cream Separators because of their overwhelming superiority in every feature of separator practicability.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 Filbert St. PHILADELPHIA
Drumm & Sacramento Sts. SAN FRANCISCO
General Offices: 165-167 Broadway NEW YORK
173-177 William Street MONTREAL
14 & 16 Princess St. WINNIPEG
107 First Street PORTLAND OREG.

For Lameness in Horses



Much of the chronic lameness in horses is due to neglect. See that your horse is not allowed to go lame. Keep Sloan's Liniment on hand and apply at the first signs of stiffness. It's wonderfully penetrating—goes right to the spot—relieves the soreness — limbers up the joints and makes the muscles elastic and pliant.

Sloan's Liniment

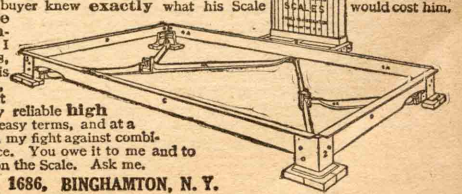
will kill a spavin, curb or splint, reduce wind puffs and swollen joints, and is a sure and speedy remedy for fistula, sweeney, founder and thrush. Price, 50c. and $1.00.

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, - - Boston, Mass.

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free.

NOW LISTEN TO ME!

For 44 years I have been making a line of Wagon and Platform Scales, and you know that every word that I have said in regard to my Scales has been the **exact truth.** You know that I was the **first** man who dared to fight the **Scale Trust;** the first man who gave the farmer a chance to buy direct, and the first man to **"pay the freight,"** so that the buyer knew **exactly** what his Scale would cost him. You know that I am still **fighting the trust,** and am controlled by **no combination.** You also know that when I say I have invented a new **Pitless, Steel Frame Stock Scale** that is absolutely accurate under all conditions, perfect in **simple** in construction, built on scientific principles, and **guaranteed** to be the only reliable **high grade Scale** of this kind that is sold on **free trial,** easy terms, and at a fair profit, that I am telling the truth, because I, **alone,** in my fight against combinations made it possible for you to buy a Scale at a fair price. You owe it to me and to yourself to get the introductory discount that I am making on the Scale. Ask me.



JONES, "HE PAYS THE FREIGHT," Box 1686, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF CAST IRON MALLEABLE IRON WROUGHT IRON STEEL

HERCULES STEEL STUMP PULLER

Absolutely the first Triple Power and only genuine Steel Stump Puller. 60 per cent lighter, 400 per cent stronger than any other. Guaranteed for **three** years. Catalog free. Address

HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 11 Centerville, Iowa, U. S. A.

BROWN FENCE
High Carbon, Hard, Coiled Spring Steel No. 9 Wire
Double Galvanized, Weather, Wear and Shock proof.
Stout, durable, adjustable to all weather changes
and uneven ground. 150 Styles at
15 to 35c per rod. WE PAY FREIGHT
We send free sample and catalog.
The BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 70, Cleveland, Ohio.
SAMPLE FREE

The Knot That Holds
"Jubilee Year" of Page Fence
Page Fence is woven just the same today as 25 years ago. A real triple knot—not a simple twist! Page Fence is made of High Carbon Steel of double the tensile strength and elasticity of common fence wire.
Page Catalog—"Jubilee Edition"—SENT FREE!
Box 49X
Page Woven Wire Fence Co. Adrian, Michigan

15 Cents a Rod
For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. **Sold on 30 days trial.** Catalog free. Write for it today.
KITSELMAN BROS.,
Box 289, MUNCIE, IND.

FENCE *Strongest Made*
Made of **High Carbon Double Strength** Coiled Wire. **Heavily Galvanized** to prevent rust. Have **no agents.** Sell at **factory prices on 30 days' free trial.** We pay **all freight.** 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. **Catalog Free.**
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 88 Winchester, Indiana.

Make Your Own Fence
$10 FOR A MACHINE
Coiled wire at wholesale.
Farm and Yard Gates
Write for free booklet.
CARTER WIRE FENCE MACHINE CO., Box 86, MT. STERLING O.

DON'T RUST FARM FENCE
Sold direct to farmers at manufacturers' prices. Catalogue free. Freight prepaid.
THE WARD FENCE CO.
Box 871 Decatur, Ind.

LICE DO MOST DAMAGE IN WINTER
Pesky lice bother your poultry more in winter than in summer. They get next to a fowls warm body and stay there. Poultry gets out of condition, run-down and easily susceptable to disease. Your hens cannot lay when these conditions prevail. Use **Leaks Lice Exterminator** and you will not be bothered with Lice on poultry. Inexpensive. Easily applied. Guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. Quart 35c, Gallon $1.00. Five gallon can $4.00. Manufactured and sold by
O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis

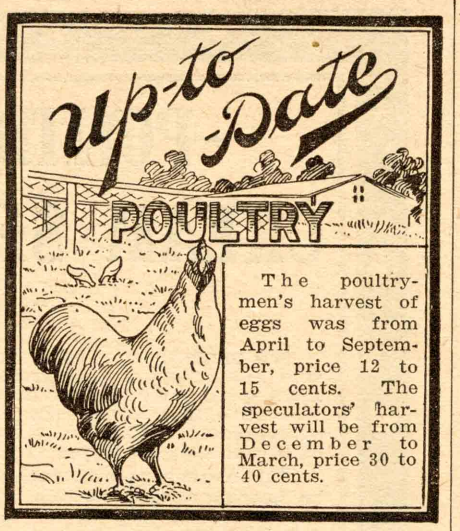
A RELIABLE HEN'S NEST
That shuts out all other fowls. A perfect trap nest. All poultry raisers should use them. Cheap and durable; for prices address
P. G. TOWNSEND MFG. CO.
629 E. 6th St., Hutchinson. Kan.

Tell a Friend About It
If you have neighbors who are ailing in any way, show them the Vitæ-Ore advertisement on the back page of this paper. They can try it without a penny risk and you will be doing them a big favor when it helps them.

WE TINSEL YOUR NAME
on beautiful Embossed Floral post cards. A splendid assortment with our latest Fortune Telling cards given for one new trial 5 months subscription to our handsome magazine at only 10c. Address A 16, Box 3693, Philadelphia, Pa.

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO*
Know in what Paper their Advertisement was seen. Therefore We **TO** *Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**

FLOWER POST CARDS
Free to You
In order to introduce our large illustrated monthly, The Epitomist, which is of interest to every member of the family, we make this big offer to you.
Send 10c for a six months' trial subscription and we will send you, prepaid, twelve beautiful flower post cards absolutely FREE. These cards are strictly high-class and are something entirely new. Each card represents a scenic view and has THE LANGUAGE OF THE FLOWERS worked out most beautifully in mottoes in flower designs. For instance, in this series the violets spell out the words "Faithfulness;" the sweet peas, "Wish You Joy;" Chrysanthemums, "I Love You;" roses, "Love," etc. You won't be disappointed, for these cards are not like any you ever saw, and REMEMBER, we have a surprise for everyone that sends for these cards. There are only a limited number, so send today if you want them. THE EPITOMIST, 55 Main St., Spencer, Indiana.



The poultrymen's harvest of eggs was from April to September, price 12 to 15 cents. The speculators' harvest will be from December to March, price 30 to 40 cents.

FRIENDLY SUGGESTIONS

Choose places screened from the light for the hens' nests. They like a quiet and secluded place.

When combs and wattles appear pale the fowls are not in good health, and ought to have a change of feed. A tonic of some kind with their feed for a few days might be advisable.

When any contagious disease appears, remove the affected fowls at once and take prompt preventive measures. The most of the flock might thus be saved that would otherwise possibly be lost.

Never feed stale or soured food, or allow the feeding and watering vessels to become filthy. Fowls will eat almost anything, and will exist in very unfavorable conditions, but that is no proof that such is their natural or best state. They always do best on pure food and cleanliness.

Don't think the same old nesting material will last forever. Renew the nests often, burning the old material. That is half the battle against pests.

Don't forget that growing fowls must have bone and feather material as well as flesh forming feed. Such as run at large will provide themselves during warm weather, and those that have access to an orchard will be abundantly supplied.

Those whose surroundings make it necessary to keep their fowls up, may arrange to let them out an hour or two before roosting time. They are not likely to do much damage in that time, or to annoy the neighbors, but they will make good use of the time.

Profits of the poultry yard are often cut down by keeping too many old hens that have passed their greatest usefulness. One cannot fix an exact age limit, for some hens are good layers at a greater age than others. The sure way is to keep tab on the work each hen does—manage to know approximately how many eggs they are producing. Thin out those that fail in that regard; and in the fall is the time to do it. Don't winter any unprofitable hens.

We wish to insist that Our Up-To-Date People gather their eggs promptly—every day—and marke them frequently, so that they are sure to sell none but fresh eggs. It is dishonest to sell a bad egg, or one that is subject to suspicion. It may never be known who did it, but that does not mitigate the wrong. Good, fresh eggs known to be such, are always eagerly sought, and those who are known to never market any other sort, never lack customers at the very best prices.

One of the greatest aids to winter eggs on the farm is a patch of rye, sown if possible, not later than September, to which the fowls may have easy access. It will afford them exactly the pasture the need all through the winter when not covered with snow. The secret of winter eggs is comfortable quarters and feed as nearly as possible corresponding with summer feed—grit, shell or lime, an occasional feed of some kind (chopped clover hay is not bad) and sufficient grain to supply the necessary heat and maintain abundance of flesh, but not enough to lay on too much fat. The water suppl must not be neglected.

AGE OF EGGS

It is reported in the papers that a young farmer in Indiana wrote his name and address upon an egg he was taking to market, with the request that whoever received the egg for use should write and tell him about it. Two years later he received a note from Pittsburg saying the egg had just been consumed as a part of a family meal in that city. A young lady friend of the writer in Southern Illinois, a farmer's daughter, wrote much the same thing on an egg as she was packing eggs to be sent to market. About a year and a half thereafter she received a letter from New York City stating that the egg had just been used there in a restaurant. The writer read the letter and knows the incident occurred.

These people supposed they were eating fresh eggs, and would have promptly rejected them had they known their age. And yet there was nothing in the appearance or flavor of the eggs that betrayed them. In the steam car, the electric motor and the auto man has conquered distance, in the telephone he has suspended the power of earth and air to obstruct the human voice, and in cold storage and preservatives he has overcome the powers of decay. The hen may perish and be forgotten, and yet her eggs may be served "fresh" on the epicure's table.

THINK OF WINTER

Every time a hen cackles in winter two or more cents are added to the bank account. And green feed, or vegetable feed of some kind, is needed to make them cackle most frequently. We have urged farmers for years to raise and preserve pumpkins for the use of the fowls in winter. Pumpkins are easily grown, are a certain crop, and need only to be kept from freezing to preserve them. All that has to be done in feeding them is to split them open, and put where the fowls can get to them.

Turnips are good winter feed also, perhaps better than pumpkins, but to be eaten satisfactorily they should be cut in small bits. Cabbage is an ideal winter feed, and the fowls will pick at the heads and get the benefit of them without cutting or treating in any way. The small, unsalable heads saved for that purpose may be made very valuable. Meat scraps, crushed shell, etc., are also necessary to supply the natural summer ration of insects.

These things are all said so often that farmers, and possibly farmers' wives, have come to pay but little attention to them, but winter eggs are a cash article, and hens must have the raw material if they manufacture them.

STORAGE EGGS

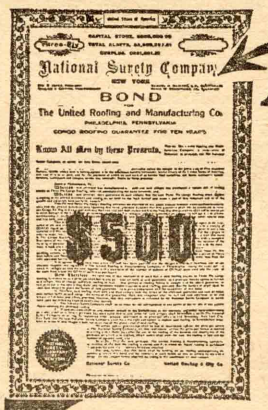
Farmers need not seriously fear the competition of cold storage eggs, for those who use eggs in the cities buy storage eggs only when they cannot get fresh ones; and to get guaranteed fresh eggs they are willing to pay a higher price. We have talked with many keepers of large hotels in different cities, that use large quantities of eggs, and they have invariably told us they would gladly pay an advanced price for guaranteed eggs direct from the farm.

Why might not farmers ship their own eggs under that very guarantee, and consigned directly to the user, under contract? It is no trouble to get egg cases, and farmers can get the same rates accorded shippers, with the return of cases on the same conditions. Many farmers could ship, in the laying season, two or three cases a week, and the gain would be an item.

Or two or three neighbors, equally honest, might club together and ship, possibly a case a day. It is worth thinking about. Every gain helps.

EGGS AND POULTRY STATES

Iowa has already the record of the greatest egg production. Ohio is second, Illiois third, and Missouri fourth. Eggs are said to be cheapest in Texas, where the price per dozen frequently goes below 8 cents. In Nevada the average price per dozen is 21 cents, which is the highest state average made. Texas produces more turkeys than any other state in the Union, reaching 650,000 annually. Illinois rates second in the production of turkeys. Kentucky leads in the number of geese produced, being credited with 542,000, and is followed by Missouri as second. Iowa leads in ducks, and reports 448,000 head.



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Our ambition has been right from the start not only to make Congo the best all-round practicable and serviceable Ready Roofing, but to back it up by a guarantee so *sure* and *complete* that it will be the aim of every owner of a building to use Congo when needing roofing.

This bond covers a period of 10 years and gives to the user of 3-ply Congo the most reliable guarantee. It is issued by the National Surety Company of New York, one of the largest and most substantial companies in the country.

Congo doesn't cost much. It is extremely waterproof and *always stays so,* and it's very easy to lay. The new galvanized caps (a new feature with Congo) do not rust and cause leaks like tin caps or nails.

Write for a Sample to-day and further information.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If any Congo rolls that you purchase do **not** contain Guarantee Bonds, write us at once, telling us where and from whom they were purchased, and we will at once mail you the missing bonds.

United Roofing & Manufacturing CO.
Successor to Buchanan-Foster Co.
584 West End Trust Building, Philadelphia
Chicago and San Francisco

EUROPEAN FRUIT GROWING AND AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY

Mr. Orlando Harrison, of the large nursery firm of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Maryland, who returned but a few days ago from an extended trip through various European countries, writes UP-TO-DATE FARMING as fololws:

After visiting orchards and nurseries in England, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Germany, I find the nurseries and farms are well cultivated but the orchards as far as I have seen have been poor, but little cultivation and but little spraying. Trees are headed too high, consequently poor fruit. The only good fruit I found in England was grown under glass, especially peaches. They have a promising crop of winter apples but only a small quantity of trees.

While many thousands of trees are grown against walls, it is not a profitable way to grow them as a commercial business.

In France I found the peaches and apples very poor with some good specimens of pears growing and maturing well. The peaches grown outside of glass are not to be compared with our peaches in quality.

The price of fruits is out of reason and that decreases the sales. In Switzerland I found more pears of good quality and there the apples and peaches are poor. The price of fruits is not quite so high in Switzerland as in England, France and Germany.

Europe is far behind America in commercial fruit growing.

I feel greatly encouraged in finding the great opportunity the markets of Europe afford for our American fruits. The fruit growers of the United States and Canada who will grow and pack only good fruit have a great future for the output of their fruit through the export trade.

It would now take many years for the Europeans to grow enough fruit to supply their people. I doubt if it will ever be done. They want our fruits in England.

The editor of the German Chronicle said to me: They welcome the American fruits in their markets. More fruit from America should be sent to Europe and the price should be in reach of every laboring man and by doing this many times the quantity of fruit would be consumed.

The Europeans are not fruit eaters like the Americans and we as American fruit growers should cultivate their trade to our mutual advantage.

In this certainly outlined the American fruit growers' opportunity. If Mr. Harrison saw conditions as they exist, is would be impossible to glut European markets with good fruit at equitable prices. But the trouble with American growers is glutting American markets. What can this foreign demand, however great and remunerative, benefit our growers if we still follow the inexcusable practice of doubtful grading and imperfect packing, and then throw our stuff all in a jumble on glutted markets, to be played with as though it was a matter of little moment? American growers have many things to learn and practice if they would avail themselves of this inviting opportunity. In the first place, they must learn to produce good fruit. This knowledge, we are glad to note, is being acquired in commendable ways, and with encouraging rapidity. But they must learn how to market, and that seems to be a lesson very few care to impart and but a small per cent seem interested in learning. To get the benefit of the market mentioned by Mr. Harrison, the growers themselves must learn what kind and grades of fruit are desired in Europe, and the packing most suitable to ocean shipments, and most popular after reaching the foreign markets. Then they must provide storage for the fruit, so as to prevent its ruining the market at home, and thus destroy the opportunity abroad.

It is positively painful to see American growers struggling as few workers struggle, to produce, and then when their efforts are successful, jumble their products in a heterogeneous mass on markets ruined by their own folly, when much less study than they give to production, and less care than they exercise in planting ordinary crops, and not more expensive preparation than is made in matters of far less importance, would give them such markets as beckon them over the seas.

BLOSSOMING OUT OF SEASON

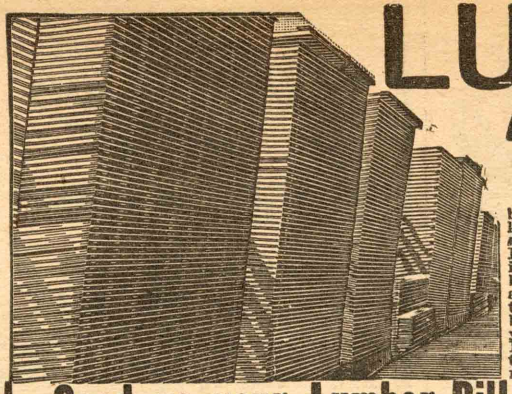
Fruit trees are not infrequently seen in bloom in the late summer or early fall, entirely out of the season when bloom should appear. It is seldom that the tree appears in full bloom; generally only a few scattered blossoms may be seen, and sometimes, these appear only on a single branch, or are confined to one side of the tree.

Such untimely blooms are an evidence of unfavorable soil or weather conditions and of disease and decay. They generally appear in hot, dry times, most likely after there has been a severe drouth accompanied by intense heat, followed by a rain and continued warm weather. The explanation is simple. The dry, hot weather hastened the conversion of the sap into wood, bringing the condition of rest to the tree. The rain and continued warm weather simulated the conditions of spring, and the tree, yielding to the conditions, put out some bloom. Being itself unthrifty and weak, it had not the strength to resist the conditions. Hence such unseasonable blossoming may be taken as an unmistakable evidence that the tree is not vigorous, and has, perhaps, passed the day of its usefulness. We have noticed such blooms most frequent on trees of the old fashioned English cherry, and we have noticed also that for some years these trees have been losing their vitality in this country, and we take it they will very soon disappear entirely.

MULCH THE STRAWBERRIES

We wish there were a nice strawberry bed on every farm. Farmers could have many luxuries they haven't now, and without cost in money—only a little preparation, care and labor. If the people in the cities have strawberries and cream they must pay for them, and then as a rule, they get them decidedly second hand. The farmer who has a well cared for patch may have them for the gathering during the entire season, and both the berries and the cream are at first hands, fresh and the real thing.

Weeds are the worst enemy of the garden strawberry bed. Strawberries can't thrive, will not do any good in fact, in a bed of weeds. The ground set to strawberries should be as free from weeds as possible, not too poor to produce weeds, but rich and in a high state of cultivation. That means weeds, of course, and it takes prompt and persistent culitvation to keep them down. The general rule on the farm is to let the patch run wild and grow up in weeds after the last berries are picked, but that is a bad rule; the weeds should be kept down throughout the season, and such new plants s are desired should be allowed to take root. Assuming that the bed has had that care, mulching is now the thing to do—thorough mulching with clean straw or other material known to be free from weed or other seeds. The mulching leaves both plants and ground in good condition for next spring. As soon as freezing is over, open up the mulch so as to expose the plants only, and no other work will likely be required until the berries are produced and gathered. Then remove the mulch, and begin the season's cultivation. This is the best way to have the greatest abundance and finest berries, and it keeps the weeds at a disadvantage.



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Lawyer—Now, sir, tell the court how far you were from the prisoner when the shot was fired.

Witness—Exactly thirteen feet and seven and a quarter inches.

Lawyer—How can you be so exact as that?

Witness—I measured it.

Lawyer—How came you to measure it? Tell the court that.

Witness—I knew some fool lawyer would ask me that very question.

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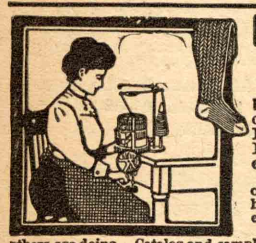

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THE WORLD PRESS, 400 Cleveland Ave., Chicago

up-to-Date HOME ON THE FARM

The ladies own department. Write your experience and advice to others, for publication.

The Old Farmhouse

One day I passes an old farhouse,
The roses wild climbed up to the eaves;
The sparrow and wrens claimed it as home;
But the yard was full of leaves.
I remember the home as in days gone by,
With its busy days and its nights of rest,
Where brave young hearts beat courage high;
And the home was at its best.
—*Malvina Thompson.*

CITY AND COUNTRY—THE OLD HOME AND THE NEW

Many times people who have spent happy and successful lives in the home on the farm, conclude, as the years begin to tell on them and they have not the activity and endurance they once had, that they could do better and have fewer cares in the town or city, and forthwith they plan to change homes.

It is a mistake; almost certain the children may be married and settled in homes of their own. Some of them may have gone to town to live, and may be in business there, honored and respected and doing well; and the old place seems lonesome. You may not feel much like work. The fields seem large and the long rows tiresome. In the house the wife finds too many unused beds, too many empty chairs. The daily round of work, a fixed habit of many years, must still be done, it appears, but too many things are found undisturbed; are just as they were left yesterday, the day before, last week. There's a vacancy, a sad lack of something. But the work is just as fatiguing. In the widst of it all, you may conclude that your success may warrant you to quit the toil of the other years when so much depended upon your individual efforts, and as you look at it from the country, it may seem easier in the town. The children, solicitors for your happiness and welfare, and seeing things from their, not your, standpoint, may tell you so.

But will it be easier when you are there? Will your farm life of outdoor freedom and independence fit into the changed life of town or city? What will you old people do with yourselves during the long hours of nothing to do? The quiet walks in the lanes and in the fields, where every leisurely step reminds of something of the past, brings up a memory, with a tinge of sadness many times, but generally of pleasure and of triumph—these strolls contrast vividly with the constantly disturbed walk in the city streets, where at every turn you are jostled by someone, or are compelled to dodge vehicle or car. There is not a spot where you can feel you are yourself, or that what you see is your own, or that your brain planned or your hand helped to shape anything you can see in the bustle, and turmoil, and struggle of the frenzied life of which you know you are not a part, and whose noisy hum beats painfully on the unaccustomed ear. How you long to be at home again with the old things and nature!

What matters that there is a goodly sum of money in the bank that only a signature is needed to get. The birds that sang for you when you plowed your first furrow where was then the new home, and that sang for you all through the years, are singing for some one else now. The tiny shoot from the planted seed that peeped up at you so hopefully, is looking up from the same soil in another face now. The golden heads of the ripening wheat are nodding to another, and the flowers are blooming for other eyes and are giving their sweetness to other senses.

And it is all so different in town. The quiet is gone, and you no longer feel you are in the sacred realm of home. Only when imprisoned within the narrow walls of your room can you be sure that you are free from the bustle and gaze of what seems to you a distracted world. To us there is but one sadder sight than the old farm home turned down over to another, or perhaps gone into decay, and that is the sadly expressionless faces of the dear old folks that left to live in town.

'T is near the time of the sunset
And up from the busy street,
There flashes across my vision
A picture of woodlands sweet.
And I know that out of the sunset,
And out of the heat of the day,
That somewhere the peace of the forest
Is beckoning us away.

In spite of everything, the old days will come up, as they did to the poet Worden in the following:

I dunno what's he reason thet about this season,
When the golden rod is tallest an' the garden's gettin' brown;
When I hear the crickets honin' an' the locusts' gettin' dronin';
An' the apples in the orchard one by one a droppin' down.

Thet I sorter drop my hurry an' fo'get about my worry
As I loaf aroun' the pastur an' enjoy the autumn haze;
An' fo'git the cricket's hummin' and feel the tear drops comin'.
An' I somehow hear the voices thet I heard in other days.

It's a sort of a reviewin' what for years I been a-doin',
An' it seems as ef the biggest things was only childish play;
While the things most worth the keepin', an' for which to-day I'm weepin',
Took advantage of my blindness an' have vanished away.

Yes, this autumn air is clearer, an' it brings up objicks nearer,
Or perhaps it multiplies 'em when I see 'em through my tears.
Mebbe thet may be the reason thet along about this season
I kin see the loves I uster love arrayed along the years.

I kin hear my mother singin'; I kin feel her han's a-clingin'
Aroun' my boyish neck an' see her lovin' gaze.
I shall find my futur' brighter, all my loads will be the lighter,
For the dreams thet I am dreamin' as I loaf about these days.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

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Nov. 1, 1908

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

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The "Family Doctor" revives an old-time, backwoods remedy, and unblushingly declares "there are no new-fangled dopes that can equal it for either purifying the blood or purifying the complexion." Put two tablespoonsful of sulphur precipitate in a glass, being careful there is no lumps in it. Pour six tablespoonsful of syrup or molasses in the sulphur and thoroughly mix. Take one teaspoonful of the mixture before breakfast and one just before going to bed for three days. Omit for three days. Repeat and omit for three days until taken for nine days. This is essentially a spring medicine, but it is good at any time when there is impurity of the blood, and we can almost see "the boys lining up at Rugby;" and the taste again comes to us from the old days. And the hand that held the spoon! Love and kindness mixed the dose. There were few doctors then, but there was plenty of malaria, and abundant impurities in the blood. The simple remedy was effective.

THE SANGUINE MAN

Be hopeful. Look for the best and expect it. We pity the man or woman who forever lives in an atmosphere of gloom of his or her own making. It is the very worst of gloom and takes more than the natural sun to dispel it.

There is no place in days like these,
For him who has no trust, no plan;
Though faults result and toil and strife,
We much prefer the sanguine man.

That's the kind most apt to win,
Great mountains pierce and great gulfs span.
The man succeeds who *knows* he will—
All hail to him, the sanguine man!

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November in the Garden

There is much work to be done in the garden this month, fall being even a more busy time than spring with the flower grower. Even if there is nothing more to do than prepare a border or two, it is better done in the fall. No yard, however small, should be without its flowers. No woman is so busy that she cannot devote a little time to ornamental beds and borders. However, if her time is limited she should eschew the usual bedding plants, nor should time be wasted on the house plants that are delicate and require a good deal of time in their care. Geraniums and kindred bedding plants are expensive to buy, and they must be faithfully watered and cared for.

Where the time is limited it would be far better to plant a hardy border of perennial flowers that come up each year and which reward a little care with masses of bloom. When planting for beds or borders, remember that care must be taken to get them in the right places. Nothing is so distasteful to the flower lover as to see beds dotted all over the lawn, without regard to any special plan of treatment.

Here is a good rule to follow: Never, never, put a flower bed in the middle of the yard. Do not, in fact, locate a bed of any kind in the center of a grass plot of garden space. Beds placed in such positions are not beautiful, no matter how freely the plants may bloom. If one does not understand how to lay out a garden, the best thing to do it to keep to straight borders. Dig a border straight down the fence, on both sides of the yard, and put your flowers in there. Dig right up to the fence, but mark off the outer edge of the border in big scallops or curves. Straight lines are seldom beautiful.

Even if you do not intend to plant the borders until spring, get the ground ready this month. Have the beds dug out to a depth of a foot or two feet, if possible, and put a thick layer of well rotted manure in the bottom. Fill in with alternate layers of soil and manure. When digging the bed reserve the first six inches of soil from the top as it will be found much richer than the subsoil. Put this top dressing back near the top of the bed. As soil conditions differ, it is impossible to give a general rule as to the kind and amount of fertilizer that should go in every bed. If the soil is mostly clay, it must be all taken out and other soil substituted. If near the woods, have a load or two of woods earth brought in for the beds. Wood ashes are excellent for flower beds.

Fall is the best time to plant out shrubbery. Peonies should not be transplanted after the latter part of August, if the best results are to be obtained. Spireas, altheas, snowball lilacs, deutzias, pearl bush may all be planted this month. Prepare the ground the same as for a bed going down a foot or two and packing the soil well about the roots. This is also the time to plant out the honeysuckle vines, which should cover every porch. Good plants may be had for 10 cents each. Hall's Japan honeysuckle is one of the best, the leaves being glossy and beautiful. Then there should be a clematis or two, the best being the Clematis Paniculata. Do not forget the climbing roses which are so charming on house, on fence, or trellis. A beautiful and free growing rose is the Dorothy Perkins. It may be bought for thirty cents. The crimson rambler should also have a place in every collection.

Nothing is so satisfactory as an iris bed. Once planted it will require but little attention and will increase in beauty and bloom year after year. The bulbs can be obtained of the seedsmen and are cheap.

Dress on the Farm

All women are interested in fashions, although all women are not interested in the same kind of fashions. However, it is just as important that the dress of the woman who confines her goings and comings to the Sunday trip to church and back, be becoming and suitable as it is for the society woman to have lovely gowns for the receptions and dinners that are of daily occurance. The first will require only one dress a season, while the latter runs up bills of astonishing size in her efforts to appear well dressed, to say nothing of the immense amount of time consumed in choosing and trying on gowns.

The woman who goes out little socially does not need many clothes. One pretty dress suffices, and as it is not likely to have hard wear, it will probably look nice for two or three seasons, first for best year and then for second best.

Because she buys few dresses, and is away from a fashion center, the woman who lives on farms sometimes falls into the habit of doing her shopping carelessy. This she should never allow herself to do. A becoming dress is the best medicine in the world. And a woman who lives in a lonely place and sees few visitors should see to it that she has at least one really pretty dress, and as many more as she can afford.

None of these dresses need to be expensive. Just pretty and well chosen. Every woman should keep up with the styles enough to know how a dress ought to be made, and if it is given into the hands of the village dressmaker, the owner should know what styles are most becoming to her. Because Susie Green can wear one kind of a dress does not mean that all the neighbors would look well in the same style and color.

Any woman who does not cultivate the habit of looking well when at her work makes a mistake. Of course farm work is hard and it allows little times for primping. Farm work soils the clothes easily, and the men folk especially cannot look clean. For that reason they enjoy more seeing their wives in neat, clean dresses. A calico dress is perhaps the best choice, and there are so many pretty patterns that there is small excuse for choosing an ugly one.

Perhaps the greatest mistake is in making up the dresses in the ugly, shapeless wrapper style. There never was an uglier style nor is there any reason for making work dresses in this way, because it is no easier to make, and a wrapper is certainly cumbersome to iron. The very best work dress is made with waist and skirt attached by a narrow belt of the same material as the dress. The skirt can be a plain gored one, gathered in at the belt, and the plain waist needs no finish except the turn over collar of the material. The housewife will find that if she makes her work dresses with elbow sleeves she can work with more comfort and the sleeves will not soil so easily. Every woman should have at least two and preferably three or four of these work dresses.

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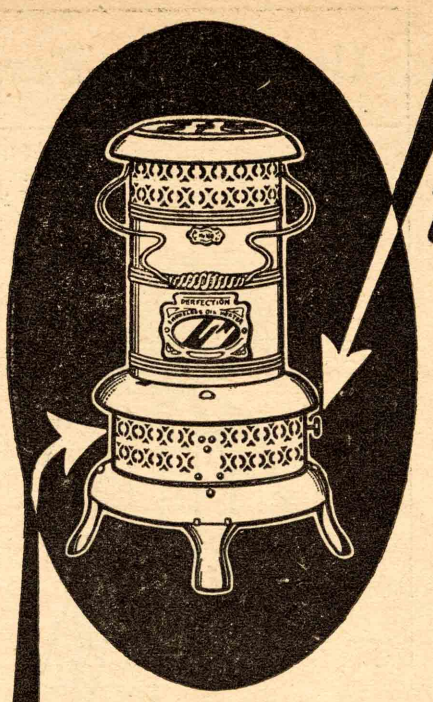

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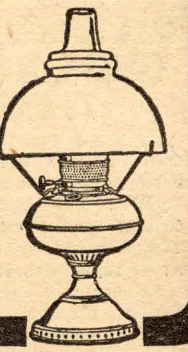

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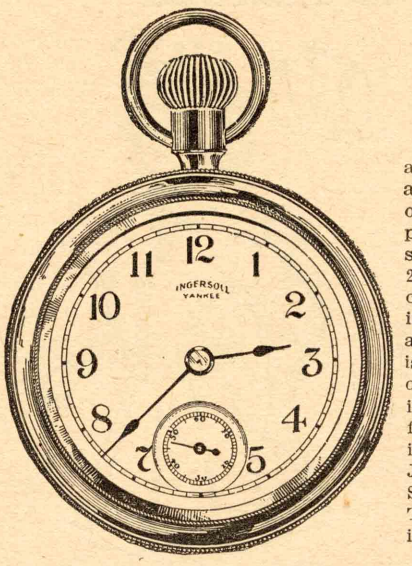

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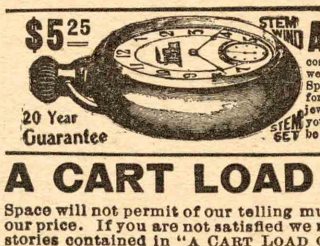

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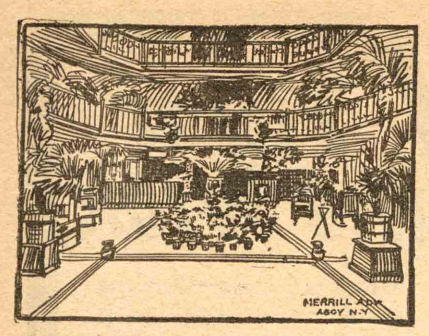

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CHILD'S ONE-PIECE DRESS
All Seams Allowed

Golden brown French worsted has been used in the development of this stylish little frock. The front has a wide backward-turning plait either side of the centre-front box-plait and is joined to the yokes, which are trimmed with black or self-colored silk braid. A box-plait ornaments the center-back where the dress closes and the full-length sleeves are gathered into cuffs trimmed with the braid, to matchthe yokes. A narrow hem finishes the lower edge and the belt passes through straps at the under-arm seams, and fastens in front with a small button. For a child of 5 years the dress requires 3 yards of materials 27 inches wide, 2 3-8 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 42 inches wide; 3½ yards of braid.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

2591
GIRLS' JUMPER DRESS
All Seams Allowed

Closing at the back and having the plaited skirt joined to the waist under the belt, this little frock is simple in construction and becoming when worn. The material used in its development is navy blue serge, with trimming-bands and belt of blue-and-black striped taffeta silk; three small buttons ornamenting the front trimming-band. The wide tuck over the shoulders gives a broad shouldered appearance, which is very becoming. The guimpe, which is made with long or three-quarter length sleeves, is of silk or lawn, according to taste, the collar and cuffs being trimmed with insertions of lace. The pattern is in 5 sizes—6 to 14 years. For a girl of 10 years the dress requires 4⅝ yards of material 27 inches wide, 3¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 42 inches wide; 3½ yards of braid; the guimpe needs 3 yards 18 inches wide, or 1½ yards 36 inches wide; 2⅛ yards of insertion.

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2595
BOYS' RUSSIAN SUIT
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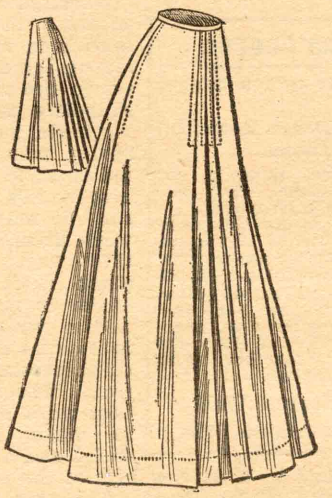
Mole-colored broad cloth has been used for the development of this jaunty little Russian sut, which is a distinctly new model that will no doubt prove very popular. The left front is made with a large rever and laps over the right front for the fastenings; pieces of wide braid and brass buttons giving the effect of a closing. The rever, collar and cuffs are also trimmed with the braid and a belt of the material gives a long waisted effect. The knickerbockers are gathered into the knees by elastic run through wide hemcastings. The pattern is in 4 sizes—2 to 5 years. For a boy of 4 years the suit requires 3¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2⅝ yards 36 inches wide, or 1⅝ yards 54 inches wide; 2¼ yards of braid.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.



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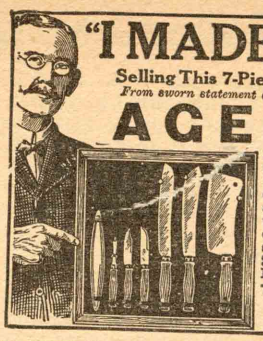
In plain or striped serge, cheviot, broadcloth, or Venetian cloth, this is an extremely stylish model, which fits well over the hips and falls in a full flare around the foot. A group of plaits at the front and back form inverted plaits at this point; the skirt closing under the one at the back. The fullness over the hips is regulated by a backward-turning plait, and the lower edge is finishedby a deep hem. The model is particularly suitable for the skirt of the walking suit. The pattern is in 6 sizes—22 to 32 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist the skirt requires 9½ yards of material 20 inches wide, 5 yards 36 inches wide, 4⅜ yards 54 inches wide. Width of lower edge about 4 yards.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.



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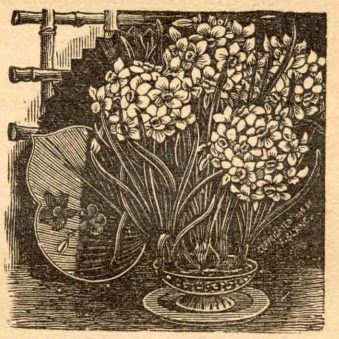

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In the Home Circle

By Jane Gray

It is no use denying the fact that women do not take as kindly to new methods of work as do the men. Just why this should be so would be a difficult matter to explain; probably the women are not themselves conscious of their intollerent attitude concerning the new ways of performing household tasks and the new inventions for lightening kitchen labor.

How often we hear some woman say of some new labor-saving machine: "I would not be bothered with it." And this without giving it a trial. Too many women are suspicious of any new way of doing some old familiar household task. Such an atttitude means one of two things; either ignorant prejudice or an obstinate determination to cling to their mother's ways, whether that way be good or ill.

Not every housekeeper is prejudiced against new methods of which she reads, yet she may read and neglect to test the new way, allowing it to pass out of mind. Practical women who make use of new inventions are nearly always anxious that others may profit by their experience, hence they generally write to their favorite magazine, in the hope that other women will try their plans.

It is a fact that even after it has been demonstrated to some women that there are easier methods of performing certain household duties they will not try for themselves. They prefer to work hard and long, in the same way that their mothers before them did. What would you think of the woman who persisted in using tallow candles for sole illumination, or who refused to make use of the stove, preferring to cook in the fireplace- Certainly it is just as foolish to cling to other methods as much out of date as tallow candles and fireplace cookery.

Why should not women progress in their housekeeping? Why not try at least one new method each month? If it is found unsatisfactory, the experimentor is no worse off. New ways make the work more interesting and instead of looking forward week after week,month after month and year after year to the same depressing routine, the housewife is stimulated by the anticipation of finding a newer and easier way of doing things. Women allow themselves to grow old and weary before their time.

The farmer fills his barn with the latest improved machinery, he cares for his stock in the latest scientific ways. Why should his wife content herself with utensils that are not only out of date, but awkward, heavy and cumbersome to use?

Let me advise every woman to make occasional trips to the nearest city to inspect the inventions that are being constantly brought out to assist her in her labors. She will be able to tell very quickly which will be of real use to her, and choosing those, discard the useless articles. So many good articles are offered nowadays at such low prices that there is no excuse for a poorly equipped home, any more than for barns cluttered with out of date machinery. The farm kitchen is too often made the repository for all sorts of useless things that merely clutter and take up space. Order should be the first law of the farm woman. In fact, it is most important, because the farm woman spends more time in her kitchen than any others and she should have a more pleasant place to work. Clear out the trash and fit out the kitchen with useful new utensils.

* * *

I often wonder why country women do not take more interest in beautifytheir homes. The pretty, daintily furnished house is not the special prerogative of the city woman, although one might almost be excused for saying that it was from the bare, desolate looking rooms one meets all too often in the country districts.

The other week I made a trip through the country, and the result of my observations were discouraging, to say the least. One farm in particular, was such an unkept looking place that one could not help wondering how long it would be until the father and mother would be left alone, unhappy and deserted by the small flock of young children now growing up. That they will stay at home seems unlikely, nor would it be reasonable to expect it.

This particular farm comprised 195 acres, quite a respectable farm was it not? Well, the family lives in a two-room house. In one room the cooking and eating is done and in the other are the beds, the rest of the furniture being nothing more nor less than a very cheaply made bureau, a wardrobe and a few chairs. No white curtains at the window, nothing in fact, to lend a touch of beauty and grace to the bare interior. The mother told me that the room had not been cleaned up for three weeks as she had been busy outdoors.

Now, I ask, what kind of family life can be lived in such a place? Rooms not only bare, but positively unclean. And yet there are growing girls in that family.

The intellect of the farmer and his wife is no less keen than that of their city friends, not should their appreciation of beauty be less keen. To be sure, one does not ask the farm woman to keep up with the latest fads in fancy work, but she could at least see that her home is kept neat and clean,. and she can buy swiss for window curtains and table and bureau covers and she can wash them often enough to see that they are kept dainty, and she may be sure the family will show appreciation.

* * *

The woman who lives in the country has the means at command for a charming fall social. She does not need the flowers for which her sister pays such a high price. Nature has put at her very door more beautiful decorations than she could possibly buy.

She may write her invitations on birch bark. If she knows where to find some quotations appropiate to a woodland party, copy them on the invitations. The floor may be strewn with leaves, acorns or pines. For the vases use the lovely fern leaves that are to be had simply for the digging.

For amusement, have a nut search. Hide the nuts in the leaves and elsewhere about the room.

* * *

George Elliott tells us that a woman is never so much at home with herself as when she is sewing, and a famous nerve specialist declares that sewing has two distinct effects. It is advantageous if taken as a recreation, but if done under a strain is is harmful. Women are advised to cultivate the habit of keeping a bit of sewing handy to pick up when a friend drops in to spend the afternoon. There is satisfaction in this kind of pick up work, and it rests the body and mind alike. No woman can undergo an eternal round of working in the garden, feeding the chickens, cooking, milking the cows and churning without breaking down. Because too few mix a bit of pleasure with their work the doctors' offices are crowded, and doors of insane asylums open all too frequently.

If you do not care for sewing as a recreation, keep a favorite book at hand and pick it up where there are a few minutes to spare. Perhaps the men folk are late to dinner, or the dish water is not hot or a dozen other things have not happened just at the moment planned. Do not fret, but get your book and rest yourself, even if only ten minutes. The good effects will be felt all day.

Those who want a farm magazine six months free should send to the Farm Educator, Dept. C., Scranton, Pa., for their paper. Send them a postal card today. That's all.

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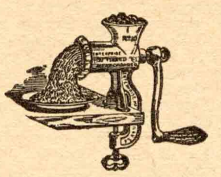

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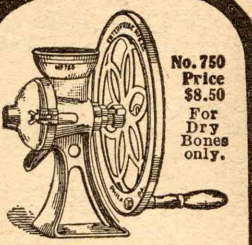

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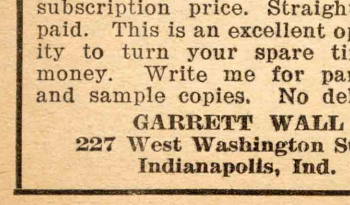

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A Narrow Escape

By Maude Alice Dixon

Thornton Cockeran of the Secret Service Bureau, stepped out of the Secretary of War's office and walked with a business-like air down the hall. In passing through the main corridor, he was accosted by a man, apparently a sight-seer, who inquired in regard to a certain painting on the wall, in which he appeared to be very much interested. Cockeran, a man well-versed in art, was willing to tell him all he knew concerning the picture, and finding the man interesting to talk to, they soon became acquainted. In the course of the conversation the man asked Cockeran out to lunch with him. Although he had an important government errand to do, Cockeran's train did not leave for an hour, so he saw no harm in accepting the invitation.

The stranger introduced himself as Roland Carroll of New Orleans and kept up a pleasant flow of conversation on all subjects. Among other topics discussed was the Spanish war, then being fought by the United States, in which Carroll was particularly interested. Cockeran would have almost thought his companion a Spaniard, had not the man's perfect English and vehemnent feelings against the Spanish told otherwise.

Just before they finished eating, a little incident occurred which aroused Cockeran's suspicions. Once he looked up rather quickly and caught Carroll slyly eyeing him. He immediately thought of a certain letter in his pocket from the Secretary of War to the commander of one Long Island fort. He dared not take any risks, so in a few moments he took out his watch and finding that he had just time enough to catch his train, he thanked his host, bade him good-bye, went hurriedly to his hotel and then to the depot.

The journey from Washington to New York seemed to Cockeran to take weeks. The Spanish fleet was hourly expected at New York and he had a message that had to be delivered before its arrival. Try as he might, it was impossible to keep his mind from running back to that little affair with Mr. Carroll, so he impatiently sat in his seat and waited for the journey's end.

While sitting there, gazing blankly in front of him, he became aware of someone watching him from the opposite seat. On looking he only saw a man, apparently intent on his paper. Cockeran was not deceived, however. He watched the man from the corner of his eye and in a few moments, saw him turn and look at him narrowly. What was it in him that made Cockeran think of Mr. Carroll of New Orleans? Perhaps his olive complexion, black hair and wicked dark eyes. "Could there possibly be a plot to get the message from him?" thought Cockeran. This seemed hardly that way. He therefore determined upon a safer plan. Going out on the platform of the car, he opened the letter, memorized the message, then tore it to bits, scattering it along the tracks for the distance of five miles. As the last paper fluttered in the air, he looked up and saw his fellow passenger opposite, watching him through the door-window, his eyes gleaming with cat-like intensity. Cockeran was astounded. Could he have possibly read the message? No, that was impossible, for his back was towards the door. He paused a moment and then went in, feeling safe in the place of the message now at any rate. When he reached his seat, the man was gone and he did not trouble himself to look him up.

New York was finally reached and Cockeran in order to foil his pursuers as far as possible, remained on the train until it was empty, for his tall form was easily distinguished in a crowd. As he sat looking out the window, who should he see rush by but Mr. Carroll of New Orleans and his fellow-traveller. He was now confident of a plot to get the message and his blue eyes kindled with excitement. He had no fear, he felt confident in himself and in his ability to deal with such men.

Cockeran did not leave the train until it began to move out, then he jumped off and hastened across the station. He had not gone far when he saw he was being followed. This time by an immigrant, evidently an organ-grinder. But Cockeran soon gave him the slip. Scurrying around through the crowd, he stepped into the ticket agent's office by whom he was well known in his capacity as a detective. In ten minutes he came out, got into a cab and went to his lodgings.

As he thought the matter over, he considered there was no time like the present, so he decided to run over to the fort that night and be back in the morning. He found on looking up, that he could make good connections and that the train would leave shortly. He glanced out of the window and saw the organ-grinder, who had found his house by some means, below. That caused Cockeran no annoyance, however. He could hood-wink him easily. Calling the landlady, he told her to leave the light burning until half past ten. "They'll think I'm in here, then," thought he. After a few necessary preparations for his journey, he went out the back way, through an alley and into the next street. "They must know me," he said to himself; they've probably followed me since I left the city. I'll have to take my up-town rooms."

He boarded the train in safety, delivered his message and was back in New York the next day as he had planned. But it was the subsequent events which are important and which caused Cockeran to leave the detective force for a year.

Although he had travelled all night, he was up by ten o'clock the next morning, walking briskly down the street, with the satisfaction of having done his duty. He was making his way towards the bureau in order to report, when he descried Mr. Carroll of New Orleans coming, smiling at him in his artful way, for he had already been recognized.

"Ah, good morning, Mr. Cockeran," he said suavely shaking Cockeran's hand, "this is indeed a surprise. I've thought of you many times since we parted."

"Yes, I think we have both thought of each other," casually remarked Cockeran.

"Well this is a pleasure," said he taking Cockeran's arm, "do you know that after you left me at Washington, I returned to my hotel and there found a letter sending me to New York, so here I am. You arrived all right?"

"Oh, yes," Cockeran replied, "I have been busy arranging my affair since I returned."

"Well, I have been occupying myself in the same way, "Mr. Carroll chatted on, "one's things do get so awfully mixed on a journey, you know. I'm on my way to the broker's now. Won't you come down and see me sometime? Tonight. Have you any other engagement? I'm stopping with a friend at New Rochelle. He will be out and we'll have the house to ourselves. One moment," he said, reaching into his pocket, "here is his card." The card read:

HAROLD E. RUXTON
236 M—— St.

Cockeran immediately saw through the artifice. He knew they wished to abduct him, since they knew the letter had been destroyed. Recognizing the fact, that a gang like this was dangerous to the country in time of war, he thought it was best to get hold of them. In order to do this, he decided to accept the invitation.

"Why yes, I should be delighted to do so," said he, "I can easily come to-night."

"All right, I shall expect you at eight-thirty," answered Mr. Carroll and with that they parted.

Cockeran hastened to report at the office and then went to the chief of police. There he was closeted for over an hour, telling his experience and formulating plans. At the end of the conference, the plan decided upon was this. Cockeran was to keep his engagement as if he was conscious of nothing. Soon after his arrival, a squad of officers would come, surround the house and at the first sign of anything wrong, break in.

The chief had not entered into this thing wholly on the story of Cockeran. He had been aware of this band working in the city and at this particular time it became serious, especially as these men were undoubtedly Spaniards.

Cockeran went to dinner and then home, spending the afternoon in preparing for his evening adventure. He took out his revolver cleaned it and loaded it up, got out some suitable clothes and made all other necessary preparations. He took a certain delight in entering into a thing like this and his eyes sparkled in anticipating it. Little did he know what was in store for him.

The time for action, came none too soon. It was about dusk when Cockeran boarded the train for New Rochelle. There were, also, a half a dozen plain-clothesmen scattered about in the diferent cars. His mind was all taken up with speculations as to what was going to happen and it was with some surprise that he felt the train slowing up at the New Rochelle depot. He stepped lightly off his car and walked along the platform. Many suburbanites were getting off and the station was well filled. A man in livery approached him, who introduced himself as Mr. Carrol's coachman. How the man recognized him in the crowd, Cockeran never knew but he thought he bore a close resemblance to his fellow-passenger from Washington. He followed the man to the carriage and entered it. Looking out the back window a few minutes after, he observed the carriage following in which he had seen his friends enter at the depot.

After a drive of about five minutes, the carriage pulled up at a capacious colonial dwelling, hidden with trees and shrubbery. On entering the drive-way, it stopped at the side entrance. Cockeran stepped out, and walking briskly across the piazza, rang the bell. He noticed that the carriage did not drive on but remained there. The door was opened by a short, thick-set man, who treating him very deferentially, escorted him across the hall.

Suddenly, without warning, the lights went out. Cockeran backed up against the wall, drew his revolver and waited the coming struggle. The hall was in utter darkness, he could see nothing. There was a silence and then like a cat the little man was upon him, dragging him to the floor. So sudden an attack was unplanned for by Cockeran. His revolver was wrenched away and he was helpless. His antagonist seemed like a demon. But Cockeran, summoning all his strength, gave a mighty throw and hurled his opponent across the hall.

"Bungled," hissed an angry voice in the darkness, and then there came a guttural snarl from his adversary.

Immediately Cockeran heard someone running down the hall and then something struck him which prostrated him. His antagonist pounced on him and he, too shattered by the blow to resist, felt himself bound and gagged. He was lifted by two men, carried through several rooms and then down a long flight of stairs. His only hope lay in the succor of his friends. Would they come in time? He shuddered to think of his end if they failed him, for he knew he was in the hands of desperadoes.

At last they entered a brightly lighted basement room. Cockeran glanced hastily around. The four brick walls were pierced by three openings, two doors and a hole into which the long coffin-like box on the floor would just about fit. A table, two chairs and a lamp made up the furniture.

Cockeran was placed in one of these chairs by his two masked captors, who, after removing the gag withdrew back of him. In a few moments an acquaintance came in, his host.

"Ah, Mr. Carroll, I wish to thank you for this charming reception," said Cockeran sarcastically.

But Carroll was no longer the aimiable man of the day before. His brow was knitted and his eyes darted evil flashes.

"Mr. Carroll?" exclaimed he with a short irritable laugh, "perhaps you would like to know my real name, Juan Rano of Seville."

"I thought as much," replied Cockeran. "What do you want with me," he inquired.

"You have a certain message. We wish to know it," he answered, settling down to business.

"And what if I won't tell you."

The Spaniard pointed to the box and then to the hole in the wall. A tremor passed through Cockeran. The horror of the thing dawned upon him. To be buried alive. There was no mercy on the face of the Spaniard. His only hope lay in drawing out the interview and giving his friends time to reach him. He would never give up the message whatever happened.

"We will give you three minutes to tell us," said the Spaniard, taking out his watch, "if at the end of that time, it is not told, you shall never leave this cellar."

An awful stillness came upon the room, the little watch ticking away the seconds sounded like a clock. Cockeran could hear the heavy breathing of the men behind him, but he was determined to hold out.

"Time's up," said Rano, replacing his watch. The men grabbed him roughly by the shoulders.

"Give me a little more time to think it over," said Cockeran, feigning childishness.

"Do you mean to tell us the message?" brusquely questioned the Spaniard.

"No, never," shouted Cockeran, thoroughly angered and rising as best he could with his manacled limbs.

The Spaniards had forseen this result and planned to take it as an excuse to keep him, not knowing that the message had already been delivered.

"In the box with him then, boys," said the Spaniard lightly.

At that moment someone rushed in the door.

* * *

The six officers—on reaching the house and seeing no lights, immediately suspected something wrong. Swiftly and quietly they surrounded it. But they were soon discovered by the coachman, who had waited outside with the carriage to drive away his accomplices. He jumped off his seat and ran into the house. Quicker than a flash one of the men was after him, stealthily following. In the darkness he was not discovered until he reached the door to the basement. This, the man stopped to unlock and the officer unexpectedly ran into him. The man quickly opened the door and shut it in the officer's face, snapping the lock.

The officer ran back and summoned two others. They, with their clubs began to beat down the door.

The coachman had hardly finished telling

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his colleagues of the surprise, when the blows raining on the door, penetrated the basement room.

"That door will hold out for some time," said Rano, who was evidently the leader, "we'll have time to fix this man."

Working swiftly and cooly, they put Cockeran into the box and nailed down the cover. He was powerless. He could feel them lifting him up and hear the wooden sides of the box scraping against the hard bricks, as they pushed him into the cavity. He began to suffocate. A cold perspiration broke out on his livid face, he couldn't bear it much longer. Would they never come and release him? He could hear the Spaniards replacing the bricks to cover the entrance to the hole. Perhaps they would pass by and never see the place. He became desperate, frantic. He broke the rope that bound his hands and tore his hair, shouted and fought the sides of the box, but it was no use.

It seemed hours, when he heard a crash and in a moment the three officers burst into the room. The last Spaniard had just time to rush out the other door, leaving only one brick out in the entrance of Cockeran's living tomb and this one brick probably saved his life.

The rest of the officers appeared on the scene soon, some going in pursuit of the Spaniards, while the rest remained to release Cockeran.

They had immediately observed the one brick out of the wall, which led to an examination disclosing the recent removal of the bricks. Hurriedly they tore them down and pulled out the box. On opening it, they found Cockeran had fainted from exhaustion and suffocation. They sent for a physician and tried to revive him, themselves. When the physician arrived, he worked a long time to bring him back to consciousness. He was finally successful, but Cockeran was in a state of nervous prostration from which he was many weeks recovering.

As for the Spaniards, when the officers reached the lawn, onto which the other door led, the carriage had started at a furious rate down the drive-way and into the street, going towards the station where they would just catch a train to New York. The officers followed in their own carriage, as quickly as possible, and reached the station in time to see the train pull out with the Spaniards on it.

FALL CARES OF PLANTS

The following by Nettie Williams in the Journal of Agriculture, contains good and timely suggestions that will be appreciated by such of our country readers as enjoy winter plants:

The early frosts are often light and then we may have many days of beautiful, balmy weather. With this hope to cheer, I do not dig up my plants as early as some might, but cover on frosty nights with a sheet or anything large enough for the purpose. Then the plants will bloom as freely as ever until danger of hard freezing compels us to surrender our treasures. Geraniums will keep well in the cellar, and are doubly sure if left outdoors as long as possible in the fall, as this shortens the period of darkness. To store them, dig up each one with a spade, being careful not to shake the dirt from the roots, set quite close together in a box and pack soil in among them to keep roots well covered. I like to leave this box on a sunny porch for a while if the weather will permit. Sometimes I take up the plants a little early and keep them on the porch for some time, supplying moisture as needed, and they keep on blooming as nice as ever. Begonias, petunias, coleuses and many varieties will not live through the winter in the cellar, so these must be repotted or new slips started from them. Geranium slips rooted any time during September will bloom long before spring, and as the plants are small many can be kept where but one or two of the larger and older ones could be. In this manner I get a good variety of blossoms in a small space. Include a single petunia from the garden in your collection of window plants, choosing one with dark, rich-colored flowers and pot same as other plants. This grand outdoor bloomer, which is my especial favorite, is equally good as a winter bloomer. Repot the calla in good season, also the dainty oxalis. For any winter bloomers a good well-rotted chip dirt, or a mixture of equal parts of sand, woods loam and garden soil makes a good grower.

Gladiolus and dahlia bulbs after being nicely dried off will keep in any cellar that will keep potatoes. To store them put in sacks and hang up. Set the box containing geraniums near a window and give a little water occasionally, but not too often or they will rot.

If you have an oleander tree, set that in a light part of the cellar also, and moisten slightly. Caladium and canna bulbs are as touchy as sweet potatoes and will rot in a cellar. They must be kept in a dry, cool place, where there is no danger of frost.

Late in the fall cover the pansy bed lightly with straw or strawy manure, and the plants will bloom very early in spring. Set the tulip bulbs and other early spring flowering bulbs in October. And then try to find tme to cover the beds to be set with flowers next summer, heavily with manure, spade it under and then spade again in spring. They will then be in fine condition for producing flowers.

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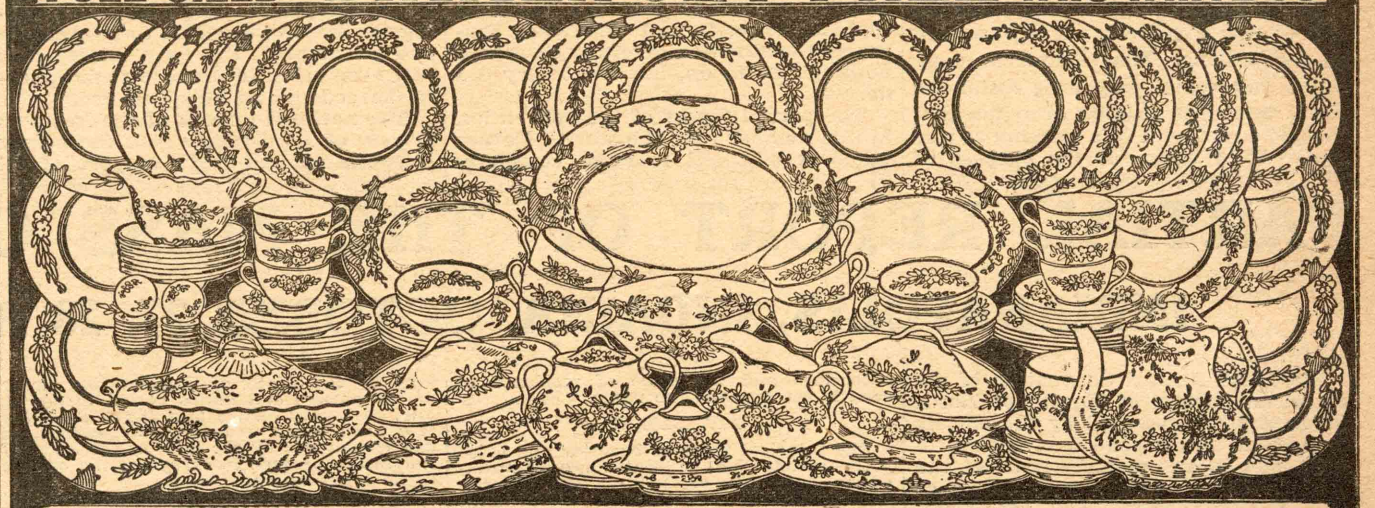

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We can safely recommend The Pure Food Co. as being a thoroughly reliable and responsible firm.—EDITOR.

THE HOUSEWIVES' EXCHANGE

So many good things are found in the mail basket each day that it does not seem quite fair to withhold all of them from the housewives who are among the readers of this paper. The housekeeper who has worked out for herself a new method of doing some household task whereby time and labor are saved and who takes the trouble to write to us about it does so in the hope that all the other readers may benefit by her experience. Therefore the best helps from these letters will be published from time to time. If you know some good way of performing a certain task, tell us about it, that others may profit by your ingenuity:

"I have found so many helps in UP-TO-DATE FARMING that I want to return my obligation by helping others," writes one housekeeper. She has found a new and delicious way of flavoring custard, by boiling half a dozen peach kernels in the milk. This makes a pleasant variety from the ordinary winter flavorings. Another change is obtained by stirring a few raisins or currants into the custard. This makes a change that is much liked by young people.

Here is a hint for pear preserving time from another reader:

"Add strained cranberry sauce to the preserves. It will give them a lovely red color and a new and delightful flavor. This discovery was made by accident. A batch of pear preserves turned out sickenly sweet and could not be used. A quantity of unsweetened strained cranberry sauce was added, and the concoction pronounced delicious."

A writer who says she wants to help tired mothers, tells of her plan in darning underwear:

"Long ago I gave over the never ending darning of the loose meshed garments that never could stay whole. So I evolved my own method by taking mosquito netting the color of the garment. As soon as a thin place appeared, it was covered with a piece of netting sewed neatly on the underside. The darning was simply done through the meshes of the net. This robs the work of most of its tediousness and saves strain on the eyes."

POST CARDS FREE

A Big Package Sent to All of Our Readers Who Write at Once

To any reader of this paper who writes immediately and incloses a 2-cent stamp we will mail a set of three most beautiful post cards you ever saw and our big farm paper on trial 3 months; 10 Christmas, floral and motto cards, all different, in exquisite colors, silk finish, beautifully embossed, etc., 10 cts.; 3 full sets, 30 cards all different and one year's subscription, 25 cents. Address Valley Farmer Postcard Dept., 530 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

Virginia Farmer

If you are looking for an even climate, no extremes; long, pleasant summers; never a prostration or a sunstroke; short and mild winters; and if you are interested in doing successful general farming or raising all kinds of fruits, berries, garden truck, poultry, etc., and want to know about a section that has advantages, send 25c for a year's subscription to the

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DO YOU HAVE PIMPLES? If you want a sure cure send ten cents for sample of our beautifier. Creamy Complexion Company, Woodfords, Maine

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers

A REUNITED SOCIETY!

The Mass Convention to re-unite the society was a success. It represented all the factions. Men came from many states and some, very long distances. There was an unanimity of action that is seldom met with in a meeting of this kind. They came for the purpose of making conditions that the members could unite again and when they canvassed the situation carefully there was nothing left to do, but what they did do.

The partial report of the convention in this number tells the story. Future numbers will tell it more completely and emphasize the wisdom of calling the Mass Convention to re-organize and re-establish the only society that will ever bring to farmers their industrial freedom and independence.

The national officers of the Farmers Society of Equity now seek the hearty co-operation and loyal support of all old members, officers and organizers of the society, who want the original principles of Equity to prevail and the good objects of the original society to be accomplished to the end that farmers may soon exert a greater power, through union and co-operation, than ever before.

PARTIAL REPORT OF THE MASS CONVENTION

INDIANAPOLIS, INDAINA, OCTOBER 27, 28 AND 29, 1908

The Sixth Annual Convention of the American Society of Equity of North America as represented by the officers elected at the second convention in 1907, met in an assembly room at the Denison Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., at 10 a. m., October 27, 1908, with President W. H. Mitchell in the chair.

The call for the convention was read, when the body considered the advisability of continuing under the old name, or whether a new name should be selected and a new incorporation effected.

Competent attorneys, in the persons of Judge Daniel Waite Howe, and J. E. Florea, were consulted. The status of the society in all its aspects was placed before them. After consideration they reported that in view of the late officers of the American Society of Equity having disregarded the law under which the society was incorporated, and even its own constitution and by-laws, together with its heavy indebtedness it would not be the part of wisdom for the convention to begin a contest for the charter. Further, for the same reasons, it was agreed that it would be unwise to continue as the American Society of Equity of North America even if the charter were presented to the convention.

Having reached this conclusion the following committees were appointed.

Committee on Name and Internal Work: C. W. Peckham, Kansas; J. P. Stelle, Ill.; W. E. Greilich, Mich.; L. J. Johnson, Ind.; H. B. Sherman, Ind.

Committee on Organization:—J. A. Everitt, Ind.; C. W. Peckham, Kan.; W. E. Greilich, Mich.

The committee reported favoring the name, "Farmers League of Equity." This was rejected, however, and the convention adopted the name "Farmers Society of Equity."

The committee on organization reported the following draft of articles of incorporation with acknowledgement, which were adopted and are published as filed with the Secretary of State.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States of America hereby associate ourselves together as a society, hereinafter named, under and pursuant to the statutes of the State of Indiana approved March 6, 1889, and being an Act entitled "An Act for the incorporation of societies not for pecuniary profit, etc., etc.," by the following Articles:

ARTICLE I

The corporate name of this Association shall be "Farmers Society of Equity."

ARTICLE II

This society has no capital stock and is not organized for pecuniary profit.

ARTICLE III

The object for which this Association is organized shall be:

a. To educate, and to accomplish an organization and co-operation among farmers, stockmen, horticulturists, gardeners and men of kindred vocations and to establish a national society with such branches as may be necessary.

b. To obtain profitable prices for all products of the farm, garden and orchard.

c. To encourage the building and maintenance of elevators, cold storage houses and warehouses in the principal market cities or in all the localities where necessary, and granaries on the farm so that farm produce may be held for advantageous prices.

d. To report crops and crop conditions, to report markets and direct the marketing of crops so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing.

ARTICLE IV

The name of each incorporator is hereto subscribed and the place of residence to each is set opposite the name.

ARTICLE V.

The principal place of business and office of this society shall be located and maintained in the city of Indianapolis, Marion County, State of Indiana, with such branches elsewhere is may be necessary to carry out the object and purposes of the society.

ARTICLE VI

The term of existence of this Association shall be and it is incorporated for a term of fifty years.

ARTICLE VII

The officers of this society for the first year shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, National Organizer and a Board of Directors who shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified. The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, National Organizer and Board of Directors and each and all shall be elected by popular vote of the members, to be cast at the Annual Meeting of the society at Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, in October of each year, the date to be determined by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VIII

The business and prudential concerns of this society shall be managed by a Board of Directors, consisting of not less than seven persons, including the President and Vice-President, who shall be members of this society in good standing. The Board of Directors and officers for the first year, who shall serve in that capacity until their successors are elected and qualified, are as follows:

James A. Everitt, President; W. E. Greilich, Vice-President. N. M. Ashby, John M. Myers, W. H. Mitchell, L. H. Johnson, R. Sherod, S. W. Morris, A. G. Schmidt

ARTICLE IX

The corporate seal of the Farmers Society of Equity shall be a five-pointed star with the words, "Justice and Equity to All," in the five points of the star, and in a circle the words "Profitable Prices for Farm Crops;" in the center the initials of the corporate name of the society, "F. S. E.", and the word "Seal."

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 29th day of October, 1908:

J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.; Wattes E. Grielich, Traverse City, Mich.; Irwin Rous, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. B. Sherman, Greensburg, Ind.; N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Iowa; John M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; H. Wells, Wells, Minnesota; C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kan.; Peter Unruh, Pawnee Rock, Kan.; Samuel M. Renn, Spencerville, Ind.; James Howey, East Jordan, Mich.; Frank Moore, Hays, Kans.

State of Indiana, }
County of Marion, } *ss.*

Before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for the County of Marion, State of Indiana, personally came James A. Everitt, Wattes E. Greilich, H. B. Sherman, N. M. Ashby, John M. Myers, R. Sherod, W. H. Mitchell, L. H. Johnson, S. W. Morris, C. W. Peckham, Irwin C. Rous, H. A. Wells, Peter B. Unruh, Samuel M. Renn, James Howey, Frank Moore, and each for himself acknowledged the execution of the foregoing instrument and incorporation as their free act and deed this 29th day of October, 1908.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 29th day of October, 1908.

(SEAL) IRVIN C. ROUS, Notary Public.

My commission expires September 6, 1910.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Whereas, Articles of Association, duly signed and acknowledged, showing no Capital Stock having been filed in the office of the Secretary of State on the 30th day of October, 1908, for organization of the Farmers Society of Equity, under and in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An act for the Incorporation of Societies not for Pecuniary Profit," etc., approved March 6th, 1889, and published on page 141 of the Acts of the General Assembly for that year, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

Now Therefore, I, Fred A. Sims, Secretary of the State of Indiana, by virtue of the powers and duties vested in me by law, do hereby certify that the said society is a body politic and corporate, authorized and empowered by the laws of the State of Indiana to proceed to carry out the objects of its organization.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State of Indiana, at the City of Indianapolis, this 30th day of October, A. D., 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,
Secretary of State.

(SEAL)

Other committees appointed are as follows and their reports as far as published in this number will be found on the following pages:

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws: S. W. Morris, Minn.; R. Sherod, Iowa; J. A. Everitt, Ind.

Committee on Resolutions:—J. F. Randall, Mich.; H. A. Wells, Minn.; Peter Unruh, Kan.; N. M. Ashby, Ky.; H. B. Sherman, Ind.

Committee on Official Paper.—W. O. Reiter, Minn.; J. M. Myers, N. J.; Frank Moore, Kan.

Committee on Minimum Prices:—R. Sherod, Iowa; J. F. Randall, Mich.; N. M. Ashby, Ky.; Martin Haas, Minn.; J. M. Myers, N. J.; L. H. Johnson, Ind.; Frank Moore, Kan.; J. P. Stelle, Ill.

Committee on Nomination of Directors: R. Sherod, Iowa; James Howey, Mich.; L. H. Johnson, Ind.; N. M. Ashby, Ky.; S. W. Morris, Minn.; C. W. Peckham, Kan.; J. M. Myers, N. J.

Committe on Contract for Official Paper. N. M. Ashby, Ky.; R. Sherod, Ia.; J. M. Myers, N. J.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.

Name and Membership

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be, FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

Sec. 2. The membership shall consist of, and be confined to farmers and friends of farmers.

ARTICLE II.

Purposes and Objects

The purpose of this society is to secure equity and fair dealing in all the business relations of farmers. Its objects are fully set forth in the Articles of Incorporation, and the chief object is to secure equitable and profitable prices for all products of the farm, garden and orchard, including live stock, dairy products, poultry, etc.

ARTICLE III.

Organized Forms

The organized forms of this society shall be: Local Unions, County Unions, State Unions and a National Union.

ARTICLE IV

LOCAL UNIONS

Section 1. Local Unions shall consist of farmers and friends of farmers, accepted into the society according to its rules and usages. Each Local Union shall have control of its own affairs and may adopt By-Laws subject only to the Constitution and By-Laws of the higher Unions.

How Organized

Sec. 2. To organize a Local Union, at least ten persons qualified for membership may assemble and proceed to organize themselves into a Local Union by paying the membership fee, agreeing to uphold the society and this Constitution and By-Laws, electing the officers therein provided for and making due report thereof to the State Secretary, if the State is organized, otherwise to the National Secretary. Subsequent members may be admitted by majority vote.

Membership Fee

Sec. 3. The membership fee shall be $2.00 per member to join any Local Union of the society, or to become a member-at-large. This shall be sent to the State Secretary in organized States and to the National Secretary in unorganized States, except 25 cents out of each fee shall be retained in the Local Union treasury. The membership fee pays all dues for the first year.

Annual Dues

Sec. 4. The annual dues shall be $1.50 a year, payable in advance. This shall be sent to the State Secretary in organized States and to the National Secretary in unorganized States, except 40 cents out of each dues shall be retained in the Local Union treasury.

Apportionment

Sec. 5. The membership fee shall be apportioned as follows:

To the National Union	20 cents
To the State Union	$1.10
To the Local Union	20 cents
To the Official Paper	50 cents
Total	$2.00

(In states having a State Union the organization expense is paid by the state, which accounts for the major part of the fee going to the State.)

The annual dues shall be apportioned as follows:

To the National Union	25 cents
To the State Union	25 cents
To the County Union	10 cents
To the Local Union	40 cents
To the Official Paper	50 cents
Total	$1.50

Annual Dues Paying Date

Sec. 6. When the National Secretary issues a Local Union charter he will place thereon a date which shall be the annual dues paying date for that Local. When a member joins at other than the annual dues paying time he will pay the full membership fee of $2.00, which pays all dues for a year, and at the next annual dues paying date he will be required to pay only a pro rata amount of dues to carry him to the next following dues date.

Charter, How Granted

Sec. 7. On receipt of the report of the organization of a Local Union, accompanied by a charter fee of $2.00, the Secretary of the National Union shall make proper report thereof under the name chosen by the charter members and give the next consecutive Local Union number. He shall then send a Charter, properly executed and attested by the officers of the National Union, with its official seal, also copies of the Constitution and By-Laws for each member, a set of record books, blanks, etc., to the Secretary of the Local Union, all prepaid. Also he shall cause the name of each member to be placed on the subscription list of the Official Paper, which shall be sent to each member as long as he remains in good standing.

Changing Place of Membership

Sec. 8. Any member in good standing, wishing to change his membership, may, by a majority vote be granted a Demit for that purpose. The Secretary shall notifiy the State Secretary of such change, if the State is organized, otherwise notify the National Secretary. A member thus demitted may return to his own Local Union or may join another Local Union, on a majority vote, by depositing his Demit with the Secretary of such Union, who shall without delay, notify the Secretary as above. Members holding Demits stand as members-at-large as long as they pay the annual dues.

Officers and Election

Sec. 9. The officers of a Local Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary-Treasurer. The official term shall be one year and the regular election shall be held at the meeting in January. Elections shall be by ballot, except in case of only one candidate for an office, it may be by acclamation. All officers serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

Duties of Officers

Sec. 10. The duties of the President and Vice-President shall be such as usually devolve upon such officers in such organizations. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a correct record of all the proceedings of the Union, including a complete and correct membership roll, showing the date of joining and when dues were paid. He shall keep all books of the Union and is expected to conduct the correspondence of the Union. It shall be his duty to collect the fees and dues from the members and remit the same promptly to the State Secretary, if one, otherwise to the National Secretary. He shall be the custodian of all books, papers and property belonging to the Union. He shall make all reports required of the Union by the County, State or National Union. Upon the election and qualification of his successor, he shall turn over to such officer, the office with all books, supplies, accounts, money, etc.

Meetings

Sec. 11. Local Unions shall meet once each month and as much oftener as they desire. It shall be the duty of the officers to provide an entertaining program for each meeting. Five members shall constitute a quorum. The President may call

a Special Meeting at the request of not less than ten members, but all members residing not to exceed two miles from the place of meeting must be notified of the time and place of such meeing and of the object for which the meeting is called, provided that the President may call a Special Meeting when he may deem the interest of the Union requires it. At Called Meetings no business shall be transacted not mentioned in the call, unless all the members are present.

Grievances

Sec. 12. Local Unions shall have power to deal with their members for offenses against the Union or the society, and shall be governed by rules usually applied in such cases. The President shall preside at all trials unless himself be the complainant or defendant, in which case the Vice-President shall preside. The rules of evidence and methods of procedure shall, as near as may be, be the same as those observed in the Courts. On conviction, to be determined by a vote of guilty or not quitly, punishment may be reprimand, suspension or expulsion, also to be determined by a vote, voting first upon the heaviest penalty. If that fails to carry, then on the next, and so on until a penalty is fixed. Should no penalty be voted after a vote of conviction, the presiding officer shall administer a reprimand and dismiss the case. Suspensions shall not exceed three months, and the National Union must be notified of expulsion. Appeal may be taken to the County Union.

Arrearages

Sec. 13. A member three months in arrears for dues shall stand suspended without action of the Union, but the Secretary must report the same to the County, State and National Unions, so the membership rolls may be correct. A member suspended for non-payment of dues may be reinstated by the payment of arrearages.

ARTICLE V

Members-at-Large

Sec. 14. Members not convenient to a Local Union may become Members-at-Large of the society on payment of the membership fee and may maintain their membership by the payment of the annual dues, payment to be made to the State Secretary, if there is one, otherwise to the National Secretary.

ARTICLE VI

COUNTY UNIONS

How organized

Section 1. Any county having not less than three chartered Local Unions that will join therein, may organize a County Union. In meeting to organize, and in subsequent meetings each Local Union shall be entitled to one representative-at-large, and to an additional representative for every ten (10) members and major fraction thereof. The representatives shall meet at a time and place previously fixed and organize by electing the officers the same as provided for Local Unions.

All Local Unions in the county, so far as known, must be notified of the time and place of meeting to organize a County Union. Local Unions may be subsequently admitted to the County Union on evidence of charter.

Report of County Union

Sec. 2. After organization the Secretary shall report the fact thereof, together with the names and addresses of the officers, the names and numbers of the Local Unions joining therein, accompanied by a charter fee of $2.00, to the Secretary of the State Union, if one, otherwise to the Secretary of the National Union. The National Secretary will forward to the Secretary of the County Union a charter duly signed and attested. He will also furnish the County Union with an official seal and such other supples as may be customary.

Regular Meetings

Sec. 3. The regular meetings of County Unions shall be held quarterly, in January, April, July and October of each year.

Reports

Sec 4. Immediately after the meeting in January of each year, the Secretaries of County Unions shall send to the Secretary of the State and National Unions a carefully compiled statistical account of the work of the previous year, towit: The number of Local Unions in the county, of new Local Unions organized and admitted to the County Union during the year, the number suspended or ceased to work, if any, and the cause; the number of members received into the society by the Local Unions, the number withdrawn, suspended, expelled or died, and the number in good standing belonging to each Local Union at the close of the year, together with such other information as may be at any time called for by the State or National Unions.

Terms—Election

Sec. 5. The official term shall be one year and the annual election shall take place at the meeting in January of each year. Delegates to the State Union Meeting shall be selected in January and to the National Union Meeting at the July meeting each year as hereinafter provided for.

Work of County Unions

Sec. 6. County Unions are charged with the general supervision of the work of the society in their respective counties, and they are, therefore, expected to complete and maintain the organization therein. Also they will be the business heads of the society for marketing the crops in the county and will be supported in part out of the funds resulting from the sale of crops. To this end they should have active committees on extension work in all parts of the county, and even extending into other counties that are unorganized.

ARTICLE VII

STATE UNIONS

How organized

Section 1. Any state having not less

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

Agents make money selling Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners. Every farmer and teamster needs from one to a dozen pair. Sample 25c. Dozen 10 Cooner & Fortune Co Indianapolis. Ind.

Agents make $103.50 per month selling wonderful self-sharpening patented scissors and cutlery. A. C. Giebner sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it. We show you how. Free outfit. Thomas Mfg Co., 460 Home Bldg. Dayton, Ohio.

Agents: $75 monthly, Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample Free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 241, Dayton, Ohio

Agents wanted—Household Necessities, large profits. Stamp for mammoth catalog. Shipman Agents Supply Dept., 651 Prospect Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Permanent, profitable, employment. Golden opportunity for salesman or farmer. Seeds, Feed, Silos and Specialties. Necessities, great demand. Lake Erie Seed Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted good agents either sex in your neighborhood to sell the great discovery, Golden Magic Oil, which instantly relieves all rheumatic aches and pains and lame back. Cures all rheumatism therefore has enormous sales. Money in this for you. Write us today. The Stover Remedy Co., Dept. D., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Wanted Men and women everywhere to distribute circulars. adv. matter, sign tacking, etc, Glooe Adv. & Distributing Co., R. 9, Lexington, Ky.

Auctioneers

Auctioneer farm and live stock; any locality. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. W. Marmaduke, Washington, Ind.

Dogs and Pet Stock

Hounds for hunting Fox, Coon and Rabbit; all ages. Describe what you want and enclose a stamp. W. E. Lecky, Holmesville, O.

No farm is complete without a Collie. We have the best at most reasonable price. Muskingum Collie Kennels, Box 44, Lowell, O.

Pedigreed Collie pups, cheap. Also Ferrets. Nelson, Grove City, Pa.

Farm Lands

Farm for sale cheap. 150 acres in Central Kentucky. Fine location; lays well. Adjoining railroad town, school and church. R. Duddles, Spurlington, Ky.

Farm for sale. 40 acres; fine farm; fine improvements. C. A. Dewey, Festus, Missouri.

Farm for sale; 3 miles west of Frankfort, Ky. Sarah Stevers.

Farm opportunities near Salem, Oregon, "The Cherry City," on the beautiful Willamette River. Hop, walnut, fruit and dairy; improved farms $25 to $200 per acre. Unimproved $5 to $25. Excursion rates to Salem in September and October. For information and hard facts address Board of Trade, Room 34 ,Salem. Oregon.

Farms sold quickly. Write us if you want to buy or sell. Ohio Farmers' Real Estate Exchange, Cleveland Ohio.

Florida Why not spend the winter in Florida? Houses to Rent, Boarding House Rates, Real Estate Bargains, Orange Groves. Copy weekly paper. Hunting, fishing and any information, J. Q. Crosby, San Mateo, Florida.

For sale, 80 acres free of all incumberances, south of Indianapolis. E. J., 709 Park Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

For Sale, farm in the famous Stewgeon district. 140 acres in crop. Near post office and store. 14 miles from Edmonton. River through pasture field. Coal on place; also phone. Apply D. B. Wilson, Namao, Alberta, Canada.

For sale, farms and timber lands; improved and unimproved, in Jefferson and Cleveland counties. The coming part of Arkansas; saw-mill location. Also a two-stand cotton ginnery and grist mill. Buy direct from owner, and save money. Correspondence solicited. H. M. Dial, Kedron, Arkansas.

For sale, 40 acre fruit farm. Send for description and price. K. H. McCoy, Green Forest, Ark.

For sale, Southern Indiana farm of 224 acres. Good houses, barn and water. Six miles from Louisville, Ky. For information write C. B. Rous, 1504 Ashland Ave., Indianapolis Ind.

If you want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Irrigated lands produce three times as much as land in the rain-belt. I have forty acres of fine unimproved irrigated land in Southern Idaho. Raises great fruit and grain. For good reason must sell and will make you a bargain. For particulars address Vernon J. Rose, Gumbel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

I Sell farms in Oceana, the best county in Michigan. Fruit, grain, poultry and stock farms. Write for my list. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

Nineteen years experience ranching, farming and gardening qualify me to properly assist you selecting a new home. Irrigated, unimproved and ranch land for sale. Homesteads near R. R. Longest electric R. R. in world now building. Write me or come 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Howard Brown, Granada Prowers Co., Colo,

Sacramento Valley, California, is the greatest agricultural valley in America. It is the "Land of Opportunity" for the farmer. A family may be independent on twenty acres. Write Sacramento Valley Development Association, Sacramento, California. We have nothing to sell.

Snaps in land in Central Minnesota; send for list. A. Murray, Wadena, Minn.

Snap 106 acres, Central Wisconsin. Part estate, level, half plowed, balance good oak and pine. No buildings. Fenced, well, school at corner, R. R., telephone. Good road to market 5 miles. $15 cash or take small farm Ill. or Ind. S. F. Fuller, Waterman, Ill.

Texas Panhandle. Are you going to Texas soon? If so, write us. We have something good. Do you know of othe' who are going or who might go? If so, write us. You may get a free trip and make money besides. Ben I. Tanner, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Ferrets

Ferrets for sale. Stamp for prices. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

4000 Ferrets for sale. Write for price list; it's free. Safe arrival guaranteed. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich. (Successor to Lewis DeKleine)

For Sale—Automobile

For Sale or trade, 30 h. p. Winton 5-passenger automobile. Good condition. Full outfit of tires, tubes and tools. Price $1400. Cost new $2500, and extras. Address XIV, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

For Sale—Sweet Potatoes

Fine sweet potatoes for sale by Harrington Union. Write to J. M. Peckham, Pres., Harrington, Kent Co., Delaware.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 pounds leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Excelsior Swing Stanchion. Warranted the best; 30 days trial; stationary when open; noiseless, simple, sanitary, durable. The Wasson Stanchion Co., Box 615, Cuba, N. Y.

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Milk Goats. Going to send a bunch of milk goats east this fall. They will be bred to Toggenburg, Saneen, Calcutta, Indian or Spanish-Malteese buck as you may elect. Am pricing them at ten dollars each delivered in Kansas City. If you want one you will have to get busy. Haynes Bros., Haynes, New Mexico.

Tamworths Immense size, early maturers, economical feeders and most prolific of all hogs. Booklet free. W. W. Morton, Russellville, Ky.

Movable Fence

Up-to-Date Movable Fence. Storm proof. Made at home from old fencing or wire. Can set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect, Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

Patents M. A. Schmidt, registered patent attorney, 715 11th St., N. W. Washington. D. C. Send for Inventor's Manual. Free.

Poultry and Supplies

Fine Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerls for sale at $2.00 each. Irvington Poultry Yards, Irvington, Ind.

For sale, breeders stock. White and buff Plymouth Rocks, white Wyandottes, and white Leghorns. Byron Haughey, Knightstown, Ind. 147 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Poultry and Supplies—Continued

Free—Valuable book on poultry or picture of your breed in colors. Send 4c postage. Feed, $2.00; charcoal, $1.75; grit, 60c, per 100 lbs etc. Conkey's Roup Cure, 50c and $1.00 prepaid. Harry Ruble, Albert Lea, Minn.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Fine large red birds, free from smut and white. Cockerels $2.00 and $3.00; trios $5. Sure to please. Mrs. L. H. Mier, Paris, Mich.

Zenoleum Lice Powder.—Especially for poultry, but kills lice on all livestock; a full pound package at all dealers, 25 cents; postpaid, 35 cents. Zenner Disinfectant Company, 17 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Seeds and Plants

Catalog of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, rhubarb plants, catalpa. Corlina Poplar and Japan walnut trees. Alva Y. Cathcart, Bristol, Ind.

Raise this high priced medical Golden Seal plant Fine roots for planting at $1.50 per 100. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Miscellaneous

Wanted choice lots of Early Ohio and Six Weeks seed potatoes. What have you? Quote price. O. K. Seed Store, Indanapolis.

Johnston Slocum adjustable Hameless Horse Collars are sold by W. H. Bowlby, Woodward, Okla.

Lady, widow, having meritorious, well established business, must increase same, seeks partner to take half interest $300, $150 cash, the other amount from profits of business. Ample investigation afforded. Capital, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

No More Abuse! No More tears! You can stop your husband, son or father from drinking without sending them to any sanatorium. I know a harmless method which will do the work. Write me and I tell you how. Address E. Fortin, 95 Dearborn St. Chicago. Ill.. R. 98. Absolute secrecy promised

Printers Notice: For sale, one or more splendid 50 lb. fonts of Brevier (8 pt.) type. Contains small caps, figures, characters, etc. Price $10.00 per font. We have installed Linotype and do not need type. Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

Wing Pianos best toned and most successful. Est'd 40 yrs. Recent improvements give greatest resonance. Sold direct. No agents. Sent on trial—freight paid; first, last and all the time by us—to show our faith in our work. If you want a good piano, you save $75—$200. Very easy terms. Slightly used "high grades." 1 Steinway, 3 Chickerings,, etc., $75 up, taken in exchange for improved Wing pianos —thoroughly refinished. Send for bargain list. You should have anyway—"Book of Complete Information about Pianos." 152 pages. N. Y. World says: "A book of educational interest, everyone should have." Free for the asking from the old house of Wing & Son, 361-391 W. 13th St., New York.

Xmas presents that are guaranteed. Watches and Rings for all members of the family. Prices of each $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00 up to $35.00 each. All rings solid gold. Send for catalog. Ontario Novelty Co., Lakewood, N. Y.

Farmers Market Place

The Business Exchange is a national farmers market place. Here farmers in every part of the country can supply their wants and sell their surplus crops, cattle, hogs, poultry, etc. Or perhaps it is a farm you want to buy or one to sell—The Business Exchange again.

We will be glad to explain all about advertising here to anyone interested. Send for booklet "This Puts It Right Up to You." Hundreds of farmers yearly use the Business Exchange with good results. So can thousands more--you, reader, are included.

No matter what it is—if it is used by farmers and their families—to buy or sell advertise in the

Business Exchange

It is easy to send an advertisement for the Business Exchange. Figure cost at 4c a word. This is only what some farm papers with half the circulation charge for classified advertising. Send order below. If desired send us description and we will prepare announcement. DO IT TODAY.

ORDER FOR BUSINESS EXCHANGE

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *Indianapolis.*

Please insert my advertisement.....times, beginning with the next number. I enclose $....., being at the rate of 4c a word each insertion.

Write advertisement or description below. Sign name and address on margin.

.....

.....

.....

OUT OF DOOR WORKERS

Men who cannot stop for a rainy day.- will find the greatest comfort and freedom of bodily movement in

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING

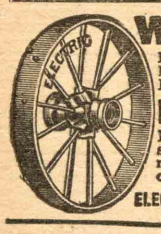
SLICKERS $3.00 SUITS $3.00

Every garment bearing the sign of the fish guaranteed waterproof

Catalog free

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED TORONTO CAN.

508



WAGON SENSE

Don't break your back and kill your horses with a high wheel wagon. For comfort's sake get an

Electric Handy Wagon.

It will save you time and money. A set of Electric Steel Wheels will make your old wagon new at small cost. Write for catalogue. It is free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 170 Quincy, Ill.

BE A MOTORMAN

Our complete Electric Railway Course by mail will make you a competent Motorman or Conductor in short time at small cost. Hundreds of positions open at good salaries. Instruction endorsed by Electric Railway managers. Write today for free catalog—state age and weight.

The Wonthe Railway Cor. School, Dept. E-R-184, Freeport, Ill.

BED WETTING Cured. 25c Pkg. FREE C. H. ROWAN, Dept. 12, London, Can.

THE THIRD POWER

THIS BOOK APPEALS TO FARMERS NOW AS NEVER BEFORE

The simple, but powerful story of how the farmer power—the third power—will rise in America. It is a book that should be read by every farmer. Any farmer once reading it should see that all his neighbors are supplied with a copy. It gives a new education and multiplies the value of present knowledge for every person who tills the soil and raises crops for market.

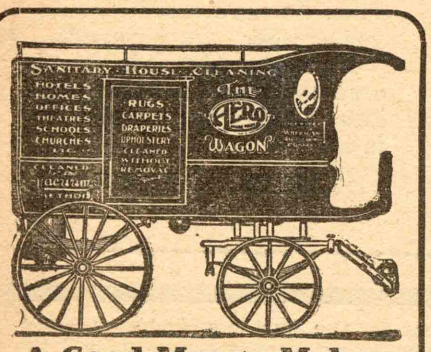
320 *pages cloth bound*

English edition 25 *cents post paid*
Wholesale $15.00 *per* 100

German edition 50 *cents post paid*
Wholesale $30.00 *per* 100

Twenty-five or more at the hundred rate

J. A. EVERITT, Publisher
Indianapolis, Ind.



A Good Money Maker

This portable Vacuum House-cleaning machine will earn from $25 to $50 per day—expenses about $6.00. Latest and best method for cleaning carpets, rugs, upholstery, draperies, etc., without removal from the house. Sucks out the dust into tanks in the wagon. In big demand the year 'round for homes, churches, theatres, halls, stores, etc. A clean, legitimate, independent business, at good prices, netting from $3000 to $5000 per year to hustling men with about $3000 capital. Some customers are operating as many as four outfits. Exclusive territory with practically no competition or risk. We help you get the business. Descriptive literature to responsible parties with necessary capital.

Wagon Agents Wanted
If you don't care to buy, perhaps you can sell for us. Big commissions to live agents who can find customers for our wagon outfits. Particulars to those who mean business and can furnish references.

We also install stationary vacuum cleaning plants in residences and public buildings of all kinds

AMERICAN AIR CLEANING CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is from now on to be published by the Equity Publishing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., which will be incorporated under Indiana laws with a capital of $150,000.00, divided into 15,000 shares, with a par value of $10.00 each.

Over $75,000 worth of this stock has already been subscribed for. The balance of about 7,500 shares is now offered for sale for the first time. At the annual meeting of the Farmers Society of Equity, resolutions were adopted as follows:

Whereas, UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been made the Official Organ of the Farmers Society of Equity and steps are being taken to incorporate the Equity Publishing Company, we regard as of much importance to this society that the majority of the stock be kept within our membership.

Therefore, We request our members everywhere to invest in the stock of said Company but upon the condition that a majority of said stock be kept within the membership of our society.

This Company will be controlled entirely by members of the Farmers Society of Equity.

As an investment the Equity Publishing Company should pay from ten to twenty-five per cent dividends.

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS

This is the first announcement that has been issued and we expect that the stock will be largely over-subscribed by our subscribers and friends. If you are interested in an investment that offers safety to principle, a constantly increasing value to your holdings, and good dividends paid twice a year, write at once for a free prospectus of the Equity Publishing Company. Address

THE EQUITY PUBLISHING CO., 227 W. Washington St., Indianapolis.

than five chartered County Unions, that will join therein, may organize a State Union. In meeting to organize each county shall be entitled to two representatives-at-large, and an additional representative for every 100 members of the society within that county. The representatives shall meet at a time and place previously fixed and organize by electing the officers as provided for Local Unions. In subsequent meetings the County Unions shall be entitled to one representative-at-large and each Local Union in the State to one representative.

Report of State Union

Sec. 2. After organization, the Secretary shall report the fact thereof, together with the names and addresses of the officers, the names and numbers of the County Unions joining therein, accompanied by a charter fee of five dollars ($5.00), to the Secretary of the National Union, who shall make due record thereof and forward to the Secretary of the State Union a charter duly signed and attested. He will also furnish the State Union with an official seal, and such other supplies as may be ordered by the National Union. All County Unions in the State, so far as known, must be notified of the time and place of meeting to organize, and County Unions may be subsequently admitted to the State Union on evidence or charter.

Officers

Sec. 3. The official term shall be one year, and the annual election shall take place at the meeting in January of each year. Representatives to the Annual Meeting of the National Union shall be selected at July meeting.

Work of State Unions

Sec. 4. State Unions, are charged with the general supervision of the work of the society, in their respective States, and they are, therefore, expected to complete and maintain the organization therein. In organized states, Local and County Unions shall send all State and National dues to the State Secretary, and the National dues will be forwarded by him to the National Secretary.

ARTICLE VIII

SECTION UNIONS

Section 1. These will be Unions organized to carry out the plan of the society in securing reports of supply, of demand and in directing the marketing of members' crops. They may each comprise several states (about seven Section Unions to the country.) The organization of Section Unions awaits sufficient development of the society to undertake marketing on the complete plan.

ARTICLE IX

THE NATIONAL UNION

Section 1. The National Union of the Farmers Society of Equity is the supreme head of the organization.

Meetings

Sec. 2. The National Union shall meet once each year at Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, during the month of October. The time to be determined by the Board of Directors.

Officers

Sec. 3. The officers of the National Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a National Organizer, other Directors to make 9 and a Director to represent each principal crop or class of crops, as they may be grouped in the plan of the society to facilitate marketing. Such crop Directors to be appointed by the Board of Directors as their necessity arises.

Election—Representation

Sec. 4. The officers and directors of the National Union, with the exception of the Secretary, shall be elected by a popular vote of the members on blanks furnished by the National Union, and forwarded to the National Secretary by mail, if necessary or by delegate representing such Union or Unions, to be voted in the National Annual Meeting of the society. The Annual Meeting of the Farmers Society of Equity is to be composed of representatives of subordinate Unions as follows: Each Local Union is entitled to one representative. In event it is impossible for a Local Union to send a delegate, it may join with another Local Union, or more than one, to send a delegate. In this event that delegate will be allowed as many votes in the convention as he carries credentials from organized Local Unions. Each County Union shall be allowed one representative. Each State Union shall have one representative for each two thousand members in the State, or major fraction thereof.

No one shall be elected a delegate to County, State or National Meetings, who is not a practical farmer, or whose chief income is not derived from cultivation of the soil.

The term of the officers shall be for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. The names of all candidates must be published in the official paper at least three times, the first publication being at least six weeks before the time of the Annual Meeting.

Board of Directors

Sec. 5. The Board of Directors shall consist of the President, Vice-President (ex-officio), and seven elected Directors, and the Directors of the various crops as these may be appointed. These shall canstitute the Executive Board of the society.

Duties of Officers

Sec. 4. The duties of the officers of the National Union, aside from those special duties that may now or hereafter be required of them, shall be the same as usually devolve upon such officers respectively. The President shall have general supervision of the work of the society, and may perform any other acts and duties that properly devolve upon an executive officer.

The Vice-President shall assist the President in the discharge of his duties when called upon and in the President's absence, or incapacity for any cause, he shall perform the duties of that station.

The Secretary shall keep a careful record of all the proceedings of the National

BROOKS' NEW CURE FOR RUPTURE

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01.

SENT ON TRIAL.
CATALOGUE FREE.

C. E. Brooks 8149 Brook's Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

CANCER CAN BE CURED

Personal or Home Treatment. Both successful. Scores of testimonials, from persons who gladly write to those now suffering, all tell of permanent cures. My Mild Combination Treatment destroys growth and eliminates the disease from the system. FREE BOOK "Cancer and It's Cure" and 125-page book of testimonials from CURED patients in all parts of the country. No matter how serious your case, how many operations you have had, or what treatment you have taken, don't give up hope, but write at once. DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO., 1233 Grand Ave. Suite 481, Kansas City, Mo

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia

Worry Hurts, Work Doesn't

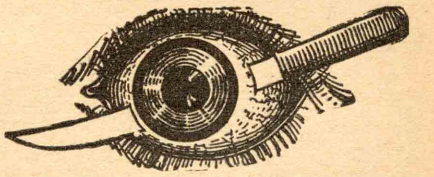
All our troubles are about things which never happen. We suffer through fear about tomorrow. When tomorrow comes the thing we worried about doesn't occur. If we work hard and keep busy we don't have time to worry. There is no real trouble or hard luck in the world but incurable sickness and death. Everything else in the world can be outlived and overcome.

We can shut our eyes and imagine we see a beautiful rose, or we can imagine we see a horrible murder. Both look real, but both are merely imagination. They are only mind pictures. Our worry is always only in the mind. When we think, we either let our minds run into worry or into pleasant thoughts. The great cure for worry is to occupy our minds with our work and with pleasant thoughts and then we kill worry. There is a wonderful book called DOLLARS AND SENSE which tells all about worry and happiness and how to live and act to get joy out of life. This book has 80 great helping chapters that tells us how to think, live, work and act to make our lives happy and full of peace and contentment.

You can get this book by sending 25 cents in stamps to R. Hunter & Co., Oak Park, Ill. The editor of this paper believes this wondeful book has done more to drive away the blues than anything ever published.

Everything in this great book is so simple, so sensible and so plain that you feel better the moment you start reading it. We want all our readers who want comfort and help to read this wonderful book. It brings joy and sunshine and drives away clouds and sadness.

Eyes Cured



Without the Knife

Grateful Patrons Tell of Almost Miraculous Cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and All Eye Diseases—Send Your Name and Address with Two-Cent Stamp for free Trial Bottle

The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. I have repeatedly restored to sight persons nearly blind for years.

Ulcers, wild hairs, granulated lids disappear almost instantly with the use of this magic remedy. Weak, watery eyes are cleared in a single night and quickly restored to perfect health. It has repeatedly cured where all other remedies and all doctors had failed. It is indeed a magic remedy and I am glad to give this free trial to any sufferer from sore eyes or any eye trouble.

Many have thrown away their glasses after using it a week. Preachers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, students, dressmakers and all who use their eyes under strain find this Magic Lotion a safe, sure and quick relief. If you have sore eyes or any eye trouble write me to-day. I am in earnest in making my offer of a free trial bottle of this lotion. I am glad to furnish proof in many well-proven and authentic cases where it has cured cataract after the doctors said that only a dangerous and expensive operation would save the sight. If you have eye trouble of any kind you will make a serious mistake if you do not send for my great free offer of this Magic Eye Lotion. Address with full description of your trouble and a two-cent stamp, H. T. Schlegel Co., 2493 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy that has restored many almost blind to sight.

Let Me Pay The Postage on My Big Free Book to You

Although it costs me 8c to mail every one of these Books, yet I'll send you one FREE just because I want you to know about my Celebrated SPLIT HICKORY BUGGIES—Made to Order—Sold Direct from my Factories on 30 Days' Free Trial—Guaranteed Two Years.

Over 125,000 Split Hickory Vehicles are now in use—giving satisfaction in every part of the country.

My Direct Factory Prices save you BIG MONEY. My 1908 Book gives descriptions and prices of over 125 styles of Split Hickory Vehicles and Full Line of High-Grade Harness—tells you how Split Hickory Vehicles are made—and why they are best to buy. Write for the Book today. Address me personally, H. C. PHELPS, President,

THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., Station 99 Columbus, Ohio.

H. C. PHELPS President. *Write For Split Hickory Buggy Book Today Free*

Union, whether in Annual Meeting or acting through its officers or Board of Directors. He shall, with the President, sign all charters and commissions issued by the National Union, and attach the seal thereto, and see that the same are promptly transmitted to the proper place. He shall receive and receipt for all moneys transmitted or paid to the National Union, apportion the same to the several funds, and in a book or books kept for that purpose, make due entry thereof, and turn the same over to the treasurer with a statement, showing the amounts belonging to each fund, and take a receipt therefor. Before entering upon his duties the Secretary shall give bond in such sum as may be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors of the National Union, payable to "The National Union of the Farmers Society of Equity" for the use of the members thereof, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of his duties, which bond shall be approved by and held in the custody of the Board of Directors.

The Treasurer shall receive and receipt for all moneys belonging to the Farmers Society of Equity, keep a careful account thereof, and shall pay out the same only on warrants signed by the President and attested by the Secretary. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, he shall give bond in such sum as may from time to time be fixed by the Board of Directors or the National Union, made payoble to "The National Union of the Farmers Society of Equity" for the use of the members thereof, which bond shall be approved by and remain in the custody of the Board of Directors. He shall make an itemized report of receipts and expenditures showing the financial condition of the society at the time when requested to do so by the Board of Directors.

The duties of the National Organizer shall be to answer calls and fill engagements for meetings of the Farmers Society of Equity, or other farmers' organizations according as the interest of the society may demand or the Board of Directors may direct.

Official Salaries

Sec. 5. The President of the society shall be paid $2,000 per annum and all necessary travelling expenses while in the actual discharge of his duties and office expenses as allowed by the Board of Directors.

The Vice-President shall be compensated when called upon to perform the duties of the President, when he shall be paid at the rate of $3.00 per day and travelling expenses.

The compensation of the Treasurer of this society shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

The compensation of the National Organizer shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

The compensation for the Directors of crops shall be determined by the Board of Directors

All other officers and members of the Board of Directors not already provided for, shall receive for their services $3.00 per day while in actual performance of their duties, together with traveling expenses in connection with meetings of said Board.

ARTICLE X

General Provisions

Section 1. The members of this society are expected to extend fraternal care to one anotner in sickness, misfortune and distress, and to their families in bereavement, but it is a cardinal principal that "He that will not work, neither shall he eat." Industrious habits are as important a qualification as any other, and while we advocate the priciples of benevolence and charity, we do not require the industrious and provident to lightly bestow their substance upon the shiftless and improvident.

Sec. 2. Members should favor each other in their business relations, and they should never go to law over their difficulties until all other means of agreement and settlement have been exhausted. In all such cases the society recommends arbitration.

Sec. 3. Partisan and sectarian discussions in the meetings of the Unions are prohibited, and members are under no obligation to support each other for political office because of such membership.

Sec. 4. Due decorum must be observed in all meetings, and presiding officers are given ample power to enforce order. Cushings' and Roberts' Manuals are held as authorities in parliamentary rules and usage.

Sec. 5. Every effort should be made to encourage young persons to take part in the exercises, and all should regard the meetings as schools of progress and advancement. The members are enjoined to faithfully attend the meetings, and to spare no pains to make them profitable and interesting.

Sec. 6. Co-operation is the great means by which we are to overcome the evil effects of hurtful combinations by others, and members are urged to avail themselves of every opportunity for profitable co-operation with each other, but we should never let this purpose breed a spirit of antagonism between legitimate local or other interests. Particularly the friendship of the people with whom farmers deal and to whom they sell their crops should be cultivated. Farming is a business, and farmers should not antagonize other legitimate and proper business interests.

Sec. 7. Controlled marketing is the means in our hands for compelling equitable prices for all products, and members should hold it their most sacred duty to adhere strictly to that principle and seek to have their neighbors do the same even if not members. Thus will each strengthen all . Adherence to this principle is the test of good membership, and all are expected to direct their best efforts thereto.

Sec. 8. The emblem of the Farmers Society of Equity is a five-pointed star, having in the points the following declaration: "Justice and Equity to All." Inside this is a circle of words expressing the essence of the chief object of the society, viz: "Profitable Prices for Farm Crops," while in the center the first letters of the name of the society, "F. S. E." appear in monogram. The official seal of the society is the emblem with the word "Seal" added.

Sec. 9. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, published at the headquarters of the society, is the official paper of the Farmers Society of Equity, and is furnished to each member of the society out of the membership fee and dues. This paper shall continue to be the official paper unless a change is ordered by a majority vote of the members voting, at the time of any Annual Meeting of the society. This can be made an issue on the demand of the Board of Directors, or by five hundred members in good standing; such demand to be published in the official paper three months before the time of the Annual Meeting. Blanks for the vote shall be furnished by the National Union and sent to Local Unions.

Sec. 10. This Constitution and By-Laws may be altered or amended at any Annual Meeting of the National Union by a two-thirds vote unless any part is provided to the contrary, but proposed alterations and amendments shall not be finally acted upon on the day of introduction.

Sec. 11. This Constitution and By-Laws shall go into effect at once when the society is chartered by the State of Indiana.

RESOLUTIONS

Your Committee on Resolutions beg to report as follows:

Whereas, The parctice of the department of Agriculture, in giving out crop reports just before harvest, is of no advantage to the farmers, but gives advance information to the speculator, that enables him to take

ORGANIZERS

The Farmers Society of Equity wants organizers. Any person who considers himself competent to present the grand principles of this grand movement should send at once for terms and particulars. With the instructions and assistance we will give success is sure to attend your efforts.

Don't conclude that this does not interest you. It does, or should interest every person whose interests are in agriculture, and others who have time to engage in an honorable and profitable business.

Address
FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Indiana

What is "Soil Culture"?

What is The New System of "Scientific Agriculture"?

Nothing more than judgment and common sense shown in handling the soils of our western tracts so that the rainfall may be held for immediate absorption by the root fibers of growing crops. It's a system that every farmer—East, West, North or South—can profitably follow. It is the very essence of practical agriculture. It is a distinct revelation to Eastern and Central State farmers who have been depending on 24 to 30 inches of rainfall yearly. They wonder how our Colorado "Scientific" farmers can gather such remarkable crops on lands once called "half deserts."

Happy Prospects. Denver is rubbing its eyes, stirring itself in wonder, gazing in admiration at the great tracts bursting into green and growing crops of alfalfa, corn, wheat and fruits, etc. (*Explanation of cuts below.*) White-faced farm houses, broad-gabled barns, bowing maples, pink-blossomed orchards, dairy farms, wheat and corn fields greet gladdened eyes at every angle. Campbell's "Soil Culture" is making wealth for Colorado farmer and manufacturer, for merchant and implement maker, for mail order concern and local merchant.

"Young Man! Go West," said Horace Greeley. Within a decade or two there will be little "West" left. Hundreds of thousands have heeded the call of the early fifties. Thousands now are heeding our call.

"Hurry to Colorado" Now

Buy with a few hundred dollars one of the cheap tracts now so generously offered. Start to be independent. Have a home of your own. Come! Breathe the lung-invigorating, health-giving ozone of Colorado. Enjoy the gladdening sunshine. Get more gladness out of life next to the soil. Plant trees, orchards, lawns, watch them grow as you nurse and tend them. Be free!

Start Small. You can start on a small acreage—40 to 80—at prices running from $8.50 to $16 per acre. We don't insist on all cash. A fifth or smaller part is sufficient if you are a settler.

Location. The Bijou Ranch is only 42 miles from Colorado Springs, 65 miles from Denver, 5 miles from two easily reached railroads—the Union Pacific and Rock Island. A new branch of the Rock Island has recently been surveyed straight thro' the property.

Crops. Alfalfa roots and grows rapidly, sucking up through its great "root pipes" the "sheet water" which underlies the Bijou Ranch. 35,000 acres overlay this great supply of moisture that comes as near as 6 feet to the surface. This is not a lake or open cave, but is the under-soaking of the melting snows from the "earth ridge" formed by the Eastern slopes of the Rockies. This water is easily, in most places, reached by the average hand pump. Corn, wheat, sugar-beets, oats, speltz, rye, potatoes, barley, fruits of all kinds, vegetables, grow readily under this system of Scientific Agriculture.

Book Free. Our new free book fresh from the press is described below and tells why you'll be glad after you "Hurry to Colorado." Send for it now.

Explanation of Cuts Below.

Photo at left. These are stacks of Alfalfa on the farm of D. J. Shearer. Photo at right. An enormous potato field—40 acres—harvesting over 8000 lbs. to acre—320,000 lbs. in all and sold on the ground for $3200 00.

"Hurry to Colorado" Now

Here's a fast passing opportunity. Here are cheap lands, fertile soil, railroads, possibilities for great increase in land values, healthful climate, schools, etc. Embrace this chance. Do it now. Get in line with hundreds of others. Send for our new book—free, yet valuable—"The New Colorado." It's a question-answerer. Shows ten-inch map of location of lands, distance from great centers, markets, shipping points, schools, churches, etc. It tells how much money you'll need to get started; how to figure profits; describes the glorious climate with its sunshiny days and life-renewing nights. This book explains what "Soil Culture" is and why it is forcing Colorado to the front as a wealth-producing state far ahead of its gold and silver mines. You learn in this book about soil, water, markets, schools, profits, crops; how to plan, what to buy, how to reach the ranch and its free board and lodging, etc., etc. Send now for it, to Dept. 39

The Farmers Land & Loan Co.,
145 LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Ill.

FREE BOOKLET ARIZONA

Write to-day for free copy of official bulletin telling facts that interest every ambitious farmer in America.

Learn how your countrymen are getting rich in Arizona.

Men like yourself are enjoying prosperity without any of the hardships you endure.

They are making more money with less work.

They are getting more pleasure out of life.

Their families are in better health, their children attend the finest schools. It s a generous land filled with generous people. Everybody who wants to can prosper.

Government experts pronounce Salt River Valley unexcelled by any district in the world. Six crops of hay per year. Cantaloupes pay $150 per acre. Strawberries yield $500 to $1,000 per acre. Every month a producing month. Arizona produces earliest fruits, greatest yield per acre, highest quality, and receives maximum price. Demand unlimited; a thousand opportunities on every hand. Low cost of living. Healthful climate. Address

BOARD OF TRADE,
Dept. O
Phoenix, Arizona.

STEVENS RIFLE FREE

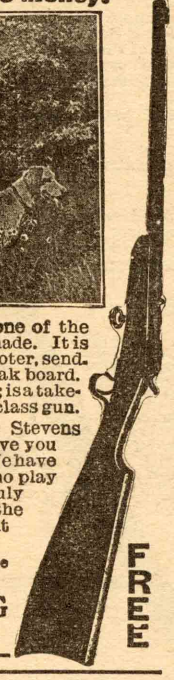
Write Quick. Send no Money.

The Stevens New Model is one of the most satisfactory rifles ever made. It is a very strong and accurate shooter, sending a bullet through an inch oak board. Shoots long or short cartridges; is a take-down, and in every way a first-class gun.

Remember this is a genuine Stevens Little Scout Rifle. We will give you one without a cent of money. We have given away hundreds. This is no play gun, no air rifle; but a really, truly hunting rifle. We guarantee the gun in every way. If you want one write us today.

Do not delay. Send in your name and address at once. Address

SUCCESSFUL FARMING
Dept. 302 DES MOINES, IOWA.



REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper their Advertisement was seen. Therefore We Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers. TO READERS.

$1.00 Special Sale 60cts

High Grade Fountain Pens

We have purchased a large quantity of high-grade Fountain Pens from the largest manufacturer in the country. We got a very attractive price and will give our customers advantage of it. These pens will move quickly so do not delay, but order promptly.

These pens have handsomely engraved barrels. Points are 14k gold plated. Feed is excellent insuring perfect flow of ink. Larger than standard size and they do not require frequent filling. Not a toy in any respect but a perfect Fountain Pen. Each pen nicely packed in a box with glass filler. Full directions with each, insuring perfect work and results.

Our $1.00 "safety clip" pen is the latest improved. It is fully guaranteed. Every pen fitted with new patent safety clip insuring its staying in the pocket. Will not roll off the desk. Price post-paid $1.00. High-grade in every respect. Sells in stores at $2 to $4.

This pen is first-class in every way. Two half-inch gold plated bands on it as shown in illustration. It sells in stores at from $1.50 to $2.50. Our special price post-paid only 60 cents.

Money back if not satisfactory.

COONER & FORTUNE CO
Indianapolis, Ind.

an unfair advantage of the tillers of the soil.

Therefore Resolved,

First, That we are unalterably opposed to such advance crop reports, and we call upon Congress to so amend the law governing the Department of Agriculture; that advance crop reports shall not be given out hereafter.

Second, that we, members of the Farmers Society of Equity, assembled in Mass Meeting, now declare our allegiance to this organization, as embodying the true principles of the original A. S. of E., and we call upon all men loyal to the principle of "Profitable Prices for Farm Products," to unite with our society in our efforts to liberate from the clutches of speculators, the tillers of the soil.

Third, That the delegates to the 1908 convention have our thanks for the true and loyal stand made by them against the designing men who conspired to turn the farmers organization over to men and methods that were antagonistic to the true principles of the organization.

Fourth, That UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the original and only official organ and the steadfast advocate of the true principles of Equity. And we pledge our steadfast faith and support to both the paper and its editor as long as they remain loyal to the principles of Equity. And we hereby express our confidence in J. A. Everitt, and in this manner we express our appreciation of his efforts, by tongue and pen, to help the farmers to the front.

In view of the great help and aid the Michigan Ladies' Society of Equity is and can be to the Farmers Society of Equity, therefore, be it resolved by the national representatives of the Farmers Society assembled in mass convention at Indianapolis, Ind., that we are in sympathy with the great struggle they are making to free themselves from the shackles of the combines that have been dictating prices for their products. We hereby pledge our organization to aid and assist them all we can to carry into effect the purposes of their society.

We further ask them to change the name of their society, if they can, to conform to the new name given our society, viz: Farmers Society of Equity, so as to distinguish them from the faction that claims to be the Society of Equity.

Whereas, There have been three factions in our society for a year, and

Whereas, One of the objects of this Mass Convention was to bring about a re-united society, and

Whereas, The Farmers Society of Equity represents the true, original principles of the society and represents the correct plan to accomplish the good objects; and

Therefore, Be it Resolved, that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907, will be accepted into the Farmers Society of Equity on the payment of the annual dues provided, viz: $1.50 which will place them in good standing for one year from the date of payment; Provided the terms of this Resolution shall not be in force after the 1st day of March, 1909.

That whereas J. A. Everitt, the founder and protector of the principles of Equity, has for six years spent of his time and money and labor in behalf of the society, that as a token of our appreciation, we extend to him a vote of thanks and now make him a life member of the Farmers Society of Equity without dues.

Whereas, UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been made the Official organ of the Farmers Society of Equity and steps are being taken to incorporate the Equity Publishing Company, we regard it of much importance to this society that the majority of the stock be kept within our membership;

Therefore, we request our members everywhere to invest in the stock of said Company but upon the condition that a majority of said stock be kept within the membership of our society.

The resolutions were adopted.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The following officers and Directors were elected for the ensuing year:

President, James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., (by acclamation).

Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Mich., (by ballot).

Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Ind., (by acclamation).

National Organizer, H. B. Sherman, Greensburg, Ind., (by acclamation).

Directors:—N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Iowa; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, S. D.

IMPORANT INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS

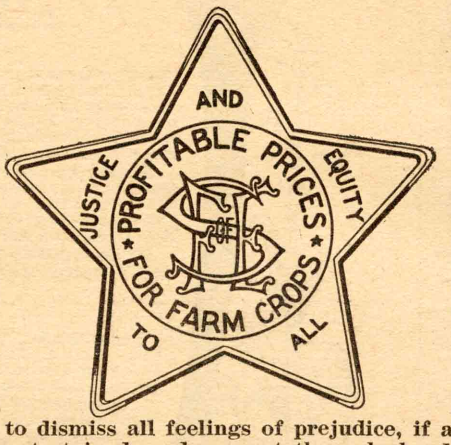
At the beginning of the report of the Mass Convention on page 18, we referred to the debts of the A. S. of E. as one reason why a contest was not made for the charter.

To be more explicit, we find in the Equity Farm Journal for October, reporting the Milwaukee convention that the headquarters is in debt on the year's business $5,400.00, with $195.43 cash on hand. Also from the same paper in the financial report of the official paper, we learn that it has a debt "accounts payable" of $7,543.19, with $2.25 cash on hand. These reports were October 1, 1908.

Thus we see that the total indebtedness for the year under the Barnett-Pauley, Drayton, Bowne, Nelson, et al. (mis)management is $12,943.19, with $197.60 of cash as an offset. But beside this there is the old debt of Mr. Everitt's, contracted while establishing the society, which amounts with interest, to about $8,000, and which is now in suite at Indianapolis. This makes the total indebtedness over $20,000.

Need there be any further argument? Recall the promises made by the people in control the past year and then contrast them with the performances. Farmers were probably never more grossly deceived than by these people. It apears to be very clear that the only way to a united society and a society that will grow and accomplish the objects dear to farmers, is through the Farmers Society of Equity, which has not a dollar of debt and is in charge of experienced people who have in the past demonstrated their honesty and executive ability beyond a semblance of a doubt.

A United Society



We believe every member of the Society of Equity, and every farmer in the country, even if not a member, wants to see a UNITED SOCIETY. If this is so, then the only other question is, how can it be accomplished?

Something is said in this number about the two conventions held in October and the conditions as they exist now. It should be easy for each member to make a choice and that choice, if made on merit and a due consideration for future prospects, should result in A UNITED SOCIETY.

Our appeal is to every member and to every union in the country to dismiss all feelings of prejudice, if any exists, all doubt, if any is still entertained, and support the only head that can bring about a re-united society.

The name, Farmers Society of Equity, is slightly different from the old name, but many have said it is a better name. It certainly is more significant of what the society is to be as disclosed in the adopted Constitution and By-Laws. (See Article II, "Purpose and Objects," and Article I, Sec. 4, second paragraph, about representation.)

Also it is now provided that the society will be governed by the members. (See again Article IX, Sec. 4, election of officers by the members and how every union can be represented.) This was the plan for electing officers in the original society and was provided for in its articles of incorporation, but the society drifted away from it.

Thus the society has gone back to original principles and to the original plans when it grew in numbers and greater power each day. All members should now be glad to affirm their loyalty to the original principles and plan and they should know that only through them can farmers ever gain their industrial freedom and independence. The terms for uniting with the Farmers Society of Equity are set out in a resolution printed in this number and are very liberal indeed. Although abundant time is given to take action, nothing will be gained by delay and we urge every member to appoint himself a committee to see that the Local Union takes action on the first day possible. Or, in event the Local Union will not act promptly, let him report direct.

The matter of official paper, we believe, is adjusted in a way that will appeal to the sense of Justice with every member. See By-laws, Article X, Sec. 9. The literature for the society is prepared and blanks and charters for Local, County and State Unions are all ready to send on application. Your headquarters now awaits your commands and you will find it capable of rendering prompt and efficient service.

Address all communications very plainly, Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., or beter send for addressed return envelopes.

Yours for a United Society,

J. A. EVERITT, President.
I. C. ROUS, Secretary.

FREE BOOK TELLS OF THIS GUN

A SHOT WITH EVERY TICK OF THE WATCH

SIX SHOTS IN FOUR SECONDS

$5 to $27

This hammerless repeater is the most rapid pump gun made; it has every known improvement—easy take-down feature, heavy breech block, mechanism and top rib if desired. Catalog shows our other shot guns, doubles, singles, etc. A postal brings our book—FREE. THE UNION FIRE ARMS CO., 277 Auburndale, TOLEDO, O.

NEW STEEL ROOFING $1.50 PER 100 SQ. FEET

Most Durable and Economical Known

Easy to put on, requires no tools but a hatchet or a hammer. With ordinary care will outlast any other kind. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have proven its virtues. Suitable for covering any building. Also best for ceiling and siding. FIRE-PROOF AND LIGHTNING-PROOF. Cheaper and more lasting than shingles. Will not taint rain water. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Absolutely perfect. Brand new. $1.50 is our price for our No. 15 grade of Flat Semi-hardened Steel Roofing and siding, each sheet 24 in. wide and 24 in. long. Our price on the Corrugated, like illustration, sheets 22 in. wide and 24 in. long, $1.75. For 25c per square additional we will furnish sheets 6 and 8 feet long. Steel Pressed Brick Siding, PER SQUARE, $2.00. Fine Steel Beaded Ceiling, PER SQUARE, $2.00. Also furnish Standing Seam and "V" Crimped Roofing. At these prices

WE PAY THE FREIGHT to all points east of Colorado except Okla., Tex. and Ind. Ter. Quotations to other points on application. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

We ship this roofing to any one answering this Ad. C. O. D., with privilege of examination if you send us 25 per cent of the amount of your order in cash; balance to be paid after material reaches your station. If not found as represented, we will cheerfully refund your deposit. ASK FOR CATALOG NO. C. K. 204 Lowest prices on Roofing, Eave Troughs, Wire Pipe, Fencing, Plumbing, Doors, Household Goods and everything needed on the farm or in the home.

WE BUY OUR GOODS AT SHERIFFS' AND RECEIVERS' SALES.

Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago

3 BIG PRESENTS FREE for GIRLS

In order to introduce my business, I am distributing free this beautiful Bisque doll, nearly 2 feet high, a Doll Bamboo Furniture Set, imported from Japan, and a 27-piece Doll's Tea Set. All I ask is a little advertising in your locality.

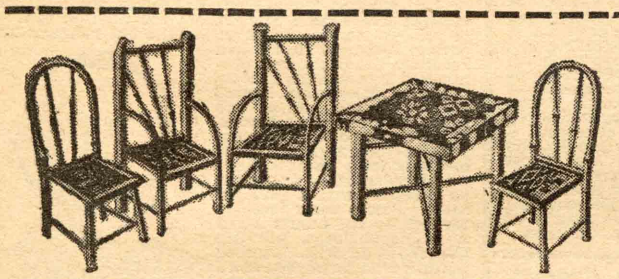
Dolly is magnificently dressed in a *genuine satin* dress, lace trimming, large florodora hat, has complete set of underwear, nice openwork stockings and patent leather shoes. The big blue eyes, which *open and shut*, the peaches and cream complexion, the little rosebud mouth, make this the handsomest and *sweetest doll* you could possibly imagine. Nothing could give a girl more delight than this doll, and I want every girl to have one free.

I do not stop here, though, but give also the lovely *genuine Bamboo Furniture Set* of 5 pieces, and the charming little Doll's Dinner Set of *27 different pieces*, as described and illustrated, to any little girl (or big girl, either), or mother, who will show and distribute 14 of my fine picture paintings in her neighborhood.

You don't have to sell these pictures. Just go among the people in your locality and tell them the grand offer Mr. Wilson has made you, and they will all take one of my elegant pictures as a receipt on my big 25 cent offer. You can easily and quickly dispose of 14 pictures in *a few hours time.* They are 16x20 inches, in 12 colors, with gold lithograph frame borders, all ready to hang on the wall in the parlor or sitting room.

I don't charge you anything for the pictures, as I *send them free*, and you can try and see what you can do, and if you can't distribute them on my plan, simply handing them out as a receipt, *they can be returned at my expense.* However, I know any bright girl or woman can earn these presents without any trouble whatever. *Just think*, you get a big, handsome Doll, and a 27-piece Doll's Tea Set, and a genuine Bamboo Furniture Set, all for this little work. It is the most generous offer ever made, and every girl reader of this paper, or mother who wants these prizes for her daughter, should write me at once and get the pictures to distribute. As soon as you have distributed them I will send you the Doll, Furniture Set and Tea Set, absolutely free. *I arrange to cover all express charges*, so they will not cost you a penny. Write to me today, and be the first in your neighborhood to get these beautiful free gifts.

I Give All Three Presents FREE



BAMBOO FURNITURE SET EXTRA

This beautiful little Doll's Furniture Set was made in far Japan, of genuine bamboo, all hand made and finished. The four chairs are made in two styles, as shown above, two with arms and two without arms. The sets are beautifully colored in green and red bamboo cane. The table matches the chairs, square cornered. With this 5-piece Furniture Set and the 27-piece Doll's Dinner Set, you can set Dollie up in housekeeping at once and give house parties and entertain your girl friends, just like grownup ladies.

ALSO FREE CHINA TEA SET

This handsome Tea Set, small enough for Dolly, consists of 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 plates, 6 teaspoons, teapot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher. It is beautifully decorated, just like the large, expensive china costing many dollars. I also give six teaspoons, so that you can give a real tea party and invite your friends to bring their dolls also. Tea Set and Spoons are FREE.

You can write me something like this:

"DEAR MR. WILSON:—

Send me your 14 picture paintings to distribute on your plan. I will hand them out as receipts to those who accept your big 25 cent offer, and when this work is done, you will send me the *three beautiful presents* of Doll, Dinner Set and Furniture Set."

If you only send your name, however, I will know you want these presents. Remember, it *costs you nothing to try*, so why not write me today?

I will send you 1,000 personal, also bank references as to my reliability. These presents are waiting for you.

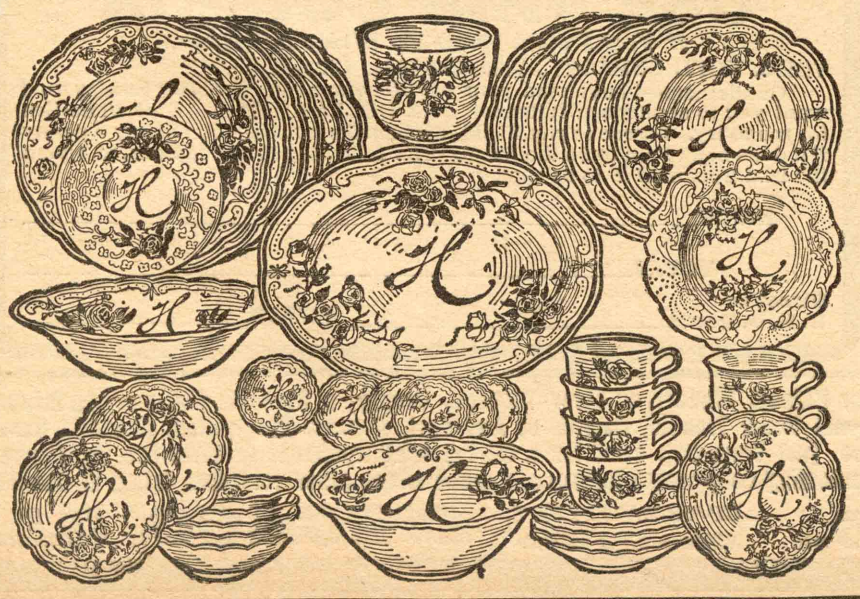
THIS OFFER MEANS WHAT IT SAYS

It is not an offer for "Your Choice" of these presents, *but for all of them*—the big, 2-foot Bisque Doll, the 5-piece Bamboo Furniture Set, and the 27-piece Doll's Dinner Set, mentioned.

Show the grand offer to your parents. They will be glad to help you if you do not understand it. Just write me anyway. It is not even necessary to write a letter, unless you want to. *Just your name and address* will do. I will know that it is an answer to this advertisement, and will have everything arranged for you to get these free presents, also an *extra present for mamma*, if you write at once. Send today, and address plainly,

WM. A. WILSON, Manager

120-122-126 CLINTON ST., Dept, 39, CHICAGO



Initial Dinner Set Prize

This is the biggest and best Dinner Set offer ever made by a *woman to women.* My firm have a few thousand *40-piece Initial Dinner Sets* to distribute as *special prizes* during the next few months. Any woman who wants one of these beautiful sets should send me her name at once. *NO MONEY REQUIRED.* The set consists of six large size Dinner Plates, six Breakfast Plates, six Cups, six Saucers, six Dessert Plates, six Individual Butter Plates, Meat Platter, Vegetable Dish, Open Sugar, Cake or Bread Plate. Each piece *special selected china*, decorated with sprays of pure gold, and each piece (except the cups and saucers) further decorated with the **owner's initial in gold,** making it the handsomest and most fashionable set ever offered as a prize premium.

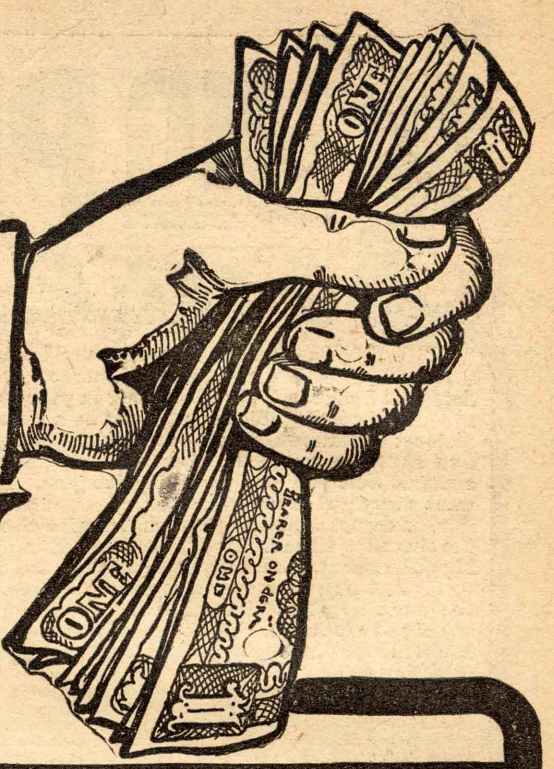
I will give this Dinner Set to any woman who will show my fine Colored Art Pictures, size 16x20, with handsome lithograph gold borders, ready to hang on the wall, and get only eighteen women to take a picture just as a receipt for my big 25-cent offer.

It is easy work to distribute the pictures, as they are only a receipt for a remarkable bargain 25-cent offer, and people who actually want a fashionable, beautiful Dinner Set of 40 pieces with *initial in gold* free, can do this little favor for me in a *few hours time. IT COSTS NOTHING TO TRY*, as I send the pictures free without a cent in advance, and if you don't succeed *there is no harm done. TRY IT ANYWAY.*

You don't even have to write a letter. Just send your name and address, and I will know that you answered my advertisements and would like to share in the free distribution of these wonderful 40-piece Gold Medal Gold Initial Dinner Sets.

MISS B. H. LIPE, Adv. Dept., 46-48 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

HOLD ON TO YOUR MONEY



Don't Spend a Penny

until you are certain you are getting GOOD VALUE for it. In these times every man and woman must be careful of their money, must hold on to it and NOT WASTE A CENT. Sick people should BUY NO MEDICINE unless they feel sure it will give them more than their money's worth in benefit and health. We want our pay for our medicine, but NOT UNTIL YOU SAY "Here is the dollar; you deserve it," not until we HAVE EARNED IT, not until you are WILLING to send it to us. HOLD ON TO YOUR MONEY until you are SATISFIED to pay it, until we HAVE PROVEN TO YOU that we have what we claim, until VITAE-ORE HAS DONE FOR YOU WHAT YOU WANT IT TO DO. Until then, pay us NOTHING. After that, you will be willing to pay, GLAD TO PAY, as hundreds of the readers of this paper have been glad to pay. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE! We leave it to you entirely for you to decide.

We want your money only when you can say that we and Vitae-Ore have earned the dollar.

How can you refuse to give this remedy, which has won an international reputation by the cures it has made, a trial on the terms of such a LIBERAL OFFER? If you need medicinal treatment of any kind, if you are sick and ailing, if anyone in your family is ailing, worn-out, sickly, you do yourself an injustice if you do not send for Vitæ-Ore upon the terms of this thirty-day trial offer. Read the offer! Send for this medicine! Do it today! Each day lost makes a case older, more obstinate, harder, and pains you more. YOU DON'T PAY A CENT UNLESS IT BENEFITS YOU.

Read This 30-Day Trial Offer!

If You Are Sick we want to send you a full sized $1.00 package of Vitæ-Ore, enough for 30 days' continuous treatment, by mail, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us $1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than $1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 5 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes time if it means new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what V.-O. is, and write today for a dollar package on trial. Address as below:

What Vitæ-Ore Is

(For Both Internal and External Use)

Vitæ-Ore is a mineral remedy, a combination of substances from which many world's noted curative springs derive medicinal power and healing virtue. These properties of the springs come from the natural deposits of mineral in the earth through which water forces its way, only a very small proportion of the medicinal substances in these mineral deposits being thus taken up by the liquid. Vitæ-Ore consists of compounds of Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, elements which are among the chief curative agents in nearly every healing mineral spring, and are necessary for the creation and retention of health. One package of this mineral-substance, mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative, healing value, many gallons of the world's powerful mineral waters, drunk fresh at the springs.

ITS PURITY IS GUARANTEED

Vitæ-Ore contains no alcohol or any injurious or poisonous drug. It is absolutely guaranteed to be pure and wholesome, under all Pure Food and Drug Laws, both State and National. It consists of substances that the body needs and thrives upon, that all of the family may safely use, old and young, children or grandmother. It is a clean remedy, sold by clean people, through clean methods.

HELP A FRIEND!

If you have a friend or neighbor who is sick or ailing, show him this offer and tell him to write to this Company for a 30-day trial treatment. It is a little thing for you to do, but it may mean big things for him, and if so, he will bless you for it.

Made a New Woman After Months of Misery.

BELLEVIEW, TENN.—I have been suffering a long time from Female Weakness and Bladder Trouble. My Kidneys ached continually day and night and my periods were so bad that I could not sit up, but was in bed half of the time. They usually lasted for three weeks at a time. I had doctors attending me, but they did me no good. Then I saw the advertisement of Vitæ-Ore and concluded to try it for a month. I sent for a trial package and began using it as per directions. I can now testify that this one trial package has almost entirely cured me. I feel like a new woman. I can do all my housework with pleasure. I am only sorry that I did not see your trial offer long ago and thus save months of misery. MRS. M. A. CUMINGS.

She Is Perfectly Cured.

TONY, WIS.—I have been using Vitæ-Ore for two months. Before using it, no food would agree with me whatever. Now I can eat almost anything. I must say that I am perfectly cured. I cannot praise this medicine enough and will recommend it to every one. MRS. LENDEBT BOS.

Permanent Benefit in a Serious Complication.

SUMNER, ILL.—I have been using Vitæ-Ore for five years. After having used local doctors' medicines which did me no permanent good, I found permanent relief in Vitæ-Ore. I find it a great remedy for the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. It is a great relief for Rheumatism which I formerly had so often, particularly in Winter and Spring. My trouble was a serious complication of diseases and Vitæ-Ore is the only remedy which ever gave me any permanent benefit. It saved me many doctor bills. MRS. R. M. HARDACRE.

CURED HIS SCIATIC RHEUMATISM.

Left Leg Was Altogether Numb—Spent $280 for Treatment at One Time.

DES MOINES, IOWA—I am a brick-mason and have suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism for nigh on to three years. At one time I was in bed for ten months. The doctors first said that I had Lumbago and then others pronounced my condition Sciatica or Sciatic Rheumatism. I spent $280.00 for treatment at one time and received no benefit. At last I read an advertisement for Vitæ-Ore in my Lodge paper and sent for a dollar package on thirty days trial. I found it so beneficial that I sent for more. Before using Vitæ-Ore my left leg was numb; it had no feeling whatever. Vitæ-Ore fixed me up all right. It placed me on a solid foundation and I can use both my limbs now, the left as good as the right. I have no more pain, feel better in every way and have a splendid appetite. I suffered so badly that many a time I said to my wife that had I a dog that suffered as I did, I would shoot him to get him out of his misery, no matter how I loved him. I feel so good over my cure that I want to give every sufferer the benefit of my experience. FRED KOMEROWSK, 514 E. 16th St.

RESTORED TO PERFECT HEALTH.

Had Kidney Trouble and What the Doctors Called "Rose Cancer."

ERIE, PA.—Some time ago I was afflicted with Kidney trouble, and was all run down. I could not pick up a ten pound weight; none of my friends expected me to live. I procured a package of Vitæ-Ore and in three weeks from the day I began to use it I went to work. I continued the use of Vitæ-Ore and was restored to perfect health. I also had what the doctors called Rose Cancer, and I cured it by keeping Vitæ-Ore bound on the sore for six weeks. It has never bothered me since. I shall never cease to recommend Vitæ-Ore while I live. I am seventy years old, and strong and healthy. A. MYERS.

USE THIS COUPON

If You Don't Wish To Write a Letter.

THEO. NOEL COMPANY., Vitae-Ore Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I have read your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming and want you to send me a full-sized ONE DOLLAR PACKAGE of Vitae-Ore for me to try. I agree to pay $1.00 if it benefits me, but will not pay a penny if it does not. I am to be the judge. The following is my address, to which the trial treatment is to be sent:

NAME_____

TOWN_____

Street or R. F. D. Route_____ STATE_____

IF YOU SUFFER from Rheumatism, or any Kidney, Bladder, or Liver Disease, Dropsy, a Stomach Disorder, La Grippe, Female Ailments, Functional Heart Trouble, Catarrh of Any Part, Nervous Prostration, Anaemia, Sores and Ulcers, Constipation or Other Bowel Trouble, Impure Blood, or are just Worn-Out, send for a 30-day trial treatment of Vitae-Ore right away and see what it will do for you. It strikes at the root of disease, eradicating deep-seated lesions and cures where other remedies failed to benefit.

Address, THEO. NOEL CO., UP-TO-DATE DEPT. Vitae-Ore Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

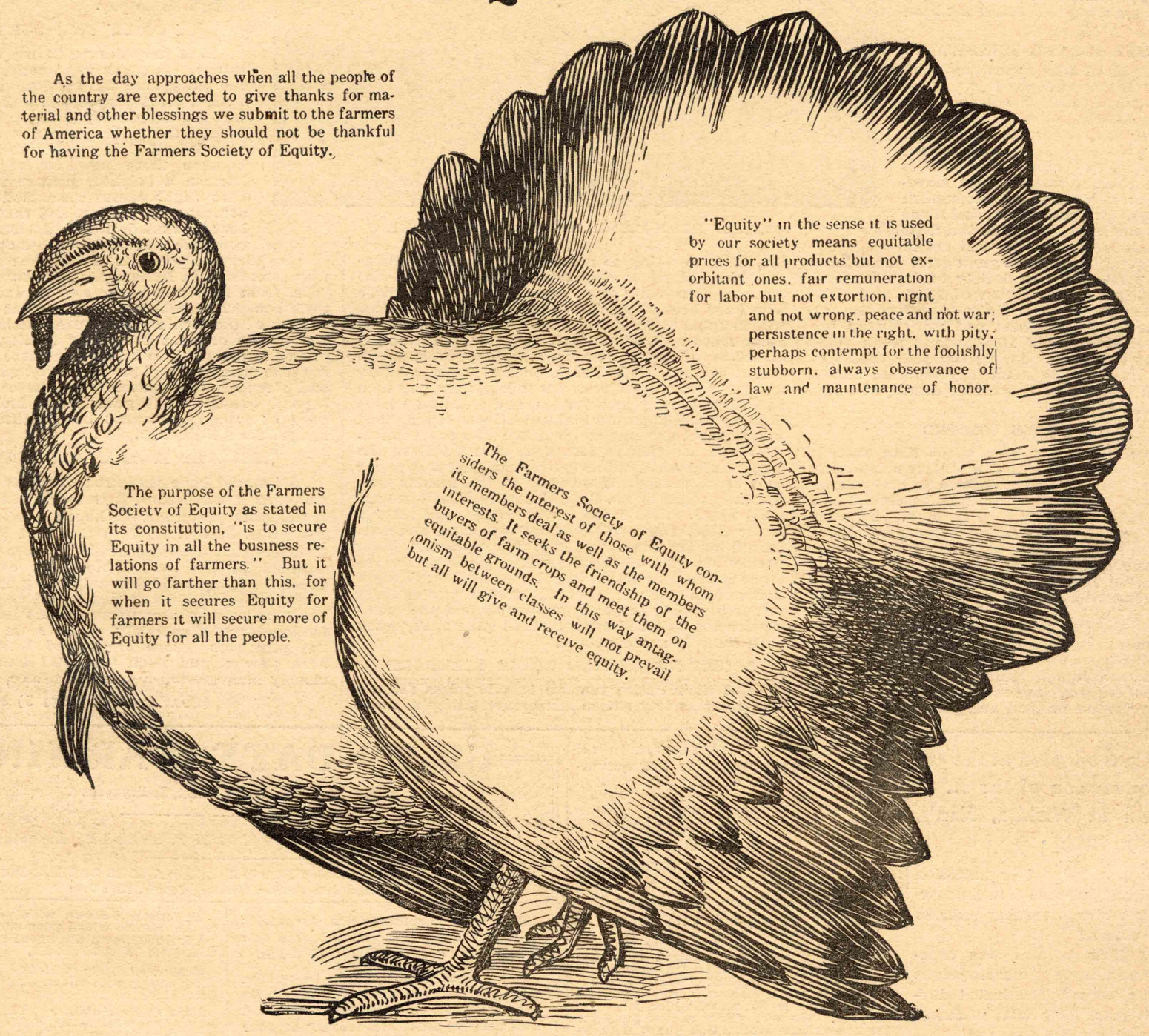
Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 15, 1908 | Number 22

WHAT EQUITY MEANS

As the day approaches when all the people of the country are expected to give thanks for material and other blessings we submit to the farmers of America whether they should not be thankful for having the Farmers Society of Equity.



"Equity" in the sense it is used by our society means equitable prices for all products but not exorbitant ones, fair remuneration for labor but not extortion, right and not wrong, peace and not war; persistence in the right, with pity, perhaps contempt for the foolishly stubborn, always observance of law and maintenance of honor.

The purpose of the Farmers Society of Equity as stated in its constitution, "is to secure Equity in all the business relations of farmers." But it will go farther than this, for when it secures Equity for farmers it will secure more of Equity for all the people.

The Farmers Society of Equity considers the interest of those with whom its members deal as well as the members interests. It seeks the friendship of the buyers of farm crops and meet them on equitable grounds. In this way antagonism between classes will not prevail but all will give and receive equity.

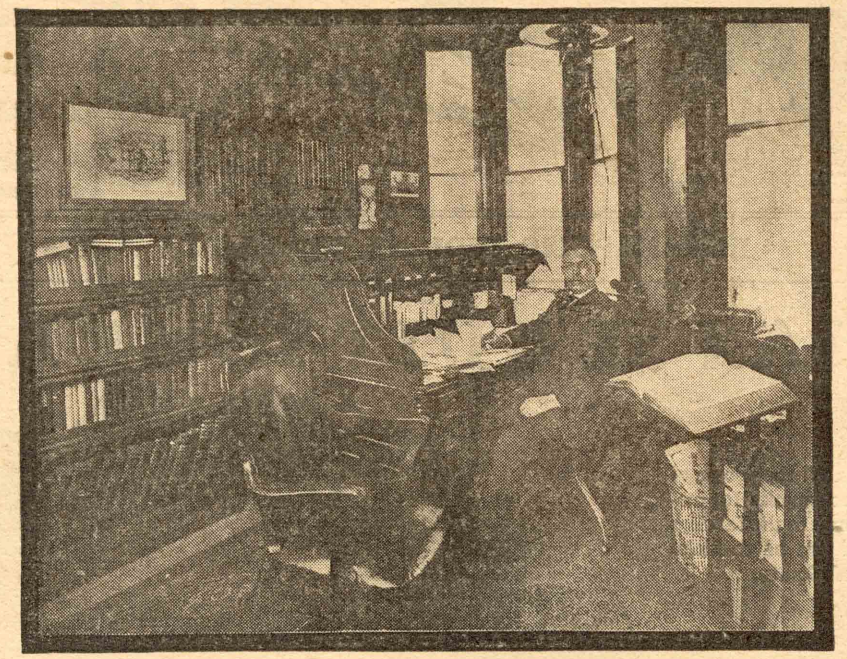
To establish such a society UP-TO-DATE FARMING is devoted. For such a society and for other blessings that have fallen to our lot in the past year, we should be truly thankful, and for the complete success of the Farmers Society of Equity, all good people should pray and earnestly labor.

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

FOR A GREATER SOCIETY

AN ADDRESS AND AN APPEAL TO FARMERS AND FRIENDS *of* EQUITY

WHEN several years ago I began the agitation to secure steady and remunerative prices for farm crops and equity in all the business relations of life, the idea was so different from prevailing practices as to be almost startling, and it met more ridicule than opposition, because the self-appointed wise ones did not think it worth while to oppose a thing so far from the acceptable way of doing business. But when in 1903 the idea had gained such momentum as to launch a society to accomplish clearly defined purposes on the broad lines of Equity, the ridicule gave place to the most determined opposition, much of it coming from sources whence one would not have expected it.



OFFICE OF THE EDITOR OF UP-TO-DATE FARMING

MOVEMENT GAINED HEADWAY

But in spite of that opposition, venomous and bitter though it was, the movement gained such headway as to become formidable and actually to control some of the most important crops, and secure prices for them such as had not been hoped for before. But as it is too often the case, when a new movement attains a position to accomplish great things, persons more ambitious than wise, conclude they can do it a little better than it is being done, and get to themselves great glory if not great gain. That there were such persons in the Society of Equity manifested itself in the convention of 1906, and some of the officers elected then virtually wasted the following year in laying plans and working up the distastrous convention of 1907, whose work made development impossible during the year that succeeded it. It not only made development impossible, but actually tore down and destroyed much that had been done.

TWO YEARS WASTED

Thus have two years been worse than wasted; years that should have seen the Society a crowning success, with its feet firmly planted in every farming district of the country, and its masterful and protecting hand laid upon every crop. Through a strange fatuity the disturbing element concluded their road to success lay in the ruin of the founder of the society and the destruction of the medium that had given its doctrines publicity, and made the world acknowledge its practicability and beneficense.

This course on their part naturally led to much acrimony, and in self-defense the columns of Up-to-Date Farming have been marred with no little bitterness. It has told only truths, it is true, but such reading has become tiresome and distasteful to many of our broad minded and peace-loving readers. For devoting so much space to this unfortunate quarrel many may think I went beyond the bounds of necessity or of good judgment. If those who have been inclined to thus criticize my course will imagine themselves in my place; see their good name most wickedly and viciously assailed, the destruction of their business ruthlessly attempted, and a Society, their life hope for great good to humanity, torn asunder and wrecked, they may then be able to see my justification, and feel that I have done no more than the higher instincts of manhood would impel any one to do under like provocation.

But I am glad to announce that I believe the whole unfortunate affair is over; at least it is so far as I am concrned. I owed it to the friends who so firmly stood by me through it all to vindicate my good name. This I did in the courts, and after a bitter fight, saw my traducers convicted and sentenced under the law. But I understand these parties are even at this late date, pleading for another hearing or imploring the mercy of the court that convicted them. So be it. I shall pursue them no further. My personal vindication, a debt I owed my friends, is all I sought. That gained, my work with them is accomplished.

SOCIETY DESERTED THEIR STANDARD

But their entire venture is a hopeless failure. The great society whose management they usurped for their own imaginary glory, has deserted their standard. Their last attempted meeting was declared illegal in their own household and a violation of the terms of its charter, hence a failure. About the only work of the meeting was an open declaration of its hopeless bankruptcy, with a debt of many thousands and no means of payment. And the publication that was to destroy Up-to-Date Farming and shed a halo of glory around the heads of the instigators, and pour showers of gold into the lap of the society, brought only the shame of criminal conviction to its sponcers and an unextricable burden of debt to the society, debt which it can have little hope of ever being able to pay.

I DRAW THE CURTAIN

It is no pleasure to me to say these things. It opens but another chapter in the struggle of the good people to accomplish a great purpose, as that of the original Society of Equity certainly was. I hereby draw the curtain over the dark picture and I do so all the more gladly because there now appears above the horizon a brighter picture which shows that Right comes unscathed from every contest with Wrong, and that honest and broad minded people determined to accomplish a great thing cannot fail.

The sincere, patriotic and self-sacrificing men who assembled in Indianapolis, October 27, of this year, from homes so distant as to include within their beneficent embrace, all the great agricultural regions of the whole country; assembled on call to restore the original Society of Equity, or, if that proved impractical, to bring once more to the front the true principles and purposes that gave it vitality and strength—the sincerity of these men proves beyond question that great ideas looking to the good of humanity cannot be smothered and destroyed for selfish ends.

ERECTED A GRANDER EDIFICE

All would have preferred to see the society restored as it was before it was dragged in the mire of unknown paths, but the hopeless mismanagement and great burden of debt that had been saddled upon it made that impossible.. Hence the men assembled in the memorable mass convention of October 27 to 30 did the only thing open to them, perhaps the best thing that could have presented itself under any circumstances, cut loose from all factional strife, carefully culled from the rubbish the principles whose truth and beneficence had been proven, and upon the solid foundation previously laid, erected a grander edifice, a purer and

(Continued on page 5)

Resolutions adopted at the 4th annual convention of the A. S. *of* E. held at Wichita, Kan's, October 4th, 1908:

Whereas; Our beloved organization has suffered a serious check in the marvelous growth it was making prior to October, 1907, and

Whereas; This reverse was occasioned by designing and unscrupulous persons, who have demonstrated during the last year, their total unfitness to lead a great organization, and

Whereas; The Organization while in their control, has drifted far from its original purposes, to the great detriment of the producer,

Therefore, Be it resolved; that this convention reaffirms its allegiance to the original principles of the American Society of Equity as laid down by its founder, and we ask him to take the active lead in re-organization which must begin at once, and we hereby pledge him our loyal support in all efforts he shall make for the accomplishment of this object.

Signed,

MAX FALK,
G. M. BOLL,
S. T. CROSS,
Com. on Resolutions.

Your Subscription Has Expired

If the square to the left is marked with a "X," it is to inform the subscriber that his subscription expired with the last issue before this and should be renewed at once to insure receiving this paper without interruption. The renewal price is 50 cents, which pays for one year. We will gladly accept $1.00 for four subscriptions of which yours may be one, the other three new ones. A renewal blank is sent in this paper.

If the square to the right is marked with an "X", it is to remind you that your subscription has expired and remains unrenewed although you have been already notified. We don't want to lose a single subscriber, hence this second notice, and hope now to receive your renewal at once. See terms for a club in notice above.

If your renewal is not received in ten days we will assume that this mark escaped your notice and we will then send you a *personal* letter. We hope now to receive your renewal and make the letter unnecessary. A renewal blank is sent in this paper.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis

J. A. EVERITT, Editor JOHN P. STELLE, Associate Editor

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
At 227 W. Washington Street

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The Toil and Importance of the Farming Class

From an address delivered by United States Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, before the Indianapolis Grain Dealers' Association January 9, 1908, we print the fallowing, because it is in exact line with the teachings of this paper for more than six years:

"In championing the cause of a square deal for all persons interested in the grain trade, I have at all times kept my mind on the injustice to the producer, the farmer. I know his life as I know my own. I know it from day light to dark, from the beginning of the year to its close. I know of its incessant labors, its hardships, its cares, its anxieties. I know there are no laborers on the face of the earth who put in as many industrious hours each day. I know there are no women in the world who labor as long and as strenuously as the wives and daughters on the farm, and I know also that measured by the actual numbers of hours of faithful labor performed by the farmer and his family, his services are the most poorly paid of any in the United States.

"I have had occasion, Mr. Chairman, to watch the laborers performing their tasks upon the great public and other buildings in our large cities. I could not but compare their easy, orderly work with the rushing, hurrying, panting labor of the farmer; and in the long days of June before the chime of the first stroke of the hour of four had died on the listening ear, and while the sun was still high in the heavens, and the farmer's day was scarce half done, the uplifted trowel fell, the mortar already hoisted, dried in its hod; the nail half driven, stopped in its course, and I thought of the farmer and his children, that same hot sun pouring down upon them, the great drops of perspiration beading their sunburned faces, with fully five hours steady work before their tired hands could rest; and I could not but feel the injustice, aye, the iniquity of the comparative condition of these two classes of laborers.

"Since the days of creation, upon the shoulders of the tiller of the soil has been laid the whole burden of the world. His strong hands have produced the wealth that others might live in luxury. He has partaken only of the coarsest of the fruits which the children's toil has lured out of the earth. He has fed the flocks and gathered the wool, but the finest weave has never been for him.

"If, by his giant strength, he has raised himself, Atlas-like he has raised the world with him; still upon his shoulders rests its ponderous weight; still he feeds and clothes not only the vast army of the idlers of earth—the drones of society—but also the vaster hoards that wait upon them.

"Answering the appeals to war, he has welded his plowshare into a sword, conquered, and returned again to his lowly sphere, cheerfully dividing his toil earned store with him whose delicate hands could not be darkened with the touch of soil.

"Mr Chairman, the world has long preached honor to toil while it dishonored the toiler. The press of the country lauds the honesty and independence of the farmer on the one hand, while cartooning him with beggarly intelligence and ludicrous aspect on the other.

"On the canvas of the public mind the artist of the press ever presents as the portrait of the farmer the same old giant, raw boned, stoop shouldered caricature, the same peaked hat and broom whiskers, the same galluses, the same trousers tucked slovenly into the same old boots, and the same childish innocence. I can only pause today to stamp the one word "lie" upon this persistent libel. I shall not flatter him with the idea that he is more honest than others. He is neither better nor worse. Integrity is not the special attribute of any trade, profession or calling. It is born of the lessons learned at a mother's knee, and once thoroughly learned never to be forgotten. Neither will I say that he is independent in the broad sense of that term. For I know in many ways he is the most dependent of all classes. He never knows what a day may bring forth. From seed time to harvest he is subject to every whim of the heavens. The erratic clouds either pour or hold their store, seemingly guided by no precedent and certainly evidencing little judicious economy in distribution.

"His world is a world of chance, and his life a continual war against every form of nature's destructive agencies. The tares—the wild oats, the mustard, the cactus, the French weed, infest his lands with a tenacity worthy of a holier cause. The demon of disease hovers over his stock and his poultry, and the rust and the chinch bug are ever alert for favorable breeding weather.

"What do I ask for the tiller of the soil? Simply that a given quantity of labor performed by him shall receive in return a compensation equivalent to that received by the skilled laborer in any other field of manual employment; that his wife and daughter shall receive for their labor, hour for hour, as much as the woman at the typewriter of the government clerk; that he and his family shall have as much of the comforts of life as any other family of equal judgment, industry and economy.

"Let me give an illustration for comparison:

"Does it not require just as much labor to clean the seed, plow the ground, harrow it, sow the wheat, cut it, bind it, shock it, often several times over, stack it, thresh it, and haul it to market as it does to grind it into flour, mix that flour and bake it? We all know, as a matter of fact, that it requires at least ten times the labor to produce a bushel of wheat and get it to mill as it does to grind it and make bread of it. Well, the farmer gets for that labor on the average, say seventy cents. One bushel of wheat makes seventy-five loaves of bread at five cents a loaf, $3.75.

"In these days of rapid social and industrial evolution, when old land marks are being swept away, when old principles, ideas and theories are crumbling and disappearing, and the new, unsettled and half chaotic are crowding fast upon us, days and conditions fraught with greater uncertainties and dangers, with vaster and more complex problems than any past age has ever had to cope with, days when sensational journalism has filled the country with passion and unrest, when great fortunes with their vulgar display are driving the thoughts of the public toward paternalism and socialism which cannot but degenerate the individual, we must look to the great agricultural class for that thoughtful conservatism, that true patriotism, which shall keep us right and shield us from national disasters."

Make Farm Life Better

In reply to the Commission's request for information regarding the condition of farm life, a farm laborer wrote to President Roosevelt, among other things, the following:

"I have been a farmhand just long enough to learn the cause of so many sons and daughters and well-meaning, reliable farmhands leaving the beautiful farm and country and going to the city. A lack of order and system on the farm and too long hours for a day is what is driving the best minds from the farm to the city and shop. What can we expect of a hand, or the farmer's wife and her posterity, in the way of intellectual development when they get out of their beds at 3:30 in the morning and work from that time until 8 or 9 P. M.? And no attention paid to the sanitary conditions of the home, and necessary conveniences on the farm for doing the farm work with the least labor and time?"

Is the above picture over drawn? Those conversant with average farm life and management cannot say that it is. Is the farmers' calling so unprofitable that they must needs keep such hours in order to make a living? Do they work those long hours because the work has charm for them they cannot resist? Do they pay little attention to the sanitary condition of their homes because they dare not take the thought and time from their regular farm work?

We cannot get a solution in an affirmative answer to any of these questions; else what is to become of the seven billion dollars Secretary Wilson officially reports a single year's crops to be worth? Rather take this view of it: People are what they are taught to be. From the first of January to the last of December the farmer hears nothing in the way of instruction but production. It is the curriculum of the agricultural colleges. It is the work of the experiment stations. It is the essence of the farmers' institutes. It is the purpose of the expositions. It is the effort of the agricultural press. The farmer hears little else. He is urged to do nothing else. His education leads him to think of nothing else.

The condition described by the President's correspondent is the natural and inevitable outgrowth of the present trend of agricultural teaching. Already producing enough to make farmers the richest class on earth, they are, en masse, the poorest, and yet they are continually taught they must produce more. The railroads at times helplessly blocked with farm products, every educational influence urges farmers to produce more. The elevators and storage houses filled to bursting, the market manipulators, like the yawning maw of hell, pleads for more. So the farmer is kept upon the jump, not because he is getting well paid for his work or that additional products are needed, but because greed wants more, and he is taught to hurry it and rush it in.

Change the Curriculum. Let the farmer take time to breathe, and study the principles of marketing for awhile. Teach him how to sell. Let him know his products are his own, and he has a right to keep them until he gets a price that pays him for his work. Then he may sleep during the early morning hours when sleep is so sweet. He may take time to keep his farm and its paraphernalia in order. He may look after the sanitary conditions of his home, and he may have the evening hours for reading and improvement, and association with his family. Don't blame the farmers for the deplorable condition mentioned. Put the blame where it belongs, at the door of his unwise or mistaken teachers.

CHANGES BASE

A good friend of Equity, Dan R. Koch, of Tazewell county, Illinois, calls our attention to the fact, though we had noticed it before, that the Orange Judd Farmer changes the base if its opposition to the Society of Equity. From the beginning that publication has been one of the bitterest foes of this organization of farmers. Now it declares the society is good and its purposes laudable, but it vents its spleen against the founder of the society. When an opponent of the principle or a cause, has to abandon his opposition to the thing itself and make his fight personal, it is a confession that he is the dead Goliath and the other fellow is David with his sling and a bag yet full of just as smooth stones as the one that prostrated the giant. The article referred to is an acknowledgement that the Orange Judd Farmer has been wrong all the time.

NECESSITY FOR ORGANIZATION

We are glad to transfer to our columns the following article which appeared October 22, as the leading editorial in the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture. We may have doubts of the success of the plan of the Georgia peach growers because we have seen so many capitalized marketing efforts fail, but the methods of distribution are good, precisely what UP-TO-DATE FARMING has advocated for years; and could it be reduced to practice not only in Georgia, but throughout the entire country, and not only as applying to the peach crop but to all farm products, the problem of agricultural success and independence would be solved. We believe the system proposed by the Georgia peach growers is entirely practical, and that it could be made effective all over the country by a national organization, and be made to apply to all crops as well as to any one of them; but such a movement would be gigantic in its work and stupendous in its results. This paper will not be content until such a movement is in operation. We gladly give our readers the Journal of Agriculture's editorial as containing many valuable points that are incontrovertable, and that seldom appear in the public press:

Organization is as necessary for the farmer these days as for anyone else. In fact, no business can be successfully carried on without organization and co-operation. Facts, not rumors and theories, emphasize the necessity of fruit growers and farmers organizing not only for the purpose of exchanging views and relating experiences in the growing of crops, but for the marketing of the crops so that they may yield the greatest profit. Those who raise fruits and vegetables which are perishable can only hope to successfully and profitably market their products through organization. For two years or more the peach growers, because of lack of organization and system, have lost heavily—so much so, in fact, that in several sections the growers are cutting down their trees. Last summer, while fruit was rotting on the ground in the orchards, there was a scarcity in the cities and high prices prevailed. Why? Simply because of the haphazard way in which the crop was sent to market.

That is the cause. Now as to the remedy. The fruit growers of Georgia, having diagnosed the ailment, propose to effect a cure. They held a convention in Atlanta which was attended by growers from all over the state and from outside of the state as well. The meeting was harmonious and plans were adopted for the marketing of the next crop in a more systematic manner. As it is through organization the sepculators and gamblers fix the prices of farm products, it is only through organization that the producer can fix the price of what he has to sell and ascertain which is the best market to which to ship. The Georgians organized what is now known as the Georgia Fruit Exchange, and which is to be incorporated. There will be 10,000 shares of stock issued at $10 per share, making the cash capital of the concern $100,000. The plan is to establish about a dozen different distributing centers in different fruit growing sections of the state. In every state there should be an organization of fruit and vegetable growers separate from all other organizations. Its purpose would be chiefly to have the perishable products marketed in a systematic manner. With a good manager there would be no need of having peaches selling at 50 cents a crate in one town and $2.50 in another town 200 miles distant, and in some sections the fruit rotting in the orchards. The exchange, by wire, telephone and mail, could keep in close touch with the market conditions in all markets and would know how and when and where to ship. No individual could afford this expense, consequently the practicability and necessity of organization.

Valuable statistics would of course be gathered by the association and each year the exchange would become more valuable to the producer. The consumer would also reap the benefits because the exchange would be constantly advised of the necessities of any community and fruits and vegetables would be shipped where most needed. Besides, at points of concentration, the fruits could be properly sorted and packed.

MUST BE UNDER ONE HEAD

Mr. Fred Warren, president of the Southern Texas Truck Growers' Association, agrees with UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the Society of Equity that successful handling of farm products from the growers' standpoint, can only be done by an effort under one head. At least he advances in very strong language the ideas that have been for years advocated by this paper. In a recent interview, Mr. Warren is reported to have said:

To my mind, there is only one solution to the problem and that is through organization under one head, thereby eliminating the competitive feature of each local organization working on its own lines. They are bound to run up against each other and both will suffer.

The usual rule among the men on the other end is to play one against the other, and get farm products as cheaply as possible. Under the plan proposed by us this could not occur and the farmer has a much better show for prices than under the ruinous local schemes.

In other words we have the matter as clearly stated as it could be in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and there is no question as to the soundness of the position. So long as small localities undertake the work that can only be done by all, the competition of growers with growers will continue, and producers will still financially cut their own throats, to the great delight of speculators who profit by that unfortunate situation. We are glad that farmers generally are becoming educated along these lines. Farmers can co-operate in a national organization that shall take care of not one crop only but of all crops, so that the same protection that is thrown around one will be thrown around all, to the extent that the general direction and guardianship will eminate from a single and definite source, to the effect at least that no part can be played against any other part. The local work must be done, of course, by local representatives, who will adapt their plans to local conditions or necessities, but all will be so directed by the central head that there shall be no conflict between any of the parts. Another advantage is that the national organization, through its ramifications, will have a constant eye on all parts not only of the area of production, but of the centers of demand and consumption, and under the information given from its headquarters, national or state, not a single shipment need find itself in a glutted market.

Another advantage of such arrangement is that the different crops produced in the broad area of the nation serve as a check upon any greed that might manifest itself among the farmers, for farmers are only human beings. Producers of some crops are consumers of others, and the returns received for some crops must be expended in the purchase of others. Hence these different crops resist extortion from any source, and, from the very nature of things, must resist it successfully, to the great benefit and safe-guarding of consumers as well as producers.

This is the plan of the Farmers Society of Equity, which we know is practical because it has been proven so by the actual test. Can any one suggest a better?

CITY RETAIL TRADE

No matter what producers receive for their stuff on the farm, they are very much interested in what consumers in the cities are required to pay. Says a leading produce market journal: "It is thought that, if the retail grocers would get their prices down to a more reasonable figure, there would be a much larger consumption of eggs."

That is it exactly. When retail prices are put exorbitantly high for any article of food, that article is cut out of the bill of fare of thousands of people of good appetites but moderate means. That, of course, reduces consumption and cripples the demand, materially contributing to the glutting of markets and thus reacting injuriously upon the producers.

We do not know whether these high prices to consumers are made by the retailers in the hope of raping larger profits, or whether they are forced by the speculative buyers and handlers. It is certain that it is not the result of high prices paid the producers, yet the producers suffer by it in the loss of demand, while consumers of moderate means suffer by it the deprivation it forces upon them.

Our plea for equitable prices, if conceded, would adjust these difficulties at both ends of the line. There are inordinate profits somewhere between the two parties most vitally concerned. If the inordinate profits could be cut out, leaving only reasonable ones, with the excessive part equitably divided between producers and consumers, exchange would adjust itself on a different level, and almost our entire population would be benefitted.

GRAIN ASSOCIATIONS

A paper lying before us mentions the—

Western grain dealers' association.
Illinois grain dealers' association.
Indiana grain dealers' association.
Kansas grain dealers association.
Ohio grain dealers' association.
Oklahoma grain dealers' association.
Tri-State grain dealers' association.
Texas grain dealers' association.

And we suppose the list could have been continued, perhaps almost indefinitely. Now pray tell us where is the—

Western grain growers' association.
Illinois grain growers' association.
Indiana grain growers' association.
Kansas grain growers association.
Ohio grain growers association.
Oklahoma grain growers' association.
Tri-State grain growers' association.
Texas grain growers' association.

Or is it a fact that growing the grain is not so important as dealing in it? There is every reason to believe it is not so profitable, and in the above two lists, the one of things that exist and the other of things that do not, but ought to, may be found the cause. Farmers should get a move on themselves. They must meet organization with organization. Study the methods, plans and purposes of the Farmers Society of Equity.

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALED

And How it Looks to the Editor

During the warm weather that prevailed the latter part of October the receipts of apples at central markets, were very heavy and inquiries from outlying districts and the south were numerous. Prices ranged from $2.00 to $3.00 per bushel for good stock, down to $1.75 for poor, and up to $4.00 for fancy. The indications are for higher prices but reports are to the effect that the apples are practically out of first hands.

What apple producers need is a system of marketing that finds the demand wherever it exists and then more direct shipments. Such a system will, we believe, find markets that will absorb 50 per cent more fruit.

Fancy King apples, about 45 in a box, sold in New york at $4.25 a box or at the rate of about $16.00 a barrel. The package often adds greatly to the price.

We have been noticing the potato markets and it is evident that farmers feel sure of their position to get a good price or hold their stock. Notwithstanding the weather has been warm and favorable for moving the stock and freezing weather cannot be far off, the receipts are likht and many storage houses are suffering from an empty feeling. A large shortage, probably 28,000,000 bushels under last year exists in the crop and the only question is whether producers are prepared to store their crops or will be forced to move them on the advent of freezing weather. If the latter is the case to a very great extent, prices may go lower temporarily. Prices now range from 40 cents to 75 cents to farmers in principal producing sections according to willingness to sell.

And this is the season of the year when the poultry dealers are scouring the country for the juicy turkeys, ducks, geese and chickens. How satisfactory it would be if the farmers were organized and could enforce their prices agreed on in national convention of the Farmers Society of Equity?

The visible supply statement is as follows, October 24, 1908:

Wheat, United States	49,575,000 bu.
Year ago	50,214,000 bu.
United States and Canada	69,733,000 bu.
Year ago	61,788,000 bu.
Corn, United States	2,911,000 bu.
Year ago	8,743,000 bu.
Oats, United States	16,479,000bu.
Year ago	12,636,000 bu.
Barley, United States	9,519,000 bu.
Year ago	7,773,000 bu.
Cotton, World's Visible	2,996,000 bls
Year ago	2,987,000 bls

The gain in wheat stocks in all America for the week preceding October 24th was 3,130,000 bushels as against an increase a year ago of 517,000 bushels. There was also a gain in European stocks of 1,500,000 bushels against a loss of 2,000,000 a year ago. Bradstreet says that the visible in America and Europe now exceeds the visible a year ago.

The movement and visible supply of wheat seem to indicate lack of former control by farmers. But as long as the price at Chicago is at or above $1.00 farmers evidently think it is a good time to sell. Let us hope the middlemen will support the farmers in their desire for good prices.

Cash prices November 4th for leading crops were as follows:

WHEAT.—No. 2 red, Chicago, $1.01; Louisville, $1.02; Toledo, $1.03; Kansas City, $1.03@$1.04; Cincinnati, $1.03@$1.04; Indianapolis, $1.01; New York, $1.09; Minneapolos, spring wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.05; No. 1 northern, $1.04.

CORN.—New No. 2, Chicago, 65c@68c; Louisville, 77c; Toledo, 66c; Kansas City, 63c@65c; St. Louis, 64c@66c; Cincinnati, 65c@66c; Indianapolis, 65c; New York, 72c@73c.

OATS.—No. 2 white, Chicago 49c@51c; Louisville, 50½c; Toledo, 49½c; Kansas City, 46c@48c; St. Louis, 50c; Cincinnati, 48½@49c; Indianapolis, 48½c; New York, 50c@51c.

BARLEY.—Good malting, Chicago, 60c@62c.

COTTON.—Good middlings, New York, $9.35@$9.60.

HOGS.—Best heavies, Chicago, $6.30@$6.40; Indianapolis, $6.40.

Good rains have fallen in much of the territory west of the Mississippi river, but the sever drought continues in states east, particularly in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. This condition makes an irregular winter wheat crop prospect.

Good weather for cotton picking continues up to November 1st with a good quality of crop. Prices are low compared with prices of other farm crops and commodities cotton planters must buy.

Good to high prices continue to prevail for leading farm crops with every indication that they will go still higher on their merits and considering the short supplies and great demand.

THERE SHOULD BE MORE IN IT

Make Farming More Profitable and It Will Be More Attractive

President Roosevelt appointed a committee to inquire into conditions on American farms and report recommendations looking to improvements. The commission is evidently making extensive inquiry, judging by the fact that eight blanks (all the same) have been received at various times by the editor of UP-TO- DATE FARMING and employes of the office. But we wonder if Mr. Charles Bloomer, Rural Route 1, Bellaire Kans., the writer of the following, has not covered the subject when he says, "The principal thing to make farming more attractive is to make it more profitable?". And has not UP-TO-DATE FARMING taught for years this fact, "Give farmers steady, profitable prices for their products and all other things they need will come?" Mr. Bloomer's article follows.

It is hard to avoid being overworked on a farm at certain times of the year, such as June, July and November. Farmers are exposed to all kinds of weather and these extremes, with the insect pests, and the diseases among live stock, go to make farm life hard and unattractive. Lack of confidence by the creditor class adds to the hardships. Farmers often see their homes sold for one-third the real value. Farmers are the only laboring class not organized. The independent (?) farmer is told what he can have for what he sells and told what he shall pay for what he buys. I fed hogs sixty cent corn last winter and sold for $3.80 a hundred. I sold a first-class beef hide that weighed 85 pounds for $2.52 and paid $2.75 for a pair of shoes for a 10-year-old boy. 60 pounds of wheat often sells for from sixty to eighty cents and forty-eight pounds of flour sells for $1.35.

The farmers' commission appointed by the President seems to be the only evidence that anyone was thinking of the farmers. I think that the cases of prosperty that fall to the farmers are exaggerated and advertised too much, causing them too much competition. Two years ago most of the merchants were feeding hogs and the ones that were not were trying to. Last winter they were all just as anxious to quit, and now many a farmer is losing hogs with the cholera that he has held at a loss over two poor crop years.

One would think, to read the papers, that on the farm "everybody works but father." Father generally does about eight hours chores a day and eight or ten hours field work. There are not many wives and children that would be happy without the money that results from father's toil.

The principle thing that will make farming more attractive is to make it more profitable. I think more electric lines, the parcels post and something to prevent cornering and causing a money monopoly (the same as in wheat and corn) would be to the farmers' interest; and something should be done to encourage foreign countries such as Germany and France, to buy our meats.

CHAS. BLOOMER.

Rural Route No. 1, Bellaire, Kan.

The bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture has been experimenting with tobacco with the view of determining whether the harmful element, nicotine, can be reduced to a degree to make it harmless. The conclusions are that the finest grades of tobacco contain only small amounts of nicotine, while the coarser kinds are charged with it to a much greater degree. It is claimed the excess nicotine can be removed by the use of petroleum ether or by spraying the tobacco when in sweat with citric acid. Fuller particulars can be secured from the department of agriculture at Washington.

FOR A GREATER SOCIETY

(Continued from page 2)

greater society, at least one step nearer those in whose interest it is the—FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

WE GREET YOU

The society was duly incorporated as a legal body with law given life, and thus we greet good people everywhere. Thus we come with clean hands, true hearts, and honest purposes. Thus we place our feet more firmly upon the eternal truths of Equity, of fairness and Justice to all men, of right to those who toil that the earth may produce, as well as to the millions that must live on the result of that toil.

AN EARNEST PLEA

With confidence do I come to all these people in an earnest plea that all acrimony be forgotten, that prejudices be dismissed, and that hearts as great as the cause to which we are devoted, unite to accomplish the greatest good yet undertaken in behalf of agriculture or those who consume its products.

Up-to-Date Farming freed from the necessity of defending itself and the cause it holds dear from the assaults of the enemies of both, will be able to do more than it ever has done in teaching Justice, Equity and Truth. No pains will be spared, no duty shirked, no task neglected, to make the paper what truth loving and progressive people would like to have it—the truest, most instructive and most useful publication that comes from the American press today; a paper that will make brighter every home it enters, every one who reads it wiser, and every soul with which it communes better and nobler.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING TO BE THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

And I shall do more for the people even than that. Every parent knows how fondly one clings to a child. Much the same feeling have I toward Up-to-Date Farming. But designing men took advantage of the ownership of the paper to poison the minds of my friends and make it appear as a personal and selfish enterprise, and contended that its benefits should accrue to all and not to one. To make a recurrence of such a contention impossible, I have decided to place the ownership of the paper in a joint stock company; to incorporate THE EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY, which shall be the owner and publisher of Up-to-Date Farming, and thus enable every member of the society who wishes to do so to become a joint owner of the official paper and a sharer in all its emoluments and honors, and that, too, without in any way burdening the society or placing upon it any additional responsibility. I have purposely placed the shares at ten dollars ($10) each, so that the most moderate farmer may become a stock holder, thus being a joint owner of the paper that has aroused the world to new ideas and that is destined to give to farming a new impulse, new methods of marketing and price-making and new and more certain sources of revenue and income, thus benefiting every soil tiller and every consumer of what the soil produces. A complete prospectus will we sent free on request.

This must inevitably make Up-to-Date Farming at no distant day the greatest paper that visits the homes of the people, and nothing less will satisfy my ambition.

SHARE WITH OTHERS THE GRAND RESULTS

But do not think, good friends, that I am making a personal sacrifice in thus distributing the ownership and emoluments of the pet institution of my life. I confess that my long fight for Equity has impaired my resources, at least to the extent that single handed and alone I cannot make Up-to-Date Farming, at once, what I am determined it shall be. But with the help of what shall be received for the purchase of stock from those whom I expect to join me in the work, I know I can I shall then be as proud of the paper as will they, and how gladly will I share with them the grand results. Besides the part I shall retain in the ownership of the business will be worth as much as the whole of it is worth now. Hence I shall lose nothing, having in reality only divided the acrued gains with the good people who helped me to make them by joining with me in the work.

MY PURPOSE TO SEE EQUITY ESTABLISHED

I may say further that it has never been my purpose through this instrumentality to accumulate a personal fortune. What I want is to see Equity established and become a ruling principle in all the business relations of life. That accomplished will make the business world a brighter star than it has ever been, and it will place farmers at the head of the list of productive industries. That will be enough for me and mine, and the noble men and women who become share holders therein will be joint owners of the great business, and will share as well in the immortal achievements.

ONWARD AND FORWARD

I thus extend my hand to all, grateful to the friends who have so firmly stood by me, to the grand men who assisted in the re-organization of the society, and who expressed such unbounded faith in the work to be done and in your humble co-worker as its promoter. With our hands thus clasped in unselfish devotion to a good cause, let our motto be, onward, and every movement a forward one; determined to make a beter society, a better paper, and thus win better, speedier and greater results. Re-unite the old members, and secure new ones. Go into the by-ways and high-ways and preach Equity to every one who produces from the earth, and to every one who has to do with handling it or lives upon what is produced.

THE GREAT TEACHER

It may be easier just now to procure subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming than to obtain members to the Farmers Society of Equity. To accomplish the purpose before us we must have both. Up-to-Date Farming must be the great teacher, and to enlarge our school, I have decided until the first of January next to accept subscriptions at half price or 25 cents per year, and when such subscribers become members of the Farmers Society of Equity the amount paid will be deducted from the portion of the membership fee required to be sent for the official paper. I am determined to meet the friends of Equity more than half way. Will they meet me on the same middle ground? If so, we shall soon have the greatest society and the greatest paper that has yet been known, and up-and-down prices with their attendant annoyances and losses will have disappeared forever.

MY PLEDGE

I am working as few men ever worked. I am sacrificing as not many sacrifice. But give me the subscribers—the readers—and I pledge to do the rest. Any one can spare 25 cents for a year's reading. Ask for it and send it in as a service to the society, for reading Up-to-Date Farming makes all the other work of organizing easy.

The earnestness manifested in the convention last month, if shared by the folks at home, ought to procure a hundred thousand subscribers on this proposition between now and the New Year. Let us have them, and we will show what can be done for the people in so just a cause.

My Appeal for a Greater, Better and Grander Society

I appeal to every old member to reinstate, to every Local Union to become active, and to every friend of Equity to join the Farmers Society of Equity. The harvest is great and the harvesters must be great, too. Ours is the greatest work ever given to people since the apostles were sent forth. Our work is to send and carry the gospel of Equity to all the people in the land. It is a work that all can engage in and be honored for faithful service. A word or act for Equity today may be worth ten tomorrow. In fact, though, there is no tomorrow, so do them TODAY. How you can help is explained below.

Gratefully, Hopefully and Devotedly Yours,

J. A. EVERITT,
Editor Up-to-Date Farming and President of Farmers Society of Equity.

To the Publishers of
UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Indiana. 1

Gentlemen:—To help make a greater, better and more powerful paper, and to educate the farmers so the Farmers Society of Equity may be established I send the following subscriptions for one year on your special limited offer of 25 cents. (This offer is limited to December 31, 1908.)

My name .....

R. R..... P. O. .....

Co. ..... State.....

Attach this to a sheet and write list below.

To I. C. Rous,
Treasurer Equity Publishing Co., 2
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:—So that "The Great Teacher"—UP-TO-DATE FARMING—may be strengthened and so it may teach the principles of controlled marketing to compel profitable prices, I hereby subscribe for ..... shares of the capital stock at $10.00 per share (one fourth may be remitted with order and balance in three equal payments three months apart, when the entire subscription is remitted, 2 per cent discount is given.)

My name .....

R. R..... P. O. .....

Co. ..... State.....

To Garrett Wall,
Secretary Equity Publishing Co., 3
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Please send me free of charge a copy of the prospectus of the Equity Publishing Coompany. If conditions and terms are satisfactory, I want some of the stock and in this way I will help to speed the education that will establish the Farmers Society of Equity.

My name .....

R. R..... P. O. .....

Co. ..... State.....

AERMOTOR GASOLINE PUMP

Engine complete ready to attach, as shown, to "any old pump," in 30 minutes

Write for Circulars

PRICE $37 1/2

THOUSANDS IN USE

"FOOL PROOF"

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STEEL WHEELS for farm wagons—any size to fit any axle. Send for our free booklet before you buy a wagon or a set of wheels.

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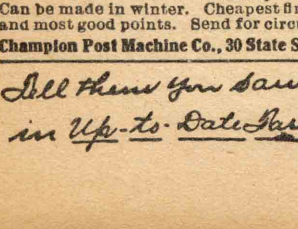

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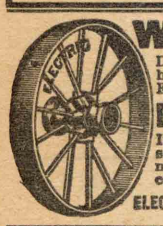

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Electric Handy Wagon.

It will save you time and money. A set of Electric Steel Wheels will make your old wagon new at small cost. Write for catalogue. It is free.

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CEMENT POST MACHINE—Makes everlasting fence posts as cheap as wooden posts. Can be made in winter. Cheapest first-class machine and most good points. Send for circulars.

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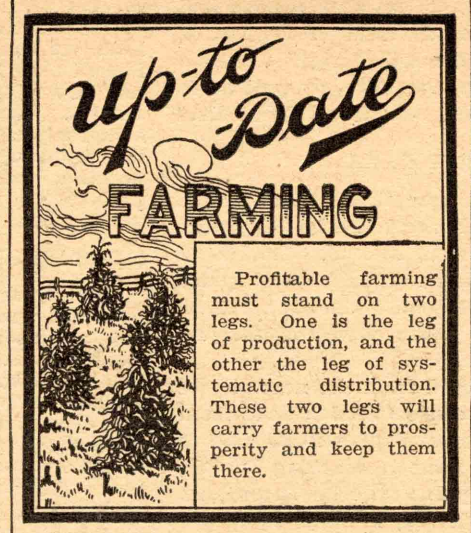
Tell them you saw the ad in Up-to-Date Farming



Autumn Heralds

It was autumn, and incessant
Piped the quails from shock and sheaves,
And like lively coals the apples
Burned among the withered leaves.
—Longfellow.

AFTER THE DROUTH—WHAT?

The farming season of 1908 has been a very unusualy one; in fact, a most remarkable one. The spring was introduced by heavy rains, producing destructive floods, and delaying farm operations over a large extent of the country's best farming territory. In the middle fruit region, something not easily accounted for even by the scientists so affected the apple trees that, though the bloom was abundant, the apples failed to set or dropped prematurely, resulting in an almost entire failure of the crop, and even giving the foliage an unhealthy appearance throughout the entire season. Other fruits were almost equally affected.

After the floods came a protracted drouth over an unusually large area, accompanied at times by intense heat. The soaking and baking put the soil in an exceedingly bad condition and made proper preparation for the seed almost impossible. The drouth was broken occasionally by heavy local rains, generally accompanied by severe storms but confined to very small areas, the water drying up almost as soon as it had fallen. Indeed, the world over, the season seems to have been characterized by severe storms or parching drouths.

But our interest centers in our own country, and the conditions mentioned made farm operations difficult and doubtful. Winter wheat was injured more than had been expected, the oat crop was cut down in acreage, yield and quality, the hay crop was materially reduced, and the potato crop, as well as orchard crops, was a near failure. All the minor crops were alike injuriously affected, and the corn crop became a discouraging feature from the beginning. It was impossible to make the ground ready for planting at the proper time, and then the bad condition of the soil kept the farmer and the growing corn at a constant disadvantage. The result could be nothing but a light crop of chaffy grain on a reduced acreage.

The drouth and heat, continuing through the autumn, dried up the pastures, and put the live stock on prematurely early feed. This makes an unusual home demand on the short hay, fodder and corn crops, and adds to the farmers' embarrassment. It has also hurried live stock to market before it was finished, and of course, it brought back smaller returns.

Still we have yet to find a farmer who is discouraged. Farmers are not built of material that becomes discouraged. They may meet reverses and disappointments, but it is a strange day when they are not ready to take up the fight again. Indeed there is no great cause for discouragement. The season has been a peculiarly unfavorable one, but it has been storing up good things for the future. It has been not altogether unlike the season of 1854. During the drouth of that summer the heat was so intense in most of the then corn belt, that the corn tassels were cooked and bleached white as fast as they appeared. The result was that the bloom failed to perfect itself, very little pollen was shed, and but few grains on the puny excuses for ears were fertilized.

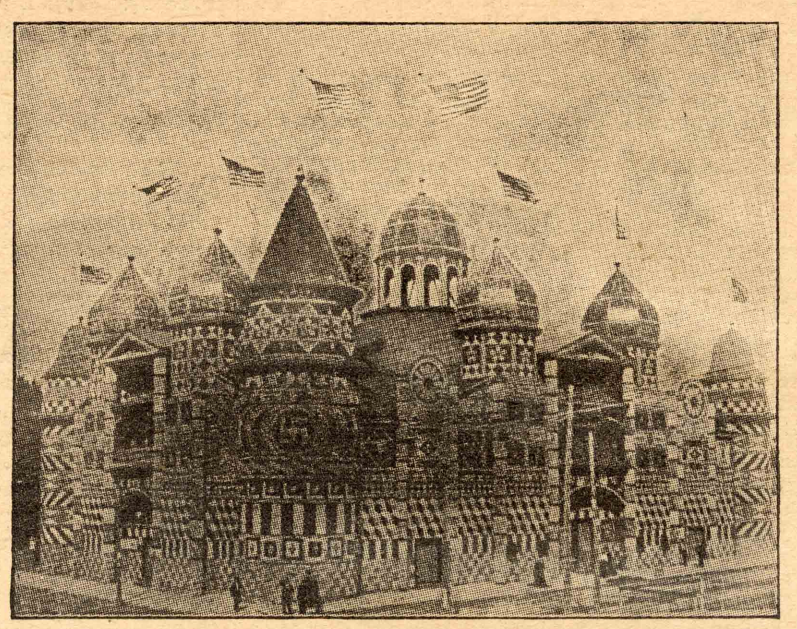
That disastrous year, however, was followed by one of unusual growth and production. The soil next spring was very friable and mellow, easy to make into a fine seed bed. The rest and parching of the season before seemed to have given it new life and energy—evidently made available plant food that had been previously unavailable, and thus served as an addition to its fertility. Who knows but this is at least one of nature's methods of preparing food for the growing plants, of changing the unavailable to available plant food, and thus keep up the round of production.

Besides, the fields need a period of cleaning up. The cultivated fields were seldom so clear of weeds as they are now, and we have never seen pasture fields so clean. What has not been eaten by the stock has been scorched and dried up by the sun. This may also be nature's way of cleaning house, and we have not a doubt that next spring will find cultivated ground in fine condition.

Based thus on previous experiences, we predict that those who succeeded in sowing winter wheat this fall will reap a rich harvest, and that the small acreage will guarantee a good price. Also, as intimated above, the soil next spring will be found in fine condition for corn, whose cultivation will be unusually easy, and result in a large yield of heavy grain. The temptation to plant a large acreage may militate against the price that will be paid for the crop of 1909, but the supply of all the grains will be so entirely cleaned up that not much trouble need be anticipated on that score.

If our assumption is correct regarding the effect of the present season upon the soil, it will manifest upon the pastures also, and they will show a greener carpet and ranker forage, freer from weeds, than for years before. But we are not prepared to say what effect may be on the meadows. They seem dry and brown and dead, and the hay grasses may indeed prove badly killed. The reason we do not anticipate such

SOUTH DAKOTA'S PALACE BUILT OF CORN



This palace, erected at Mitchel, S. D., is built entirely of corn. It is in honor of the state's splendid harvests. It is known as "The Mitchell Corn Palace," and a more beautiful and novel structure it would be difficult to imagine, let alone to built. In style of architecture, it resembles an antique Oriental mosque with Turkish style spires, domes and ornamental exterior. The many colored varieties afforded a latitude for a riot of coloring and ornamentation—squares, diamonds, checks, bias, bars, circles, stripes, stars, etc., all intermingled under the direction of a genius in harmonious blendings of color and designs. The building served in the annual agricultural exhibit in October.

The palace is 100x140 feet. It stands on a commanding eminence where it can be seen from all parts of the city. One regrettable feature is that the structure cannot be permanent as corn is not an enduring building material.

CLARK'S CUTAWAY TOOLS

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WITH EXTENSION HEAD is needed on every farm. It will INCREASE your crops 25 to 50 per cent. This machine will cut from 28 to 30 acres, or will double-cut 15 acres in a day. It is drawn by two medium horses. It will move 15,000 tons of earth one foot in a day, and can be set to move the earth but little, or at so great an angle as to move all the earth one foot. Runs true in line of draft and keeps the surface true.

All disk harrows have to run in half lap.

THE JOINTED POLE TAKES ALL THE WEIGHT OFF THE HORSES' NECKS, and keeps their heels away from the disks.

We make 120 sizes and styles of Disk Harrows. Every machine fully warranted. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

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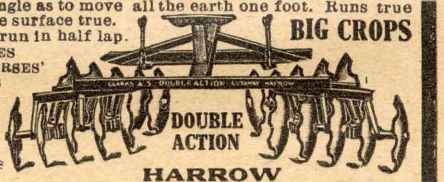

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THE FARM EDUCATOR, Dept. C., SCRANTON, PA.

results in the pastures is, that the pasture grasses have stronger root systems, and the rough treatment of tramping and grazing makes them more resistant of bad usage. Thus are we inclined to view what is to follow this season of drouth.

CORN HEATING IN THE CRIB

It is important to gather corn early. The longer it remains in the field the greater the waste to which it is subject. Small animals and birds will prey upon it, and weathering will damage it more or less. Besides, the earlier the stalk field can be made available the more valuable it is as pasture.

But corn retains moisture for quite a long time after it has ripened, and if bulked in the crib when too moist it is very liable to heat and damage, or possibly be ruined. Certain it is that heated corn loses its vitality and will not do for seed. If there are any fears that the corn is too damp to crib safely, old rails, pickets or other pieces of timber thrown in occasionally as the crib is being filled, will hold the ears up and keep them from packing, secure ventilation, and insure the corn to dry out in perfect safety, while they take up but very little room. It is not a bad idea to do that as a precautionary measure, even though no danger seems apparent.

EXHIBITS GO TO OMAHA FREE

Baggage cars will be furnished by the railroads coming into Omaha to bring exhibits to the National Corn Exposition, free of charge and those who desire to send exhibits will be notified as to the days these cars will be carried by the railroads.

This arrangement was announced recently by the corn show management, which has had the matter up with various railroads for some time.

The first railroad to agree to furnish the cars was the Chicago Great Western, General Passenger Agent, J. P. Elmer, writing as follows:

"We are permitted by law to move exhibits for fairs and expositions, and we shall therefore, take great pleasure in arranging baggage cars as you request."

Other railroads have been quick to follow and before the end of the week all roads are expected to furnish the cars which mean much to both exhibitors and the corn exposition.

The plan is to have cars at all county seats in the states which will exhibit at the show in Omaha. Exhibitors need only express their corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa or other exhibits to the nearest point where the baggage car stops to have the exhibits brought to Omaha without charge.

The exposition will furnish an attendant with each baggage car, who will be in charge from the starting place of the car until it gets to Omaha, seeing that the exhibits are properly handled. This insures the exhibits arriving in Omaha in the best possible condition and in good time.

LOYALTY AND FAIRNESS

If loyalty and fairness marked everybody's conduct in his dealings with other people there would be little room for complaint and little need for societies to cultivate the amenities, and keep men friendly and helpful to one another.

For instance, when a wholesale house stands by a retailer, and is watchful of the retailer's interests, always looking for what will promote his business, and giving him bargains that mean to live and let live, that customer ought to be loyal to such a house, and ought to reciprocate by cultivating the same spirit of helpfulness.

And when the process is reversed, and the wholesaler's customer becomes a seller with customers of his own, the best interests of those customers should be made his own, and it should be his business and his pleasure to serve them satisfactority and well. He should have his profits; his business must pay him; but he should never take advantage of an opportunity to extortion. The call to fair play is louder in business than in almost any other walk of life. The customer so treated should be loyal to his merchant. He should realize that exchange is the merchant's business, and that business is not business if it yield no profit. The customer is small who begrudges a fair profit on the goods he purchases. He can better afford to pay the merchant such a profit than to go to the source of supply and get them himself, or to send abroad and patronize some one whom he does not know, and who can have no more interest in him than as some one who may yet have a few more dollars to spend. UP-TO-DATE FARMING always liked this motto: "I will stand by those who stand by me," and if people will more conscientiously live up to it, every home interest will be better protected and promoted, and there will be less of selfishness and dissatisfaction in all lines of effort. "All for Home."

THE POTATO CROP

As we have several times predicted, the government has felt compelled to reduce its estimate of this year's potato crop. The September report places the conditions 9 points below that of the August report. What that means in bushels we are unable to say, but it is very unusual falling off for a single month. It is a significant fact, however, that the price for the early potatoes was based on the August report, whose bearish tendency was a loss to the growers and a gain to the speculative buyers. Let us admit that the conditions were exactly as reported August 1, and during August there was an actual falling off of reported September 1, thus exonerating the agricultural department from any purpose to benefit speculation, it must be admitted also that the effect was the same—the indication of a crop above the facts and prices below those warranted by actual supply and demand. The September report is equally uncertain. It can affect only the late potato market, and should make better prices for the growers, but it is a fact well known that the speculating price makers never bring prices up to correspond with short reports until they are compelled to do so, but that they immediately seize upon reports of large yields to force prices down. Hence the growers of late potatoes will not gain from the September report what the growers of early potatoes lost by the August report.

The government is too great to take these chances of wronging its industrious producers. It cannot possibly know from month to month what yields of crops may be. Every such report is liable to do injustice either to growers or buyers, and it cannot afford to wrong either. The department of agriculture, therefore, should quit making preliminary or monthly reports, which are so often misleading. We say it with all respect to the department. We have said time and again, and everybody knows it is a fact, that farmers, for whom it is claimed the department was established, have never asked for these reports, that they can in no way benefit either producers or consumers, who have nothing to do with making prices, and that itself should be sufficient argument for their discontinuance.

DON'T BLOW ABOUT CROPS

We scarcely know which is worse in a fruit bearing orchard, the blowhard or the hard blow; the one may shake off the fruit, the other may make it of little worth. Speaking of the apple crop of two years ago an exchange says: "The growers commenced early to brag about the tremendous yield there was going to be; the newspapers took it up and begged for buyers until it was thought a certain comparatively small section had more fruit than the world could use." The natural result was that buyers put prices down until the big crop brought the growers less money than a smaller one might have done.

People like to make it appear that they are doing a big business, and therefore farmers are given to bragging upon their crops. That is what is the matter with the government reports. Home pride leads the reporters to exaggerate conditions in their home localities, and when the reports come out they are over-statements. Tell the truth. If a report is worth anything it is because it is true. If it is over drawn it injures the very one whose pride it may tickle. Demand is comparatively steady, and price depends largely upon the quantity produced. It may be pleasant to hear people talk about a locality having a bumper crop, but the low prices such talk makes do not add to the income.

THE FARMER AND THE ARTIST

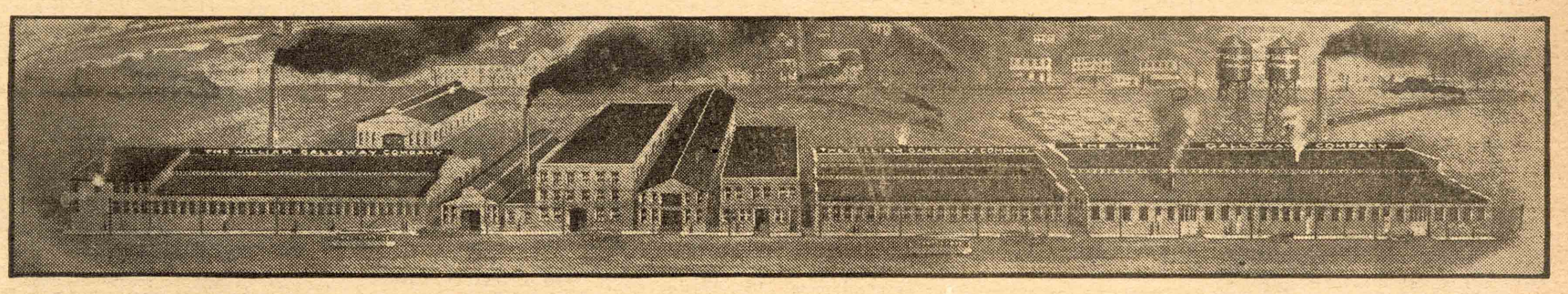
Editor UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Why does the artist persist in painting the farmer as an ignorant looking, uncouth, long bearded individual, such as no one even sees in city, village or country? The farmer is no longer the Rube shallow dudes used to make fun of. He is an honorable if not an honored citizen, engaged in one of the best callings on earth, doing more for the world of man and beast than all others combined, and it is time the artists got the the "Rube" notion out of their heads, or off their pencils, at least.

REUBEN INDIGNANT.

After you read this copy of UP-TO-DATE put it in the hands of a farmer who is not acquainted with it.

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We TO their Advertisement was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers. READERS.



THESE ARE THE LARGE FACTORIES OF THE WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY AT WATERLOO IOWA

WE wish to call the attention of our readers to the enormous plant, as pictured above, of the William Galloway Company.

The cut shows the new factory.

This company has made such strides in the last three years that they have had to get into new quarters altogether to meet the demands of their trade.

The company was organized in 1900 by William Galloway. Incorporated in 1906 for $100,000.00. Its capital increased to $150,000.00 six months later. Capital increased to $200,000.00 July 1, 1907. Authorized capital increased August 5, 1908 to $400,000.00.

This just goes to show what square dealing with one purpose in view of giving absolutely the best article it is possible to manufacture and selling it at a reasonable price direct from factory to farm.

The William Galloway Company is not a catalog house, but acts through the manufacturer selling products direct to the user, and it is today the largest concern in the world that actually makes and actually sells manure spreaders, cream separators, and gasoline engines right to the customer.

The wonderful success and growth of this company has been one of the most promising evidences of the prosperity and practical point of view of the American farmer.

These great factories have been built to their present enormous proportions on the direct from the factory to farm selling plan, established by William Galloway—claimed to be the most liberal in the world on farm implements of highest standard, including Galloway Manure Spreaders, Galloway Gasoline Engines, Galloway Cream Separators—Hay machinery and general line of farm utilities.

This has made the Galloway Company one of the most substantial in America, and its stability has been the natural outgrowth of the reliability of the officers of the company themselves, headed by William Galloway who is known to so many of the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

"We challenge the world to produce a better layout than this on any of these lines"—writes an officer of the company whose factories are illustrated above.

Note also by the map here the central location of Waterloo making prompt shipping facilities to all parts of the country the best that could be found.

Besides this, the company maintains Factory Transfer Stations for prompt shipments at Minneapolis, Minnesota, Kansas City, Missouri, and Madison, Wis. These facts are most interesting when considered in connection with the liberal selling plan upon which the company transacts all its business.

For example right now on the Galloway Wagon Box Manure Spreader the company makes the offer—"Take a real 30 days' free trial. Test the Galloway on your own place for a month's work free. Keep your money in your pocket. We prepay all freight charges to you anywhere you live, and if you are not convinced by a month's free trial that you want to keep the Galloway, we pay the return freight also. Everything is at our risk and the price is so low direct from the factory that you save from $25 to $50, according to which size spreader you select to try."

That is about the most liberal, open and above board offer that any manufacturer could make and this, together with the high standard of workmanship and material put into all Galloways has made the Galloway Company great.

The company has just issued its new 1909 free catalogue covering each line separately. These books have become famous among farmers everywhere. If you write a postal or letter and say that you are one of our readers—also what kind of a machine you are interested in, you will be sent one of the new catalogues promptly postpaid. Address personally, William Galloway, President, The William Galloway Company, 509 Jefferson Street, Waterloo, Ia., for prompt attention.

Isn't It More Sensible

to examine an article before buying, than to take for granted the merits claimed for it?

Of course it is.

That's the way we sell the

Tubular Separator

Furthermore, we assist you in the examination by explaining the mechanism thoroughly.

The simplicity of the Tubular is exemplified in its entire construction; its durability is guaranteed by us and vouched for by satisfied every day users; and its efficiency proves itself, immediately, upon using.

To prove these merits try a Tubular and be convinced.

Catalog 136, explaining fully the entire mechanism, sent free for the asking.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY,
West Chester, Penna.
Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Calif. Chicago, Ill.

FOR THIS

—NEW LOW DOWN— AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

Guaranteed to skim closer than any separator in the world. Sold direct from the factory. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America. You save all agents', dealers' and even mail order house profits. We have the most liberal 30 DAYS' TRIAL, freight prepaid offer. Write for it today. Our new low down, waist high separator is the finest, highest quality machine on the market; no other separator compares with it in close skimming, ease of cleaning, easy running, simplicity, strength or quality. Our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN machine. We can ship immediately. Write for our great offer and handsome free catalogue on our new waist high model. Address, Box 1105,

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE,

Whether Cow, Steer, Bull, or Horse Hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof for robe, rug, coat or gloves, and make them up when so ordered.

But first get our illustrated catalog, with prices, shipping tags and instructions. We are the largest custom fur tanners of large wild and domestic animal skins in the world.

Distance makes no difference whatever. Ship three or more cow or horse hides together from anywhere, and Crosby pays the freight both ways. We sell fur coats and gloves, do taxidermy and head mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
Rochester, N. Y.

Cattle Instrument Case

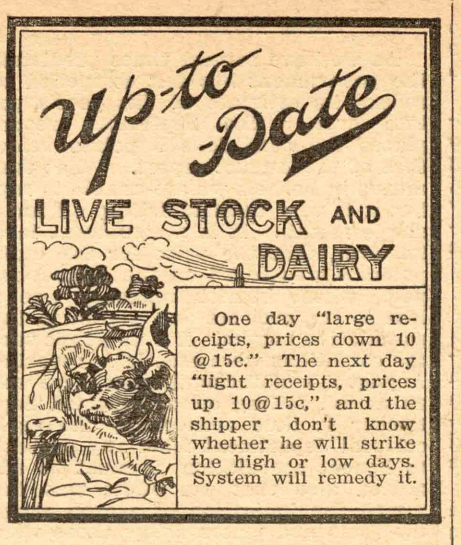
"Easy to Use"—no Veterinary experience necessary. Contains $3.00 Milk Fever Outfit and eight other "Easy to Use" Cattle Instruments needed by every cow owner. Complete in Oak Case $10.00, regular value $15.00, sent prepaid with "Easy to Use" directions on receipt of $10.00. Send for Free Booklet 'Q'

G. P. PILLING & SON CO., Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary Remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid.
The Newton Remedy Co.
Toledo, Ohio.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
Booklet Free
J. W. BARWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers



One day "large receipts, prices down 10 @15c." The next day "light receipts, prices up 10@15c," and the shipper don't know whether he will strike the high or low days. System will remedy it.

HOG CHOLERA IN KANSAS

A communication from th eexperiment station of the Kansas State Agricultural college informs us that hog cholera is unusually prevalent in that state at this time. Hundreds of farms in Kansas have become infected with the disease, we are told, and the spread of it is attributed to the excessive rainfall during the past spring and summer. The virus, it is thought, was washed from infected pens and farms into small streams and rivers, these tributaries entered into larger streams and flooded districts, thus sweeping the infection over large areas. Dogs, birds, and even the boots of stock buyers are also considered means of distributing the germs.

We know how to sympathize with our Kansas friends, for not so very many years ago the states on this side of the Missouri were overrun by the dread swine plague. But the Kansas station urges farmers to not let stray dogs into their hog pens, to keep the birds out by covering the pens, and to see to it that stock buyers disinfect their footwear before allowing them to look at the hogs. Of course such recommendations would create a laugh but that farmers are too polite to laugh at smart men. The remedies suggested are just about as smile provoking. One given on the authority of the United States department of Agriculture, is to take some blood from a hog that is immune from the cholera (one that cannot be made to have it) mix it with blood taken from a hog that already has it, and squirt the mixture some how into the veins of a hog that is liable to take it, and let the disease and its anti fight it out in the third hog. Another remedy is to pass some of the hog cholera serum through the veins of a horse; then when taken from the horse and injected into the hog—we suppose the hog becomes too horsey to think any more about the cholera. But we are talking only as a common farmer, while these people of the experiment stations are experts, and know things. Who knows but the blood of the horse might not kick the cholera entirely out of the humbler animals? Try the blood of a mule once.

Joking aside, these recommendations, made in apparent seriousness, however effective, canont appeal to the common farmer, who may seriously need a practical remedy. Where is the farmer who will keep a bottle of carbolic acid to rub on the shoes of every stock buyer that comes to see his hogs; or that will take blood out of a sick hog, inject it into a well horse, and then after a time again puncture the horse to get blood to inject into his hogs?

Clean up the house, burn all the bedding, treat the pens freely with lime, remove every sick hog on the first appearance of symptoms, give the hogs access to fine coal or slack to work on at pleasure, do not allow them to have any decaying feed, animal or vegitable, and especially deny them swill or sour slops. Sulphur mixed with their feed is good as is copperas in the water they drink. If possible keep them from stagnant ponds. These are good precautionary measures, and sometimes prove remedial.

DEHORNING CATTLE

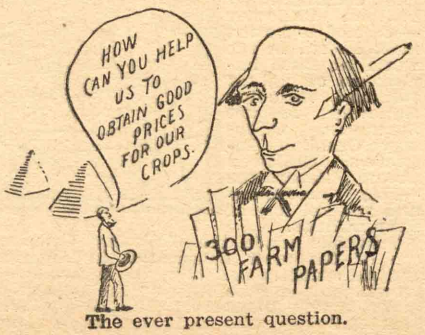
There is no longer any objection offered to dehorning cattle. Cattle men everywhere concede that it is the thing to do, and the most sensitive to animal suffering do not oppose it. Fattened animals may be dehorned with no aparent check to their taking on fat and flesh, and milch cows have been dehorned with no perceptible reduction in the flow of milk. Certain it is that stock that must run together are better without horns—better for themselves as well as for those who furnish stable room and feed.

The best time to dehorn is when the animal is a calf. There is no dehorning to do then, very little if any pain to inflict, and no sore to make and heal. The calf should not be more than a few days old, and it must not be more than a few weeks. It must be done while there is yet only a horn button at the place where the horn is to be, not yet attached to the head. Take a stick of Caustic soda, a common drug store article, wrap one end in paper or cloth; a bit of oil cloth is the best, as the object is to prevent any of the moist caustic coming in contact with the bare flesh. Having the calf held securely, wet the other end of the stick and rub the horn button therewith, being sure that the caustic is wet enough to give off some of the material like a strong solution or paste. Continue to rub the buttons alternately until the hair come off and the place looks blistered and raw, but the space need not be more than a half or three-quarters of an inch in diameter. That ends it. Nothing further is necessary. All you have is a small surface burn, which will cause the calf to shake its head a little when turned loose. No horns will appear. You simply destroyed the seed, and the head will develop into that of a finely formed natural muley. If any of the caustic is to be saved for future use, (a single stick is enough to treat a number of calves), it must be dried and tightly corked in a bottle. Exposed it absorbs moisture from the air and soon dissolves.

HOGS IN WINTER

It is not profitable to allow hogs to rough it in winter. Few animals are more susceptible to weather changes, and few suffer more when exposed to cold rains, snows or sleet. Because in summer hogs eagerly seek water and mud to wallow in, and select a cool, damp place to rest or sleep in, many people conclude storms do not much affect them, but the conclusion is erroneous. Though a thick skinned animal, it is very sensitive, and has a thinly set coating of hair that does not cling together and form a mat as the hair of most animals does. Hence the animal suffers when exposed to either heat or cold, and its health is thus easily affected, its growth retarded if a growing animal, and its general condition rapidly declines.

This is enough to say that the hog should be sheltered in winter, and contrary to its choice in summer, its winter bed should be a dry one. No elaborate housing is necessary, dryness being the element of principal importance. Hogs will crowd together in their sleeping aparment in the cold weather, and if the bed be wet, or even damp, an unhealthy condition is almost immediately produced, as is evidenced by the smoke (vapor) that arises from it, and fatal results may follow. We are performing a very common office when we urge farmers to house their hogs in winter and keep their sleeping place dry.



The ever present question.

TIME TO BUY CREAM SEPARATORS NOW

There never was a better time to buy the best of Cream Separators than right now.

The advantages derived from the use of the good Cream Separator are greater in the fall and winter than at any other time,—when the cows are old in lactation, the loss of butter-fat is otherwise greatest, and butter prices are highest.

Likewise are the advantages of the superior DE LAVAL separators greatest over imitating separators when the milk is hard to separate and the weather cold and variable.

In every case a DE LAVAL separator, of suitable size, will surely at least save its cost between now and July 1st next, and go on returning 100% per year on the investment for twenty years to come.

The agricultural and particularly the dairying outlook was never brighter and more promising.

WHY NOT BUY NOW?

Send for Catalogue of 1908 Latest Improved Machines.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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General Offices: 165-167 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
173-177 William Street MONTREAL
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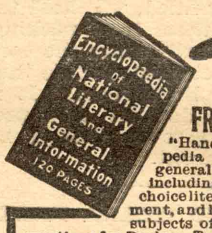


FREE

FREE TO OUR SHIPPERS

"Handsome vest pocket Encyclopedia of 128 pages, containing general and valuable information, including National Songs, list of choice literature, our Federal Government, and hundreds of other valuable subjects of equal interest—also instructions for Dealers, Trappers and Hunters. How to care for and grade your own furs—recipe for scents, baits, etc. Free to our shippers—sent to others upon receipt of 25c in stamps. You would not part with it for $5.00, if you could not get another."

FURS WANTED We pay generous prices for all kinds of furs—give liberal grading and pay express charges. Prompt remittances. Twenty years of square dealing makes us the largest exporters in U. S. Ask your banker about us. You can't afford to sell your furs before you write us.

M. SLOMAN & CO., 142 Congress St., Detroit, Mich.

Trappers---Fur Traders

Ship your furs direct to the World's largest Fur market, where prices are always highest. Write for our latest Price List, giving highest prices for Furs and Pelts of all kinds from all sections. It's FREE.

MYERS - BOYD COMMISSION CO., St. Louis, Mo.

German Third Power

It is the English translated by an able German scholar. Ought to be read by every German farmer. Well printed, illustrated and cloth bound. Price by mail, postpaid, 50 cents. See that your German friends and neighbors read it.

J. A. EVERITT, Publisher, Indianapolis, Ind

Ranch Life in the Rockies

New Book JUST OUT. Taking like wild-fire. Everybody wants it. Hit of the day. Contains 100 views of ranch and farm scenes, government land and mining laws, correct Colorado map, etc. Describes cowboy life. Tells how to succeed.

Special Offer! The above great book is free to all sending us 30c for a full year's subscription to our big western monthly farm and family magazine. Clubs of 3 and 3 books 65c. Stamps taken. Address.

Rocky Mtn Farm Magazine, Sta. 17, Denver, Colo

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE

The very latest and newest thing out in post cards. There are 12 cards in the set, one for each zodiac sign, corresponding with the 12 months in the year. Each card is a complete Fortune Teller for the Zodiac sign under which you were born prepared for us by a famous Astrologer. Get them and know your own fortune and tell the fortune of others. All you have to know is the month they were born in. Amusing, interesting, instructive. Handsomely printed in beautiful artistic colors. Lots of fun.

My Offer Just send one new 5 months subscription to our handsome illustrated family magazine at 10c and I will send you a complete set of these genuine Horoscope fortune telling cards embossed and lithographed in colors complete with birthstones. Be the first to get them in your town. Address Charles O. Alvin. Box 3693, Phila, Pa.

We Do Printing

for Equity folks who want to "stand out" from others in the matter of their letters. An attractive and neat letterhead with envelope to match will pay every farmer besides being a joy to use. Don't be ordinary. Our printing places you above it.

Official F. S. E. Stationery

100 Letterheads and Envelopes..$1.00
250 Letterheads and Envelopes.. 1.80
500 Letterheads and Envelopes.. 3.25

We pay delivery charges. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our booklet "Suggestions" gives names for farms and quotes on all kinds of printing.

Equity Publishing Co. Indianapolis

HOGS AND PACKERS

During the last month the hog market of Chicago, the center of the packers' combine, ought to be a lesson for farmers. Almost every day saw a raid on the prices, frequently marking daily declines of 10 to 15 cents. A strange fatuity seems to possess farmers and shippers when prices start downward. They seem to become panic stricken, and rush the stuff in, compelling the very thing they wish to escape, a further reduction. With the drop in prices during the first week in October, the shipments began to increase. The first week the receipts were 101,805, and the next week 125,446 were rushed in. Unconceivable conditions contributed to these increased shipments. The unusual drouth and light corn crop, with the consequent high price of corn helped to frighten feeders, no doubt, and made them eager to unload; but packers have found that, with little regard to feeding conditions, the way to increase shipments is to begin a reduction of prices.

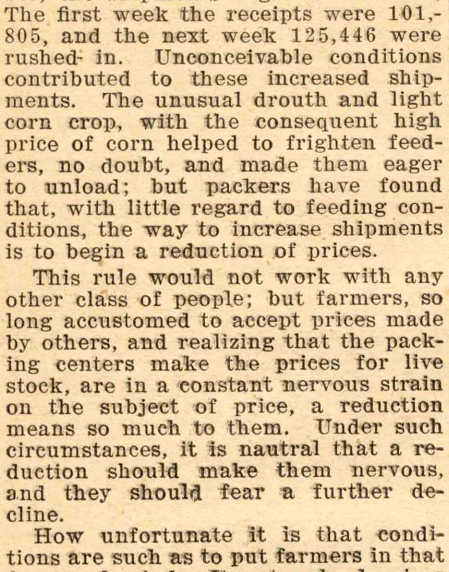
This rule would not work with any other class of people; but farmers, so long accustomed to accept prices made by others, and realizing that the packing centers make the prices for live stock, are in a constant nervous strain on the subject of price, a reduction means so much to them. Under such circumstances, it is nautral that a reduction should make them nervous, and they should fear a further decline.

How unfortunate it is that conditions are such as to put farmers in that frame of mind. It not only deprives them of the profits to which they are justly entitled, but it robs them of their independence and makes their calling subservient to some body else, or to a calling entirely foreign to their own. The publication or educational influence that shall bring them out of that subserviency, and restore them to merited independence will deserve the lasting gratitude and honors of the wordl.

QUALITY OF MILK

There is an almost universal demand for rich milk—those who have milk at all desire the richest there is. This desire is not always based on greatest usefulness. Quantity is sometimes more important than quality. If butter making is the object, then the richer the milk is in butter fat the better, but if the milk is to be used for food in the family the butter fat does not add greatly to its usefulness. In that case quantity is of more importance. Protein is what is needed most for growing children, and the butter fat does not add much to the protein in milk—thin milk has nearly as much protein as rich milk. A quart of rich Jersey milk may make more butter than two quarts of average Holstein milk, but the two quarts are worth more as food than the one quart. Hence for family use as milk, we would rather have the two gallons from the Holstein than the one gallon from the Jersey.

It is often found that the rich Jersey milk will not argue with the babe. It is because it contains too much fat. The fat adds to the heat of the body, a thing the child seldom needs, and it is hard to digest; but it does not build up bone and muscle, the thing the growing child most needs. To determine what is best of anything, it must be measured by the purpose required.



CAVENDISH, VT., Sept. 8, 1908.
Since purchasing a U. S. separator one year ago, we have gained $11.37 per cow over the water separator, from our herd of seven cows, though three of these are heifers and one cow had been milked two years.
ALBERT S. EATON.

A saving of $11.37 per cow in one year amounts with 7 cows to $79.59 or within 41 cents of $80, the price of a No. 6 U. S. separator.

Stop and ask yourself, "How much am I losing?" Perhaps not as much as Mr. Eaton, yet you may be losing even more.

You perhaps will say, "The calves and pigs must have something to eat. To be sure they have, but it is not policy to feed them butter fat at 32 cents a lb. when substitutes at one and two cents a pound are just as good.

You can't afford such robbery in your dairy, therefore send for Cat. No. 137 at once.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO
Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., U.S.A.
Prompt Deliveries from 16 Warehouses in U. S. and Canada

LETTERS FROM SUBSCRIBERS

The editor of UP-TO-DATE has decided to find out whether the Wagon Box Manure Spreader was the success one is lead to believe it is by reading advertisements. A list of subscribers was selected and written to with the request that they tell us exactly what they think of this style spreader.

We are glad to print the two following letters—the first replies received:

Centralia, Ill., Nov. 4, 1908.

EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

I am pleased to tell you or the readers of UP-TO-DATE that I can recommend the Wm. Galloway manure spreader; it is a perfect piece of machinery; is simple and easy to operate. Any boy that can drive a team can run one. It is well built and will scatter any kind of manure from dust to mud. I will put my spreader on a test with any spreader made, don't care what price. My truck is a farm wagon. Every farmer has that and that is all they need for a Wagon Box Manure Spreader. The value the spreader it to a farmer is owing to the manure he has to spread. I've had mine 20 months and I really think it has paid for itself. Fits any wagon fine and is a perfect success. There is no use of a photo of the spreader for they are just as the picture shows them.

If there is any farmer who wants to hear from me personal, write me and enclose a 2-cent stamp. I will answer at once.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE V. QUICK.

Jaybird, Ohio, Nov 6, 1908.

EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

In regard to Wagon Box Spreader, I have a Galloway Box Spreader; I think it is a success in every way. I can hardly estimate the value; I would not do without it on a farm. I consider the Wagon Box Spreder a success in every respect. I think the spreader has more than paid for itself in the last year. I have two wagons it fits either one. I would advise all farmers to use the Galloway Box Spreader as it is the most perfect in the force feed than any spreader I have seen.

Yours truly,
W. H. NEWMAN.

The Wm. Galloway Co., makers of the Galloway Wagon Box Spreader have an advertisement in this issue. You do not have to accept the testimony of these good farmers whose letters we print. Try the spreader on your own farm on trial. See the advertisement and send for full particulars.

"Keep Your Money in Your Own Pocket"

Says Wm. Galloway to You

Wm. Galloway
President
Wm. Galloway Company

I'm the man whose spreader is so much the best that I can afford to send one to you.

Freight Prepaid

All Freight Prepaid and I don't keep you waiting. I don't delay to write a lot of letters. I trust you to make the fair month's trial of my Galloway Spreader when you get it direct from the factory at Waterloo, Iowa, or shipped at once from one of my Factory's Transfer Stations—Minneapolis—Kansas City—or Madison, Wisconsin. Write me so you can get one for

30 Days Real Free Trial

Here's the idea—Keep your money in your own pocket. Order now—direct from this offer—by letter or postal. Let me send you one of my Galloway Spreaders on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. No money down. Freight prepaid. I know you are a responsible man if you have any need for a manure spreader. Keep your money in your own pocket until you try my Spreader. Tell me to send you my Special Manure Spreader Proposition. I back the Galloway permanently with every guarantee that any practical and reasonable man could ask for. I back the Galloway to give Genuine Satisfaction. If it is not everything it is claimed to be—if it does not do all that the best spreader ought to do—send it back, and I will return every cent of your money without question.

I challenge the world to produce as practical, durable and all round satisfactory a spreader at any price as my

GALLOWAY'S

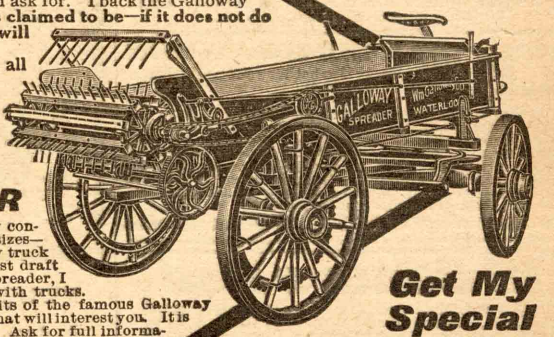
THE ONLY ENDLESS APRON FORCE FEED
WAGON BOX MANURE SPREADER

Take my hand and signature and bond on that—as legal binding as any contract ever made on earth. My Wagon Box Spreader is made in three sizes—capacity 50 to 60 bushels. It is built to last a lifetime and it fits any truck or high wheeled wagon—narrow or wide tread. It's the lightest draft and simplest machine made. For those who want a larger spreader, I have just perfected a 60 or 70-bushel pattern, complete with trucks. It's new. It's in a class by itself. It has all the merits of the famous Galloway Spreaders with some additional exclusive features that will interest you. It is 45 inches wide and has adjustable bolster stakes. Ask for full information about this new machine—all explained in my New Free Spreader Catalog for 1908-9.

YOU JUST WRITE ME ONCE. Just say on a postal or by letter that you want to get my New Free Spreader Catalog and my Special Spreader Proposition. I'll take care of you right.

Wm. Galloway, President
Wm. Galloway Co.
509 Jefferson St.
Waterloo
Iowa

This Spreader Beats the World
—Galloway's is NOW the Standard



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which is real co-operation between the Manufacturers and the Farmer. It gives you a chance to cut down the cost of your spreader and almost pay for it in one year. It means exactly what it says.

Every statement I make to you and every Galloway spreader is backed by my

$25,000 Bank Bond Guarantee

BEEF OR MILK

Prof. A. L. Hacker of the Nebraska Experiment Station, has made an ingenius comparison of the relative value to the human family of the beef animal and the milch cow. For the purpose he takes the greatest prize winner at the Chicago fat stock show, a steer which was made to gain in a year 700 pounds live weight, and that dressed a little more than 60 per cent., the yearly net gain being some 400 pounds of meat, but which contained only about 200 pounds of actual food nutrients.

For the other side of the comparison Prof. Hacker took the prize cow, Katie Gerber, that in one year produced 18,500 pounds of milk. That milk contained 620 pounds of butter fat, 700 pounds of milk sugar, about 400 pounds of casein, and 150 pounds of albumen. Here we have nearly 2000 pounds of actual food nutrients as the year's product of the cow against 200 pounds produced during the year by the steer. The steer consumed a much greater value of feed than the cow, and had to be killed to get the benefit of what he had produced, while the cow lived on to duplicate her work the next year.

The lesson is obvious and almost startling. Where an abundant milk product can be made available, the dairy cow, so far as profit or factor in feeding the human family is concerned, leaves the beef steer almost too far in the rear to be considered.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF CAST IRON MALLEABLE IRON WROUGHT IRON STEEL

HERCULES STEEL STUMP PULLER

Absolutely the first Triple Power and only genuine Steel Stump Puller. 60 per cent lighter, 200 per cent stronger than any other. Guaranteed for three years. Catalog free. Address

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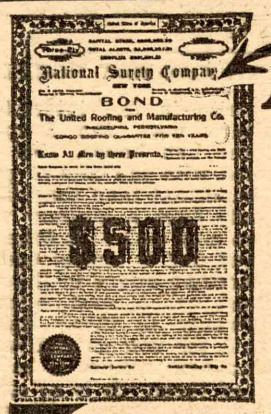

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NEVER LEAK

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This bond covers a period of 10 years and gives to the user of 3-ply Congo the most reliable guarantee. It is issued by the National Surety Company of New York, one of the largest and most substantial companies in the country.

Congo doesn't cost much. It is extremely waterproof and *always stays so,* and it's very easy to lay. The new galvanized caps (a new feature with Congo) do not rust and cause leaks like tin caps or nails.

Write for a Sample to-day and further information.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If any Congo rolls that you purchase do not contain Guarantee Bonds, write us at once, telling us where and from whom they were purchased, and we will at once mail you the missing bonds.

United Roofing & Manufacturing CO.
Successor to BUCHANAN-FOSTER CO.
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Chicago and San Francisco

Hatch Chickens by Steam Stahl "Wooden Hen" and "Excelsior" incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free.
GEO. H. STAHL, Box 79 A, QUINCY, ILL.

A RELIABLE HEN'S NEST
That shuts out all other fowls. A perfect trap nest. All poultry raisers should use them. CHEAP AND DURABLE; for prices address
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629 E. 6th St., Hutchinson, Kan.

LICE DO MOST DAMAGE IN WINTER
Pesky lice bother your poultry more in winter than in summer. They get next to a fowls warm body and stay there. Poultry gets out of condition, run-down and easily susceptable to disease. Your hens cannot lay when these conditions prevail. Use **Leaks Lice Exterminator** and you will not be bothered with Lice on poultry. Inexpensive. Easily applied. Guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. Quart 35c, Gallon $1.00. Five gallon can $4.00. Manufactured and sold by
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15 Cents a Rod
For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 31c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.
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Page Fences "give and take" but never break. 25 years of practical experience woven into the fabric. No other fence has it! This is the "Jubilee Year" or Quarter-Centennial of Page Fence. "Jubilee" book FREE.
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BROWN FENCE
High Carbon, Hard, Coiled Spring Steel No. 9 Wire Double Galvanized, Weather, Wear and Shock proof. Stout, durable, adjustable to all weather changes and uneven ground. 150 Styles at 15 to 35c per rod. WE PAY FREIGHT
We send free sample and catalog.
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Make Your Own Fence
$10 For a Machine
Coiled wire at wholesale
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FENCE Strongest Made
Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.
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48 IN. FENCE a rod 29c
Best high carbon coiled steel wire. Easy to stretch over hills and hollows. FREE Catalog—fences, tools. Buy from factory at wholesale prices. Write today to Box 71,
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DON'T RUST FARM FENCE
Sold direct to farmers at manufacturers' prices. Catalogue free. Freight prepaid.
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THIS BOOK APPEALS TO FARMERS NOW AS NEVER BEFORE

The simple, but powerful story of how the farmer power—the third power—will rise in America. It is a book that should be read by every farmer. Any farmer once reading it should see that all his neighbors are supplied with a copy. It gives a new education and multiplies the value of present knowledge for every person who tills the soil and raises crops for market.

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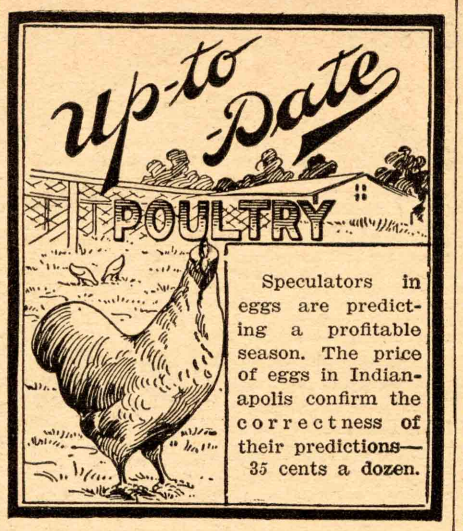

Speculators in eggs are predicting a profitable season. The price of eggs in Indianapolis confirm the correctness of their predictions—35 cents a dozen.

TURKEYS AND THANKSGIVING

It does not take very long to fatten turkeys. Thanksgiving will soon be here and is the time when the sale birds are expected to go to market. As these fowls sell by weight, every pound or fraction added to their weight adds to the money they will bring, and it will also add to their desirability and attractiveness on the consumer's table. It is presumed that these birds are already well fatted, but there is yet time to add no little to their condition and value. We would advise that the turkeys be put upon full feed, not at once, but by increasing gradually for a day or two up to full feed. We do not think it advisable to pen them for so short a time, nor to take them from their usual range, but to give them a good grain feed morning and night.

If the grain can be varied, corn in the morning and wheat in the evening, or vice versa, or corn and oats at one time and wheat and oats at the other, with plenty of water at all times, good results may be secured. Some do not think it best to feed new corn unless it is well dried, without boiling it, but we think there need be no apprehensions from new corn this late in the season.

The only trouble with this course of feeding is with the birds that are not for sale. They do not need the extra feed, but they cannot well be separated from the birds that it is desirable to fatten. The extra feed, however, will not harm the specimens that are to be kept, and it will pay to feed all together rather than not to feed the birds to be sold.

CLEANING THE HEN HOUSE

All who write in the interest of poultry culture urge the frequent cleaning of the hen house. No one thing connected with the care of poultry is more important than that, if we consider it only from a sanitary view point. But we may look at it from another point and find it almost equally important. Accumulations in the well kept hen house are a most valuable fertilizer. Twenty to thirty dollars per ton is paid for commercial fertilizer, and clean hen manure is as valuable as any of them. It is so strong in fact that it must be used with great care. In the Farmer's Digest, a paper largely devoted to fertilizers, and whose principal mission is to induce the purchase and use of commercial fertilizers, we find the following. If what is said of poultry manure is not true, it would not be found in a paper devoted to commercial fertilizers:

It has been found by experience and analysis that hen manure is a very rich and concentrated fertilizer. It is a valuable fertilizer for nearly all field and garden crops, but must be used sparingly, owing to its great strength. When applying to it the soil for the growth of vegetables, the manure should be thoroughly mixed with the soil, since large masses in one place will kill the roots of plants. Applying hen manure to the plowed surface and work it in well with harrow or rake, and if possible allow a rain or two to dissolve out a part of the strength before planting. Hen manure for potatoes may be placed evenly in the row or hills, not more than a large tablespoonful to the hill. This should be covered lightly with fine soil or milder manure, and then the potatoes be dropped and covered.

Isn't it strange that farmers all over this country are constantly shoveling out all waste, and actually wasting it, an article of such value? If cared for, kept free from litter, and pulverized, requiring no mill and easy to do, these droppings are worth more and will go further than any commercial fertilizer on the market. So whenever engaged in cleaning out the poultry house, remember you are shoveling up an article that is worth at least $30 a ton, and save it to be used where it will return its full value in increased production.

VIGOR IN THE BREEDING STOCK

Poultry breeding is no longer a side line on the farm. It is a part of the regular business, and from it comes a good portion of the revenue. The poultry, therefore, must no longer be treated as a side line, but must have attention co-equal with that accorded the cattle, sheep and hogs.

One of the most important things to consider, and from now until next spring is the time to attend to it, is to secure vigor in the breeding stock. Cull out during the winter everything that shows weakness, or does not come fully up to the standard of health and strength a fowl ought to measure to. Such fowls are open bids for disease in the flock and for failure in future operation.

Young chicks are weak and delicate at the very best, and must have careful treatment to bring them through their period of infancy. Add to this natural delicacy a weakness inherited from their parents and the poultry raiser is up against a hard proposition. Select to lay the eggs for hatching hens of known vigor, health and strength, and that have not been exhausted in winter laying, and mate them with roosters of like known health and vigor. This course intelligently followed, may result in a great decrease in the mortality of the young chicks, and in the building up of vigor in the flock that will defy disease and eliminate losses.

THE EASIEST MONEY

We agree with a friend of ours that the "easiest money picked up on the farm is that received for eggs," and that of all farm products eggs are the easiest and quickest turned into money. We agree also that on most farms they are very carelessly handled, and yet to get the most out of them they should be handled not only with care, but honestly. Eggs should be marketed when fresh, and they should be spotlessly clean. To have an attractive lot of eggs they should be uniform in size and appearance, and we agree with the Farm News that to have such uniformity, it is necessary to weed out of the flock all old and sickly hens, undersized and scrubby stock, and, to maintain the vigor, change the roosters every year.

To harden the shells so the eggs will ship well, the hens should have ground bone, crushed shell, or lime, or all three at different times and at frequent intervals. A bran mash two or three times a week aids that object. Even in summer time, no matter how good a range the fowls may have, they should have a daily feed of grain. Keep the nests clean, and gather the eggs every day. When gathered do not keep them in a damp place. Sometimes in hot weather one is tempted to keep the eggs in a spring house or damp cellar for the sake of the coolness, but it is a mistake. And it is an equal or even greater mistake to keep them in a hot kitchen. The best plan is not to keep them long, but while they are kept, a cool, dry place is where they should be stored; and cover them so they will not be fly-specked. Soiled eggs should be cleaned with a dry cloth, or one but slightly damp. It will not do to wash them, for a washed egg quickly spoils and is easily broken. Do not pack eggs in bran, oats, saw dust, or anything else of that kind, for it will make them look old. Any buyer will furnish egg cases, and that furnishes the ideal packing. Market frequently.

SORE NECKS OR SHOULDERS
are impossible if you work your horses in the "WHIPPLE" HUMANE HORSE COLLAR.
Each Collar fits all horses regardless of size or shape of neck. It is by far the cheapest Collar to use.
FIFTEEN DAYS TRIAL
when used on sore necks or shoulders.
We guarantee to cure the horses while they work. Recommended by all veterinary surgeons, State Experimental Farms and used by the United States Government. Write for prices and testimonials today
HUMANE HORSE COLLAR COMPANY, 1916 So. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.

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Get our interesting "Black Motor Buggy" Book Free and find out about the only motor buggies and surreys that are good country road "mudders" and "hill climbers" and built for practical use. No jarring—No blowups on tires—Speed 2 to 25 miles an hour—Run 30 miles on 1 gallon of gasoline—Safe—Reliable. Women can easily run
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BLACK MOTOR BUGGIES AND SURREYS
Buggy is 10 horse power—Surrey, 18 horse power. Both "get there" and "back again" every trip, and save time, worry and expense. Investigate and we will make you right prices. Write for Catalog No. A-239.
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FREE TRIAL OF TREATMENT
STUARTS ADHESIVE PLASTER-PAD PAT. ALLOWED
DON'T WEAR A TRUSS
RUPTURE CURED by STUART'S PLASTER-PADS means a *permanent cure*, and you do away with the painful irritating, truss altogether. No *buckles*—no *straps*—no *springs*. Adheres closely to body, holds rupture *in place* and cures the most obstinate cases. Easily applied—soft as velvet—cannot slip, so cannot chafe. Comparatively *short time* required for *permanent cure*. Treatment is *private*, costs *very little* and does not interfere with work. Has cured thousands. Guaranteed under National Pure Food & Drugs Law.
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Address STUART PLASTER-PAD CO., *Block* 59 St. Louis, Mo.

FREE BOOK TELLS OF THIS GUN
A SHOT WITH EVERY TICK OF THE WATCH
SIX SHOTS IN FOUR SECONDS
This hammerless repeater is the most rapid pump gun made; it has every known improvement—easy take-down feature, heavy breech block, covered mechanism and top rib if desired. Catalog shows our other shot guns, doubles, singles, etc. A postal brings our book—FREE.
$5 to $27
THE UNION FIRE ARMS CO., 277 Auburndale, TOLEDO, O.

6 TREES FREE

To prove that our "Blizzard Belt Evergreens will grow in all parts of the country we offer to send 6 fine Spruces ¼ to ½ ft. tall, free to property owners. Wholesale value and mailing expense over 30 cents. To help, send 5 cents or not as you please. A postal will bring the trees and our catalog containing many colored photo plates of our choice Blizzard Belt Fruits, Ornamentals, etc. We want to get acquainted with you and it will pay you to get in touch with our Hardy Blizzard Belt trees. 39 years' experience in growing hardy trees here in what was once called the Great American Desert. Write today.

THE GARDNER NURSERY CO., Box 19, Osage, Iowa

Trees and plants at wholesale prices; cat. free Grapes $2, peach $3 per 100. WASHINGTON ST. NURSERIES, GENEVA, N. Y.

O. K. Seeds have been standard for more than a quarter of a century.

Join the thousands of successful farmers who plant O. K. Seeds year after year and reap abundant harvests.

Garden, Field and Flower seeds.

Catalog ready about January 1.

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As low as **$5 per Acre**

With improvements. Much land now being worked has paid a profit greater than the purchase price the first year. Long summers, mild Winters. Best shipping facilities to great eastern markets at lowest rates. Best church, school and social advantages. For list of farms, excursion rates, and what others have accomplished, write to-day to F. H. LABAUME, Agr. and Ind. Agt., Norfolk and Western Ry., Box J N Roanoke, Va.

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THE NATION'S GARDEN SPOT

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Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia Alabama and Florida, write to

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SPECIAL HOMESEEKERS' RATES

from Ohio River points to points in Tennessee on N. C. & St. L. Ry., Tuesdays October 27 and November 24, good 21 days. Round trip for about 20 per cent less than one-way rate. Stop-overs allowed. For literature and detailed information address

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$27 AN ACRE BUYS

IMPROVED COLORADO RANCH

965 Acres—450 acres under irrigation—250 cultivated, balance rich meadow and pasture. Devoted to live stock and beet culture (4 miles from railway town and beet sugar factory). Good buildings, great water supply from river and artesian wells. Liberal terms. Address R. A. Mathew Agency, Marquette Bldg. Chicago

THRIFTY FARMERS are invited to settle in the state of Maryland, where they will find a delightful and healthful climate, first-class markets for their products and plenty of land at reasonable prices. Maps and descriptive pamphlets will be sent free upon application to STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, Baltimore, Md.

Cash for Your Farm or Business. If you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of real estate or business, address FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 968 Adams Express Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Michigan Land for fruit, stock and diversified farming. Write S. S. Thorpe. 29 McMillen Bldg., Cadillac, Mich

FARM WANTED

Hundreds of readers of Up-to-Date Farming want to buy a farm. Have you one for sale? Advertise it in the Business Exchange for quick purchaser. Rate 4c a word.

The San Jose scale is the greatest menace to the fruit trees. Every tree in the country should be sprayed now. See advertisement in this issue.

WINTER IN THE ORCHARD

Fruit growers in a large portion of the apple belt are seriously discouraged. A year of over yield and more than glutted markets, causing a large percentage of the product to go to waste in the orchard, followed by two years of almost entire failure, with a knowledge that the trees themselves have deteriated and now present a very unhealthy appearance, constitute a combination of circumstances that are enough to discourage the most determined people.

But the thing to do now is to get the orchards back to a healthy and thrifty state that they may be in condition to do the work nature may assign them next year. During the winter, work may be done in the orchard when one can scarcely work elsewhere and another advantage is that the work may be dropped at any moment to take up some other job, or to attend to the winter chores, nothing being lost by the break, and nothing being at a loss to find the place to begin again.

From November to March trees may be trimmed, brush burned, dead trees taken out and destroyed, all rubbish removed, and a general cleaning up made. The winter months are really the house cleaning season of the orchard and it should only not be neglected, but it should be thoroughly done. Fire is the very best agent of destruction, for in the burning of the brush and rubbish much more is destroyed that it is important to destroy, than what is seen to be gathered up and placed on the fire. If the entire orchard can be burnt over, if the fire be kept from the trunks of the trees, and if it be sure that there will not be heat enough generated to injure the branches, it will prove one of the finest cleaning up process. But firing the orchard must not be undertaken unless all conditions are favorable and the matter is in charge of cool heads and resourceful hands.

We earnestly recommend severe pruning of trees that have not borne much in the last two seasons. Especially would we cut back old trees, and so far as possible make them put out new growths. This plan was a favorite one with the late Prof. J. P. Stelle, of the Mobile, Ala., Register, who claimed that he would much rather make a new orchard of an old one than to make it from the nursery.

If pruning and cleaning up be supplemented by treating the trunks of the trees, and even as high up on the lower branches as can be reached, with a lime wash, or strong soap suds, or a kerosene emulsion, another valuable step has been taken toward renewing the orchard. We would not make the lime wash too strong. The object is not so much to whiten and ornament the trees as it is to kill insects and destroy eggs, nests and fungi. The winter is on. Take your time. Do these things, or as many of them as may be reasonably done, and then, if the orchard again fail, it will not be the fault of the orchardist. If it bear you will see the effect of the winter work.

UP-TO-DATE VINDICATED

The apple crop for this year is about marketed so far as the orchardists or producers are concerned. While the government reports and the buyers' reports promulgated in general press, and even in most of the farm papers, though admitting that the apple crop was small, persisted in declaring that it was equal to meet the demand, UP-TO-DATE FARMING said it was the smallest crop for years, that it was entirely inadequate to supply the demand, and that farmers ought to receive a remunerative price. We said also that, after the fruit had passed from the growers' hands, the tone of these reports would change, and the sources which in the beginning had reported an adequate crop, would be the strongest in the proclaiming an apple shortage. It is no pleasure to us to repeat these things, but we do it to vindicate the truth of history, and in the hope of eventually educating farmers. We now clip from one of the leading trade papers of the country, the following:

"Buyers are now back from the New York orchards, and all with the same story. The size of the crop has been exaggerated, and will not nearly approximate the figures of last year. They expect apples to be high this year."

"Back from the orchards." The apples are bought, and the farmers have sold themselves and their fruit at the same time. Now the crop is light, apples are scarce, and will be high. We sincerely wish farmers would learn.

The Board of Trade, Dept. O., Phoenix, Ariz., will be glad to send free to farmers full information about the splendid country near this thriving city. The west is booming. Last year the productive wealth of 160,000 acres was $8,752,000 or an average of $55 per acre. What other section of the country can equal this record? Farmers who are interested in this section where weather is ideal should write to the secretary as above.

Every hunter knows how important it is to have a reliable gun—one you can depend upon to shoot hard and quick and straight. Such guns are made by the Union Fire Arms Co., 277 Auburndale, Toledo, Ohio. Whether you want rifle or shotgut—repeater or single shot send for their large catalog. If interested at all in hunting and guns you should do this.

The motor-buggy for country use is gaining great headway in many localities. The Black Motor Buggy is built for hills and mud and sand. It is a medium priced motor vehicle. Made either buggy or surry. Send to the Black Mfg. Co., 124 E. Ohio St., Chicago, for their catalog A239, which explains about their several sizes.

Before you buy a wagon or a set of wheels send for the free book of the Empire Mfg. Co., Box 68A. H., Quincy, Ill. Low down handy wagons are money savers for farmers. They work and make roads—not destroy them. Just send for this book and be *shown*.

Low Fares to the Cheap Lands

November 17

Plan to go on one of these days—

The trip will not cost much. These special low-fare tickets over the Rock Island-Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines will allow you to go one way and return another, without extra cost. You will see more of the South-west than you could in any other way, and can better decide where to locate.

Ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over the Rock Island-Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines, either through Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Memphis or Birmingham, according to your location.

If you will tell me where you want to go, I will tell you the cost of a ticket and send you a map-schedule.

I will also send you some interesting books about the Southwest. They will inform you of opportunities waiting for you there, and will open your eyes to new possibilities. Write for free copies today.

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Dec. 1 and 15

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$90 A month, $60 expense allowance at start, to put out merchandise & grocery catalogs. Mail order house American Home Supply Co. Desk D11, Chicago, Ill.

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THE FARMERS LAND AND LOAN CO. 145 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO *Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* TO *their Advertisement was Urgently Request You* READERS.

TIME TO SPRAY

Scalecide Kills San Jose Scale and Saves the Orchards and Shrubs

The New Jersey Bulletin No. 186 says "SCALECIDE did almost perfect work applied in October. No injury of any kind was caused on the trees or fruit buds."

Thos. Mehan & Sons, Landscape Gardeners, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa., say: "We recommend one of the oil solutions and at present are using 'SCALECIDE,' which we consider the best preparation on the market. We have discontinued the use of lime-sulphur treatment, having found the oils far more effective and much easier to apply."

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For Fall Spraying mix one gallon of SCALECIDE to every fifteen gallons of COLD water. Spray after trees have dropped their foliage.

For Spring Spraying mix one gallon of SCALECIDE to every twenty gallons of COLD water. Use from April to June.

PRICES: 50-gal. bbl., $25.00; 30-gal. tin, $15.00; 10-gal, can, $6.00; 5-gal. can, $3.25; 1-gal. can, $1.00, f. o. b. New York.

Brass bucket spray pumps, $3.00.

Barrel spray pumps, for larger orchards, $6.00.

REMEMBER: One gallon makes 16 to 20 gallons of spray. Spray when the leaves have dropped off so the spray reaches the bark. "Procrastination is the thief of time," and also will steal your trees and bushes away from you. Order a supply of SCALECIDE now and mention UP-TO-DATE.

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

30 FLOWERING BULBS FOR 10c

Together with our Catalogue and a complete treatise on the culture of Hardy Bulbs. All by mail, 10 cts

These 30 Bulbs, 6 kinds, 5 of each, different colors, will make beautiful pots of flowers for winter, or lovely clumps of early spring flowers for your garden. Pot or plant them now.

Our Illustrated Catalogue of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Lilies and all Hardy or Holland Bulbs, and rare new winter-flowering plants free to all who apply.

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X-RAY Stove Polish

Trade Mark

Ask dealer for it.

Free Sample. Write Dept. A 12

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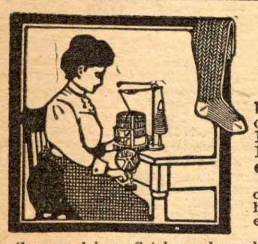

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These stockings can be knit in 30 minutes on **Gearhart's 1908 Family Knitter.** New machine, improved up-to-date.

Knits everything for home or trade, from factory or home-spun yarns. Big money earned the year round.

Write and learn what others are doing. Catalog and sample work free. All yarns at first cost. Address, **J. E. Gearhart Box 104, Clearfield, Pa.**

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c postpaid. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Box 83 B, Amsterdam, N. Y.

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"IS INTERCOURSE WITH SPIRITS FEASIBLE?"
"CAN THE SICK BE HEALED WITHOUT DRUGS?"

If you want the soundest, best worth knowing, on these subjects, order Rayon's "FAD OR FACTS?" 75 cents; and Rayon's "THE MYSTIC SELF," 50 cents.

M. S. PUBLISHING CO.
Dept. F., 328 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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15 Sample Post Cards Rich designs, floral embossed, greetings, silk, tinsel, birthday, Christmas, New Years, views, etc.—also catalog, premium list and agents terms. E. Gross & Onard Co., 2147 Arthur Avenue, New York. **10c**

PIANOS Slightly used Steinways; 1909 Model Lyon & Healys; and other remarkable Bargains. **Lyon & Healy, 80 Adams St., Chicago.**

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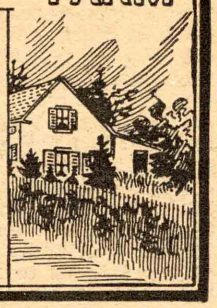
991 Silk Fringe, Envelope, Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name Cards, etc. 200 Love Verses. 125 Rich & Racy Jokes. 1 Pack Acquaintance & 1 Pack Escort Cards. New Beau Catcher & Big Sample Book, all for 2cts. **CARDS** Columbus Card Co., 148 F. St., Columbus, Ohio

919 New Styles Gold Bevel Edge; Hidden Name; Silk Fringe; Envelope and Post-100 Rich and Racy Jokes; One pack Fun; Escort & Love Cards, Star Beau Catcher etc. Greatest outfit ever shown, All 2 Cents. **CARDS** CROWN CARD CO., B 13, Columbus, O.

294 Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

up-to-Date HOME ON THE FARM

All the ladies on the farm who want to organize a National Ladies Sosiety of Equity are requested to write to Mrs. James Howey, East Jordan, Mich.



"Over the river and through the wood
To Grandfather's house we go."
—Whittier.

LIFE IN THE COUNTRY

There is no reason why a farmer's wife or daughter should not keep in touch with the world's progress as a city woman. Women who live in the country are very apt to neglect the cultivation of their minds and talents, because there is so much work to be done—actual physical work. They fail to realize that no matter how tired they may be physically, it will be restful to them to take up a book, a magazine or a newspaper and forget their workday lives.

Surely every country house takes a daily newspaper of some kind, and there is a great deal of education in a newspaper. Women in the country should make it a daily habit to read the newspapers thoroughly and keep in touch with what is going on in the world. Then when they come in contact with city folks, they will feel more self-possessed than many country women do. They are apt to be humbly retiring and too shy, as if they felt themselves "out of it."

Comparatively speaking, country people are really affluent and independent, if they would only think so. City people are the victims of the grocer, the butcher and the baker, as well as the coal man and the gas man. They pay for everything they get except air and would be glad to pay for that if they could get the country kind. Not so with the country people. Their fields are broad, their pastures and poultry yards supply their meat and eggs, their gardens fill their vegetable cellars every fall and their fruit houses are stocked with freshly canned and cured fruits in abundance. They work during the spring, summer and harvest time, but the winter is their own. Most of the winter's work consists in doing chores, and there is abundance of time for mind cultuvation. The long winter evenings should be given over to reading and study, and those who live on the farm could thereby become as cultivated and brilliant as the city folks they so often envy. It is the country life which is to be envied, surely not the city life with its cramped, narrow space and its hideous conventionalities.

If the country woman could only realize it, she has a great many more blessings to be thankful for than the city woman. All she needs is the cultivation of her mental capacities and keeping in touch with what is going on in the big, wide world outside of her country home.

BEAUTIFYING THE HOME

The subject of beautifying the home is of unending interest to most women. Few of them have the slightest hope of being able to copy in their own homes the delightful features that are so freely illustrated today in the magazines that are to be picked up on every hand. Yet there is scarcely a woman who does not study these views of other women's beautiful homes, not with envy, but animated bythe more practical desire of finding some little feature that would add beauty to their own homes. Perhaps there are few of the costly homes illustrated that suggest ideas for the simple homes of the majority of the people of this country, yet such an interior may sometimes be copied with great success.

But whether or not she can have these beautiful things in her own home the average woman never loses interest in the search for ideas to make her own home—be it only two rooms in extent—more comfortable and attractive. The elaborate homes are not the most attractive. Many of the old fashioned kitchens that still are to be found in farm houses, and which are used generally for cooking, eating and living apartment, suggest more of homely cheer than the most elaborately equipped culinary department of the city mansion.

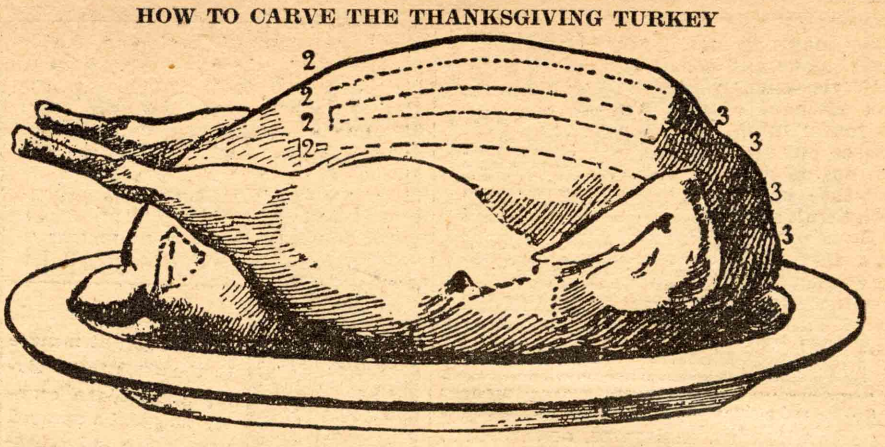
Who that has seen a great roomy kitchen of the olden time with its fireplace, kept more for ornament than use, its quaint windows hung with snowy curtains reaching just to the sill, its pots of red geraniums and its comfortable old - fashioned rocker drawn up close to the window, can ever forget the picture? It was a place to linger and enjoy one's self. Would that there were more kitchens of this kind.

The requirements of space in the city have crowded out the old kitchens with their cheer and memories of good times that are past, but out in the country where one does not buy

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

HOW TO CARVE THE THANKSGIVING TURKEY



THE fork should be inserted firmly in the breast of the fowl, just forward of figure 2. If the whole bird is to be served, both wings and both legs should be severed from the body at once and allowed to fall neatly on the platter. Then the carving knife should be drawn along the body, from 2 to 3, making as many slices as may be desired, allowing the pieces to rest for the moment carefully on the platter. Then the wings and legs should be unjointed at the middle joint—a process, by the way, which may require some practice. A piece should be cut from the rear part—figures 1, 1—to allow taking out the dressing. The tastes of the guests being consulted concerning the parts preferred, the meat may then be placed on the waiting plates. In case no choice is named, place a piece of the "dark" and a piece of the "light" meat on plate. Do not serve the lower part of the leg unless a guest expresses decided preference for a "drumstick". The richest, most palatable portions of the turkey—in the order of preference—are the two bits in the small cavities on the back of the bird, the meat in the "pockets" of the neck and the upper joints of the legs.

POST CARD COUPON

Nov. 15, 1908

Keep This Coupon. One will appear in each issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for sometime to come. When you get 10 coupons send them in to us and we will exchange them for a complete set of beautiful rare Souvenir Post Cards. Coupons must be from different issues.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

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SIMPSON EDDYSTONE PRINTS

Founded 1842

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The time-tested "Simpson" Prints made only in Eddystone.

Beautiful dress fabrics. Subdued or striking patterns, according to taste. Absolutely fast color. Cloth of the highest quality.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Decline substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Christmas and New Year Cards

Instead of buying your Christmas Cards from your local dealers, why not renew your own subscription for one year, or get a friend to subscribe for a year, and we will send you

12 Rare and Expensive Xmas Cards

These cards are **out of the ordinary.** You must take our word for this for we cannot send you a sample of the cards. They represent the various popular flowers—Holly, Roses, Carnations, and 9 others equall as beautiful flowers. Interwoven with the flowers and printed in **gold lettering** is the wording, "A Merry Christmas." **The flowers are represented in all their natural colors.**

Remember twelve Christmas Cards for your own renewal, or for one new yearly subscriber at 50 cents a year.

You cannot buy these cards from your lacol dealer. Address.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

ground by the foot, and where the fancy may run riot in the planning of ingle nooks and cosy little corners the old-style kitchen is still possible. In fact kitchens of this type are still to be found in many communities. Old houses built nearly half a century ago are not so rare as might be supposed, and they have in them the making of delightful homes.

However, the old kitchens are seldom as inviting as one would like to see them. One reason is that they are too cluttered up with a nondescript collection of miscellaneous articles, that have no real place in the kitchen. For some odd reason pantries are not included in the country home, except those of the better sort, so that the kitchen is used for store room, pantry, and as catch all for odds and ends of all kinds.

The kitchen that is properly furnished, either in the country or the city, is not crowded until it is a disgusting place to go into. It contains those things essential for the work to be performed there, and no more. The first necessity is a stove and next in importance comes the kitchen sink. There should be a sink, even if the house is not provided with running water and sewer connection, the latter, of course, not being possible on the farm. It is a comparatively easy matter and one costing very little, to connect the well and cistern with the kitchen sink, and only the woman who has been compelled to carry every drop of water that she uses from the pump in the yard, or else from the back porch, can ever appreciate the saving in time and strength that follows the installation of the kitchen sink and piping the water directly into the kitchen.

Two other articles of furniture are necessary, a place to put dishes, and a work table. In all of the newer houses the dish and pot closets are built into the walls, thus economizing space and adding to the neatness of the kitchen. Since the kitchen cabinet has come into such general use, the old kitchen table has not been in such demand. The cabinet does away with one closet or cupboard, as it has a place for the dishes used regularly and also for the kitchen utensils in greatest use. Like the kitchen sink, the cabinet is a great saver of time and steps, and ought to be in every kitchen. With these three articles, stove, sink and cabinet, or kitchen table, in case the cabinet cannot be had, the kitchen has all the furniture it needs, with the addition of a rocking chair to rest in at odd moments, and a couple of plain kitchen chairs. More furniture would only be in the way, and

IMPROVEMENT OF THE FARM HOME

When the elderly people of today get in a reminiscent mood, and look at the farm homes of their childhood, and contrast them with the homes of the present, they cannot but be lost in amazement. It is doubtful if there was ever a like period in the history of the human race when so great improvements were made in rural homes as have been made in this country within the last half a century. In large areas where, that many years ago, could be seen nothing but the old time log cabins, now stand commodious frame or brick residences, surrounded by well kept lawns, decked in season with a profusion of flowers, and with up-to-date outbuildings adjacent thereto, and all conveniently arranged. Entering, still more marked improvements are seen—carpets, furniture, musical instruments, sewing machines, and other helpful appliances, such as were unknown in the towns and cities fifty years ago.

But UP-TO-DATE FARMING is not satisfied. The farmer and his family have not all they ought to have until there is nothing better to procure. The class upon which the world depends for both food and raiment ought to have every convenience, beauty and comfort enjoyed by the most wealthy. But they have not yet. In many cases it is their own fault. So many are content to plod along in the beaten paths and worn ruts, and scarcely see the improvements that are being made around them. We would wake such people up, and insist that they modernize their labor, thought and living; cultivate their tastes, stimulate their ambitions, and boldly step out into the procession of progress.

This time of year, nature's period of rest, is a good time to plan the home surroundings for the coming season. Even though the dwelling may be a modest one, not up to those referred to above, it is susceptible of many conveniences that are not expensive. Study them out and provide them. Paint, paint, paint! Not costly, but "making all things new." The flowers of next growing season need but the planting of the seeds or plants, and a little care and culture afterwards. The grass plot needs but to be trimmed to cover the yard with a carpet of nature's weaving. The growing children! How they can help with all these things. Each may have its own part of the yard for ornamentation—its own plot of flowers, etc. If the children of our day had had the opportunities and examples of the present—well, they might have been as careless, and listless, and sightless, as are so many children of today.

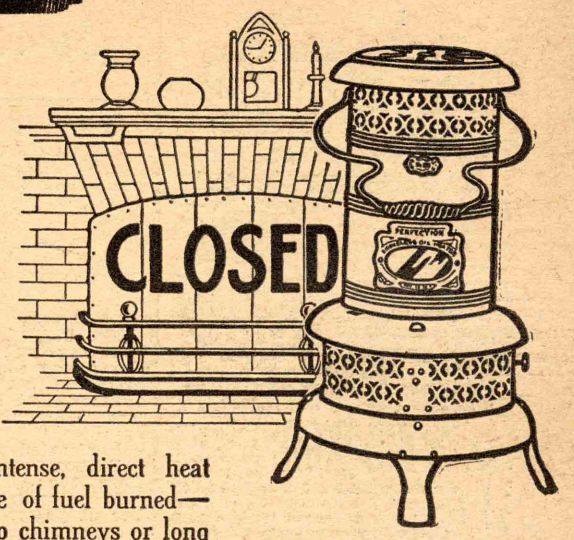
At all events, make the home beautiful.

THE SCHOOL AND ITS PURPOSES

The school is not merely a place for children and young people to assemble daily, to study and recite lessons, and to become proficient in things taught in books. It is rather a place to build character, to qualify for successful living—to make good men and women. It would be so much easier to do these things if teacher and pupils understood and appreciated them.

In most of the states of the American union, the public school is a state institution. State law requires it, provides for its cost, prescribes the qualifications of its teachers, and outlines its methods of procedure. The state does this, theoretically, not for the good of the children especially, but for its own good. The good of the state depends upon every boy and girl growing up within it. The state is good and progressive only as its people are good and progressive. The state knows that as the children of today, so will the people of the future be—so will the state be in the future. Hence the state provides for schools, not to make scholars only, but to make successful, broad minded and progressive people and good citizens. This is the real object of the schools and the purpose of their creation. Education is but an incident, a means to the end.

We are very sorry this central idea has not a more prominent place in the thought of the public schools. The state itself should make it more prominently a qualification of the teachers, and require that their work be done with a view to good people and good citizenship. The state has a right to see to the accomplishment of its purpose, and if it fail to do that its object in the creation of the schools will fail. Learned bad people, educated bad citizens, are more dangerous than the ignorant. Let education and goodness, right living and right thinking, go hand in hand, and the glorious future of the state, of government, is assured.



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You receive intense, direct heat from every ounce of fuel burned—there are no damp chimneys or long pipes to waste the heat from a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

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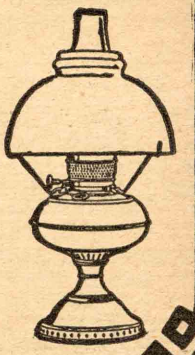
Carry it from room to room. Turn the wick high or low—no bother—no smoke—no smell—automatic smokeless device prevents. Brass font holds 4 quarts, burns 9 hours. Beautifully finished in nickel or japan. Every heater warranted.



The *Rayo* Lamp gives a bright, steady light to read by—just what you want for the long evenings. Made of brass, nickel plated—latest improved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted.

If your dealer cannot supply the Perfection Oil Heater or Rayo Lamp write our nearest agency.

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We will give you a full dozen fine bulbs together with a year's subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for only 50c. Fine bulbs—imported. Subscription may be new or renewal. *Send fifty cents today.*

SPECIAL:—5 subscriptions and 5 collections for only $2.00. Get yours free by getting up a club. Address today.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, nId.

What is a good kind of material for children's wash dresse?—*Patience P.*

One of the most beautiful, practical and inexpensive wash goods is Simpson-Eddystone Prints. There are so many pretty patterns and the fabric is so substantial. It stands the frequent washing that children's dresses must have, and it doesn't fade. Make them up simply. They are so pretty themselves that they do not need elaborate trimming. The Sheperd Checks are particularly good for children's dresses.

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Write today and we will lose no time in sending them to you. Ask about the surprise which we are sure will interest you. We have only a limited supply of these beautiful cards, so send today if you want them. Address The Epitomist, 44 Main St., Spencer, Ind.

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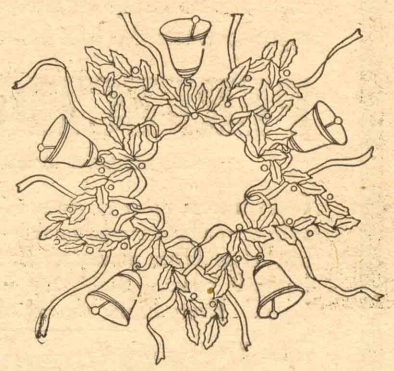
Perforated tissue paper pattern, 15c.

Pattern stamped on white or brown linen, 30c; silks to work, 20c.

When ordering don't neglect to state number of pattern.



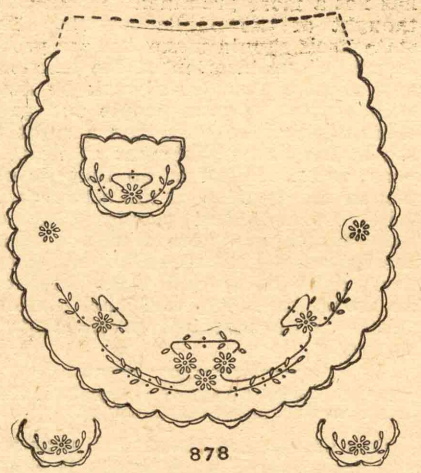
844

844. Somehow, there is a certain strong all year attraction in a genuine Christmas embroidery theme. Holly, bells and bright colored streamers, what can be more beautiful and appropriate? The design shown, handsome in itself is further enhanced by the delicate tinting in which it is done. The prices are:

Perforated tissue paper pattern, 25c.

Pattern tinted on tan ticking with front and back, 65c; material to work, cottons, 25c; silks, 60c.

When ordering don't neglect to state number of pattern.



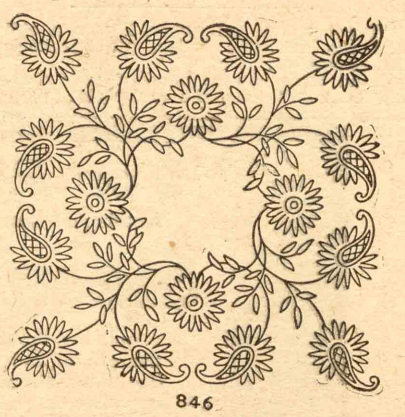
878

878. When actual usefulness is considered essential, the design here shown for a ladies' embroidered apron, should be the first choice of the needle woman. Dainty, and still easy to work, this number is ideal and will make a much appreciated gift. The prices are:

Perforated tissue paper pattern, 25c.

Pattern stamped on lawn, 35c; material to work, 15c.

When ordering don't neglect to state number of pattern.



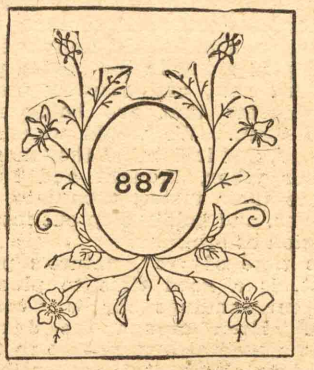
846

846. Experience with the needle is practically unnecessary in the execution of the pillow top design here shown. Repousse braid is made in zig-zag form and the points are simply tacked down to form the flowers and buds as stamped on the pattern. The balance of the design is made in simple stitchery. The prices are:

Perforated tissue paper pattern, 25c.

Pattern stamped on brown linen, 65c; material to work, 90c.

When ordering don't neglect to state number of pattern.



887. The pretty wild rose design for a picture frame here shown will, when made up make a most appropriate gift for any occasion. It is decidedly easy to make, simply being sewed to the card board mount which is furnished with the stamped pattern. The prices are:

Perforated tissue paper pattern, 15c.

Pattern stamped on white or brown linen with card board mount, 30c; silk to work, 20 cents.

When ordering don't neglect to state number of pattern.

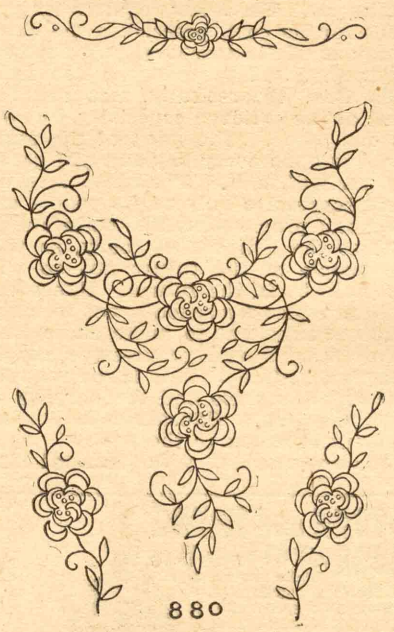
907

907. As a variety of suitable gifts for men is so small a practical article such as the forget-me-not shaving pad here offered should prove a valuable suggestion. It is quickly embroidered and when made up with the card board and pad of paper furnished with the stamped pattern it makes a gift that is long remembered. The prices are:

Perforated tissue paper pattern, 15c.

Pattern stamped on white or brown linen with pad, 30c; silks to work, 20c.

When ordering don't neglect to state number of pattern.



880

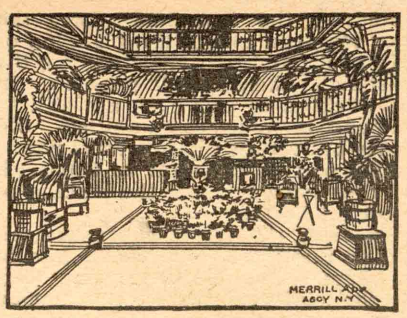
880. Pleasing to the eye and of novel conception is this adaption of the rose design for shadow embroidery. As the shadow work is so quickly done and shows up so effective when finished, this number should prove decidedly useful to the busy woman. The prices are:

Perforated tissue paper pattern, 25c.

Pattern stamped on 2½ yards of fine lawn 75c; stamped on 2½ yards of fine linen, $1.85; material to work, 20c.

When ordering don't neglect to state number of pattern.

Address UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana.



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Worry Hurts, Work Doesn't

All our troubles are about things which never happen. We suffer through fear about tomorrow. When tomorrow comes the thing we worried about doesn't occur. If we work hard and keep busy we don't have time to worry. There is no real trouble or hard luck in the world but incurable sickness and death. Everything else in the world can be outlived and overcome.

We can shut our eyes and imagine we see a beautiful rose, or we can imagine we see a horrible murder. Both look real, but both are merely imagination. They are only mind pictures. Our worry is always only in the mind. When we think, we either let our minds run into worry or into pleasant thoughts. The great cure for worry is to occupy our minds with our work and with pleasant thoughts and then we kill worry. There is a wonderful book called DOLLARS AND SENSE which tells all about worry and happiness and how to live and act to get joy out of life. This book has 80 great helping chapters that tells us how to think, live, work and act to make our lives happy and full of peace and contentment.

You can get this book by sending 25 cents in stamps to R. Hunter & Co., Oak Park, Ill. The editor of this paper believes this wondeful book has done more to drive away the blues than anything ever published.

Everything in this great book is so simple, so sensible and so plain that you feel better the moment you start reading it. We want all our readers who want comfort and help to read this wonderful book. It brings joy and sunshine and drives away clouds and sadness.

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REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO *Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We* TO *their Advertisement was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* READERS.

SOMETHING For EVERY READER

IS THERE ANYTHING ON THIS PAGE YOU WANT?

UP-TO-DATE FARMING wants new readers, more readers. The best manner in which to get this is through the co-operation of our present readers, many thousands of whom have assisted us before, and have beautiful and useful premiums to show for their efforts.

Send us a club of new subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Don't think you can't get up a good large club, for you can. Honest Abe says, "The successful man is he who once he makes up his mind to do a thing, does it."

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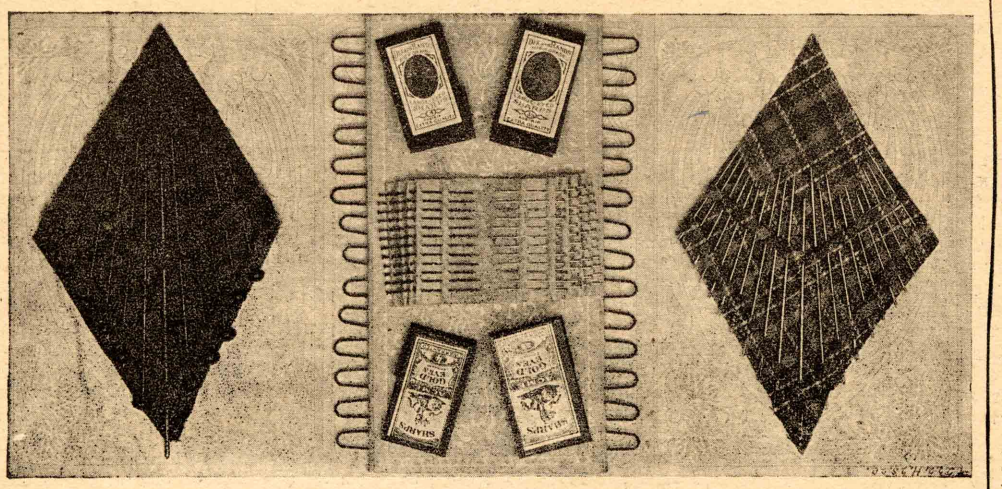
Your own renewal will count as one of the subscriptions necessary to obtain a premium—renew today, and at the same time get your friends to subscribe.

With every club that is sent us within 30 days we will give, in addition to the regular premiums, a complete Child's Table Set, like illustration noted below. Be sure to ask for

THE CHILDS TABLE SET—It's FREE with every Club. Address all Clubs to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Woman's Handy Companion

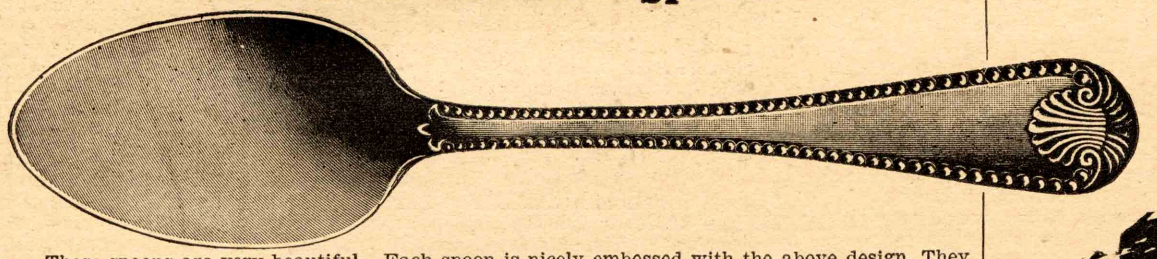


224 Different Articles, All Used Daily by the Women. Size of Package 7x4 Inches

A complete work basket that will be appreciated by every housekeeper. A full variety of high grade, large sized needles—Darning, Wool, Yarn, Carpet, Button, etc., *all silver steel, will not bend.* Also hair pins, best quality, white and black pins, and a large assortment of toilet articles. There is not an article in this package but what is used every day.

The Woman's Companion retails at 25 cents, which is one-fourth the price if bought separately, but we will send the complete outfit FREE, for one new or renewal subscription at 50 cents.

One Dozen Silveroid Spoons



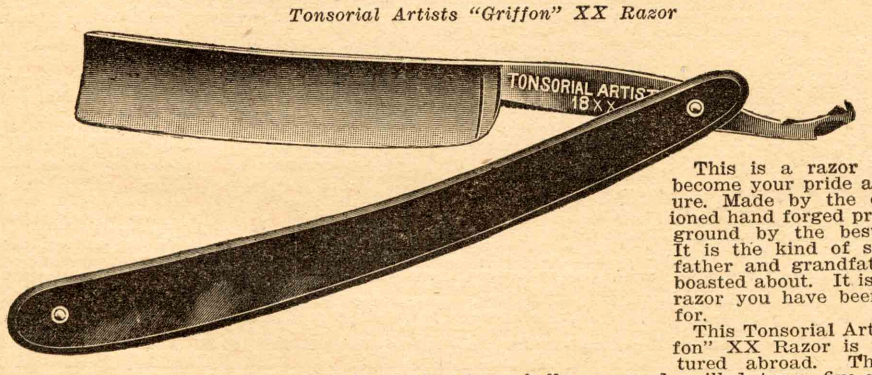
These spoons are very beautiful. Each spoon is nicely embossed with the above design. They are made of a metal called Silveroid that looks like PURE silver, and it carries its high finish indefinitely. We buy them in great quantities, and are able to give one dozen spoons, exactly like the above pattern, for one new or renewal subscription.

SPECIAL NOTICE:—If you are at all doubtful as to the high quality of these spoons, let me send you one, free, as a sample.

Twelve teaspoons for sending us one subscription at 50 cents a year.

Razors for Men

Tonsorial Artists "Griffon" XX Razor



This is a razor that will become your pride and pleasure. Made by the old fashioned hand forged process and ground by the best cutlers. It is the kind of steel your father and grandfather have boasted about. It is the good razor you have been looking for.

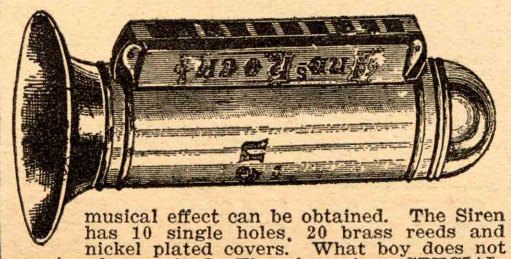
This Tonsorial Artist "Griffon" XX Razor is manufactured abroad. The blades are hand hamemred and hand finished, Hamburg hollow ground, milled tang, five-eight inch size, square point.

No other razor is better known for its high quality than the above. Every farmer needs a GOOD razor, and the Tonsorial Artist will fill the bill.

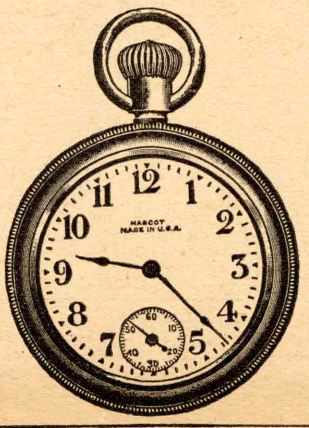
Sent prepaid for a club of 4 subscriptions at the regular rate of 50 cents each.

Siren Horn Harmonica

The Siren is a harmonica with a horn attached, highly nickel plated. By placing the right hand over the end of the horn the finest



musical effect can be obtained. The Siren has 10 single holes, 20 brass reeds and nickel plated covers. What boy does not want a harmonica? The above is a SPECIAL for sending us two new or renewal subscriptions at our regular rate of 50 cents a year.



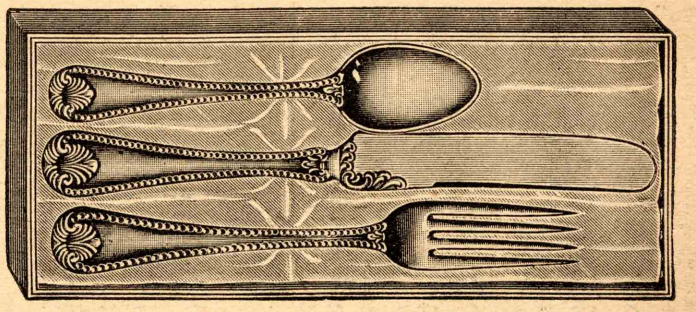
THE MASCOTT WATCH

Everybody, whether a man or boy wants a good watch, and one that will keep correct time.

The Mascot is a Nickel Watch, stem wind and stem set, heavy crystal, a good time-piece, and guaranteed for one year.

Sent prepaid on receipt of a club of three subscribers at the regular rate of 50 cents a year.

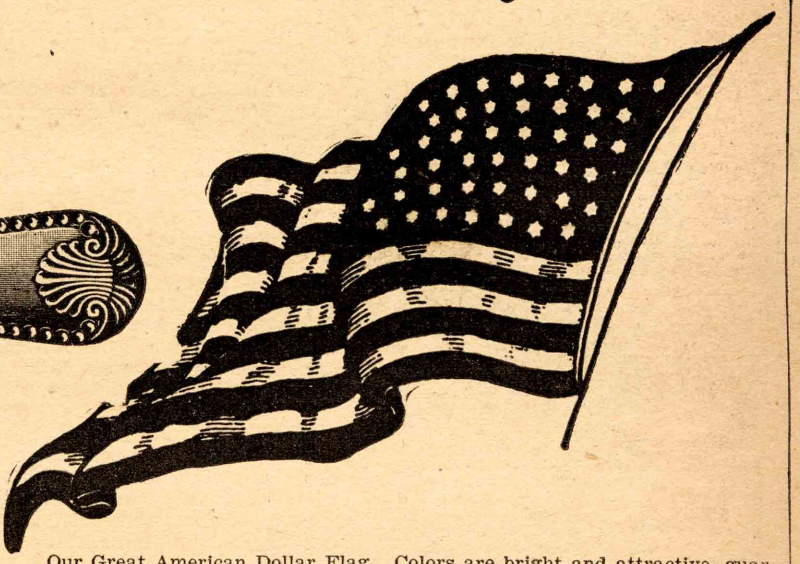
Child's Table Set



Every child likes to feel they possess something that is entirely their own. How proud and happy your children would be could they but have the above set for their own use. If you haven't children of your own, then some little friend would always feel grateful to you were you to give them this little table set as a present. It is *exactly* as reproduced above, being made of Silveroid, and beautifully embossed.

Sent free for a year's subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at 50 cents. Or given free as a special inducement for you to take advantage of one of the other offers on this page.

Old Glory



Our Great American Dollar Flag. Colors are bright and attractive, guaranteed fast to sun and rain, made of cotton bunting, stripes are sewed double stitched throughout, top of flag has heavy canvas band with large brass grommets on each end, size 3x5 feet.

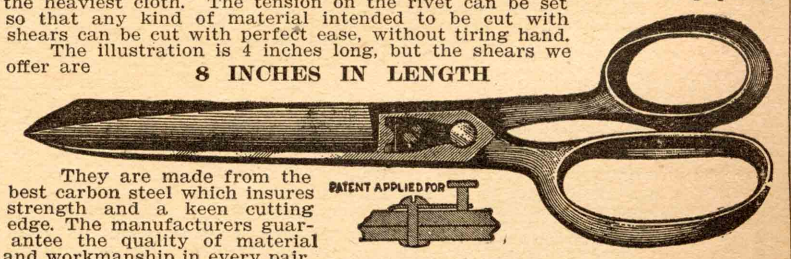
Show your patriotism and pride, by sending us three subscriptions at the regular price of 50c a year, and we will send you the above "Old Glory" free.

Ever-Sharp Shears Free

Dear to the heart of every woman—a pair of finest steel shears that are always sharp, and enables the user to cut any thing from *wet* tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The tension on the rivet can be set so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears can be cut with perfect ease, without tiring hand.

The illustration is 4 inches long, but the shears we offer are

8 INCHES IN LENGTH

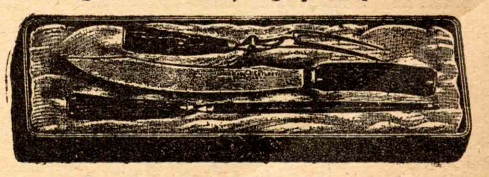


They are made from the best carbon steel which insures strength and a keen cutting edge. The manufacturers guarantee the quality of material and workmanship in every pair.

One pair of these shears (or scissors if preferred) will be sent free for sending us one new or renewal subscription at 50 cents.

Carving Set

A very handsome set; 8-inch steel plate; the handles are genuine stag; solid forged bolster; adjustable guard on fork; highly tempered Milton



steel for sharpening; metal caps on end of handles. Complete in lined case. Will prove a valuable addition to every table.

Sent prepaid for getting six of your friends to subscribe to UP-TO-DATE FARMING at the regular rate of 50 cents a year.

THE NEW

Demi-Bloc System

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Indianapolis, Ind.

The Housewife's Exchange

A busy mother who makes use of any and all of the labor saving devices that come her way, wants to know how many women who read these pages appreciate the difference that the use of round pans make in time saving when it comes to washing up. Whether a pan has round or square corners may seem a small matter, but any woman can count up the minutes saved each dish washing period for herself. In most kitchens will probably be found the old fashioned stove pans made with seamed square corners. Now, where is the woman who does not dread the task of cleaning out the corners of these pans?

Even after one has scraped and scraped, she cannot be sure that the pan is entirely clean. Bits of the food cooked in the pan get into the cracks of the corner seams and refuse to be dislodged. No one likes the idea of the refuse from the last baking, together with stale dishwater, working out in the next roast and gravy cooked in the pan. Thus cleanliness would be a consideration, says this housewife, were the matter of time saving not taken into account. The latter, however, is important. There are baking pans made nowadays cut from one piece and pressed into shape. These pans have rounded corners and no seams. It is no trouble at all to run a flexible bladed knife around the pan, and the sides come up clean. Two minutes' work as aginst fifteen for the old style pan. Now multiply by seven days a week, 365 days a year, and see whether it pays to buy up-to-date kitchen utensils.

To be sure the new style enamel pan costs more. An ordinary sheet iron pan may be bought for about fifteen cents, whereas the new kind costs from $1.00 up to $1.50. But think of saving fifteen minutes every day for a life time, and then ask whether the old kind really pays to save the first cost.

There is a new strainer on the market that costs only ten cents, but which saves an endless amount of labor. This seive-like strainer has a wire at the top that allows it to rest firmly on the jar or whatever vessel it is desired to strain the liquid into. It's use in jelly-time saves the labor of caring for a cotton jelly bag, but that is not the end of its usefulness. There is not a day when the cook does not have need of a strainer of some kind, and she usually makes the cotton bag serve because there is none other at hand.

* * *

Before putting the window and door screens away for the winter, rub the wire on both sides with coal oil or even lard and the wire will not rust.

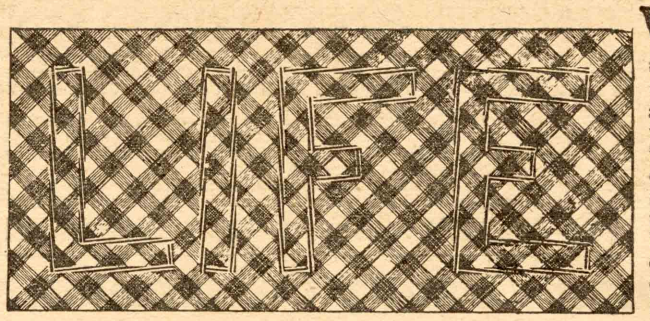
* * *

A reader who lately moved into a new house found out to her deep distress that one of the bedrooms was infected with bugs. Being afraid that the bugs might infest other rooms, she set on a campaign to protect the beds as well as to clean out the infected room. One of the first things she did was to protect her beds against the strips at the ends of the wire springs. These wooden ends were painted with white enamel, leaving no possible place for a bug to hide. This housekeeper advises those who are making use of wooden beds to paint the slats as well as the inside rails and the back of the head board that goes against the wall. In fact, all parts of the bed that are not visible should be painted white. The painted surface can be wiped off easily and it is no trick at all to keep such a bed clean.

* * *

"I always make it a rule to shut myself away in my own room for an hour every afternoon," writes a mother who says she had five children to look after. "If I did not get this rest I do not know how I should be able to get along. I look on that quiet hour as a safeguard to my health, and I come downstairs better in both mind and body. Who can say that husband and children do not benefit as well as myself, for they are saved a peevish, tired and cross woman at the head of the house."

AN OPTICAL ILLUSION



WHEN looking at the accompanying sketch you will say that the letters are alternately inclined to the right and left. They are not so and can be proved by measuring the distance of the top and bottom of any vertical strokes from the edge of the entire block. They will be found to be exactly the same distance. Or take any of the horizontal strokes of the four letters and see how far their extremities are from the top and bottom of the entire block. It will be found that a line joining the extremities of the strokes are strictly parallel to the top or bottom and that they are not on a slant a all. It is the slant of the numerous short lines that go to make up the letter as a whole that deceives the eye.

How often do we not hear women complain about how tired it makes them to stand at the ironing table for several hours? One housekeeper writes of her way, and says that her back never gets tired. She says she has the ironink board elevated to exactly the right height, and that she does not have to lean over the board at a back breaking angle. Her device is simple and of home construction. Two horses were made of rough lumber, and fitted to the proper height. The board is placed across these horses. It is not only the right height, but it is held stationary and the ironer is not worried pulling the board back into place. Women who suffed from fatigue when ironing should try this plan.

* * *

Aunt Hannah tells how to doctor a chicken that is not fat enough to make a promising roast. Taking a sorry specimen, she trussed it up in beef suet, and it came from the oven the juiciest, tenderest fowl imaginable. Taking the strips of suet she cut them thin and bound them around the chicken until it was completely covered. It was then put into the oven and came out quite the best chicken the family had ever tasted.

* * *

How many cooks make use of the flexible kitchen knife or spatula, as it is sometimes called? These knives are for sale in the larger stores, and may be found either in the hardware store or in the household departments, at 25 cents for the smallest size. Unless one has made use of such a knife, she can have no idea of the immense saving in time and energy its use accomplishes. The blade being flexible bends itself into corners the ordinary knife never reaches. It cleans cake or other dough from the pan, leaving the tin or crockery clean. It takes dough from a board in a twinkling, but it is perhaps in the scraping of the pots and pans used in cooking that it finds its best use. The flexible knife cleans the pan in which meat has been cooked in a fourth of the time required for scraping with the stiff knife. The woman who once tries this knife will never be without one.

* * *

Every woman who prides herself upon the variety and tastiness of her "table" will be interested in the new book of recipes by Helen Louise Johnson.

The important point about Miss Johnson's recipe book, which is called the "Enterprize Housekeeper," is that it contains over two hundred tested recipes calling for the use of meats, fowl and other things left over from previous meals. This book will be sent free to any woman sending her name and address to The Enterprise Mfg., Co., of Pa., 218 Dauphin Street, Philadelphia.

60 OLD TIME SONGS FREE
WORDS AND MUSIC

This magnificent collection of the songs our mothers sang, is durably bound in a scarlet and black cover. New, freshly engraved music plates, and new type set verses, all printed on good quality book paper. These songs will endure for ages, and no home is complete without them. Here are the sixty songs in the collection.

America	Flow Gently, Sweet Afton	Last Night	Rocked in Cradle of the Deep
Annie Laurie	Forty-Nine Bottles	Last Rose of Summer	Rule, Britannia
Auld Lang Syne	Girl I Left Behind Me	Love At Home	Russian Hymn
Austrian National Hymn	Good Night Ladies	Maggie by My Side	Scots Wha Hae
Battle Hymn of Republic	Harp That Once Thro'	Maryland, My Maryland	See the Conquering Hero
Blue Alsatian Mountains	Her Bright Smile	Massa's in De Cold Ground	Soldier's Farewell
Bonnie Doon	Highland Mary	Minstrel Boy	Stars of the Summer Night
Bonnie Dundee	Holland's National Hymn	My Bonnie	Swanee River
Brave Old Oak	Home, Sweet Home	Nelly of the Hazel Dell	Sword of Bunker Hill
Coming Thro' the Rye	I Cannot Sing the Old Songs	Oft in the Stilly Night	Take Back the Heart
Dear Evelina	In the Gloaming	Old Cabin Home	Then You'll Remember Me
Die Wacht Am Rhein	Jingle Bells	Old Folks at Home	Warrior Bold
Dixie Land	John Brown's Body	Old Kentucky Home	When the Swallows
Do They Miss Me At Home	Juanita	Old Oaken Bucket	Woodman, Spare That Tree
Douglas, Tender and True	Killarney	Robin Adair	Yankee Doodle

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THE THANKSGIVING DINNER

Of course, there must be a delicious pumpkin pie. No Thanksgiving table would ever be complete without it. Choose a pumpkin which has a glossy exterior and a meaty interior. The small ones which are flat at the end are often the sweetest. Do not peel it, but cut into pieces. Throw away the seeds and the inner shreds. Put into a large porcelain kettle and add a cup of boiling water. This is to keep it from sticking. Place it on the back of the stove to cook slowly. About five hours or more are required to bring it to the proper condition. It should be sweet, tender and nearly dry. Pull off the loose skin and run through a colander. If it seems watery, let it drain over night. When it is ready to bake into pies measure the pulp, and to every cup of it allow one teaspoonful of salt, half a grated nutmeg, a tablespoonful of mace and a large cup of sugar. Beat four eggs and stir them into the pulp. Add four cups of sweet milk. If you wish add a half cup of cream. Beat well and taste to see if sweet enough. Turn into deep pie plates lined with a good pastry and bake three quarters of on hour. When done it will be a rich golden brown and quite firm in the center.

Pumpkin tartlets are also a Thanksgiving dainty made in some homes. To one pint of boiled pumpkin add one tablespoonful each of butter, and flour, six well beaten eggs, a cupful of sugar, quarter of a teaspoonful each of mace and nutmeg. Bake in muffin rings lined with rich flaky crust. These are very delicious.

For the Thanksgiving dinner table use a centerpiece of fruits, piled in a common wood trencher. A trencher is nothing more nor less than the housewife's chopping bowl. Wreath the bowl with trailing vines and put a few sprays of bright hued autumn leaves amidst the fruit.

Housekeepers' Helps and Hints

A pan of cold water in the oven will prevent the bread from burning while baking.

Salt will remove stains from the oil cloth table cover. Apply with a dampened cloth.

Common baking soda will clean tinware. Rub hard with damp cloth. Paper may be also used with good results.

Here is the way to make a good, practical iron holder that will not burn the hand: Sew a thickness of leather from the upper part of an old shoe between two thicknesses of cloth. It takes little time and the holder will last well.

Does the lamp wick refuse to turn up evenly? Then pull out a few threads lengthwise. It will also work with the wick of the oil stove.

The noise of squeaky thinks may be stopped by oiling with coal oil.

Laying tough meat in vinegar a few moments will make it tender.

If you wish to leave a pot of vegetables boiling add a teaspoonful of butter to the water in which they are cooking and they will not boil over.

Finger marks on paint can be easily removed by rubbing with a clean white cloth dipped in kerosene. The wood should afterwards be wiped with a dry cloth.

After trimming, turn the wick of a lamp below the burner or the oil will ooze.

Paraffine used on the tops of preserve glasses can be saved until the next season by washing in cold water and putting in a tin box with a tight lid.

Furniture takes a better polish, if, before starting the rubbing, all dirt and dust is rubbed from the wood by a slightly dampened cloth.

REPAIRING UNION SUITS

Wool union suits that have become too small through shrinkage can be made almost as good as new. Cut the suit in half around the waist line. Buy a skein of wool yarn the color of the suit and crochet a common stitch on to the waist part, row after row, until you think you have the desired length of garment. Then join this with the same stitch on to the trouser part and you will have a suit which can be worn a few more seasons.

IRONING SHIRTS

To prepare a shirt for starching, turn the right side out, gather up the breast and collar neatly in the left hand, dip them in cold water and wring out.

This is to make the part to be starched wet, as the rest of the shirt must be dry, else it would not iron at once.

Do the same to the cuffs.

Afterwards give a little dry rub to the breast and cuffs, or else take a piece of muslin dampened, and rub over in case of tough starch remaining.

Wring dry in a towel, fold the shirt up, doubling the breasts and spreading out the cuffs, roll tightly up for an hour, when it is ready for ironing.

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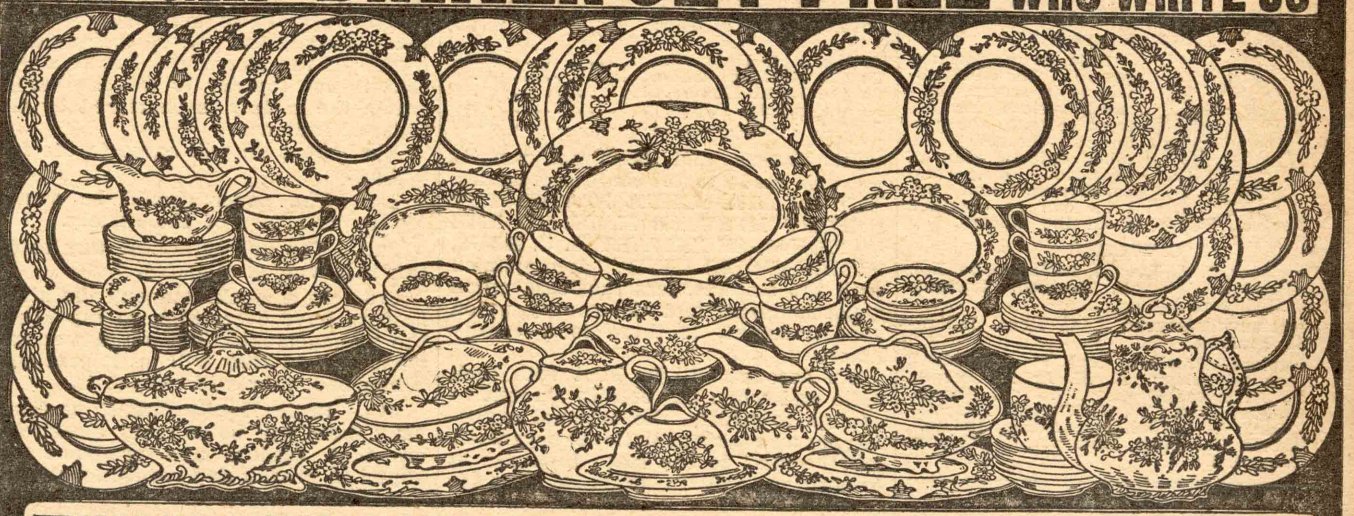

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We can safely recommend The Pure Food Co. as being a thorcughly reliable and responsible firm.—EDITOR.

As Christmas and New Years approach you wonder what to get for certain loved ones and friends. Ever think of calendars, books and beautiful cards? Go to any first class store and ask to see the line made by Raphiel Tuck & Sons Co., New York, London and Paris. For exquisite work of the printer's and lithographer's art this firm leads all others. A card for each of your friends will be a splendid way to remember them.

Aunt Dilsie's 'Ligion

Auntie's favorite song or hymn was something about being a shining light, with a refrain of "You in your little corner and I in mine." The song summed up Aunt Dilsie's creed. "Keep a shinin' honey, 'ats mah 'ligion," she used to say, and she certainly practiced what she preached. Her face always shining with good nature, was reflected in every kitchen utensil that cleaning and rubbing could put a polish on.

Auntie's one trial was the kitchen stove, which, in spite of all her efforts, would not shine.

"Miss Fanny," she would say, "'pears to me lak that stove is my thawn in the flesh. Yas'm it surely am. That stove jest sets there a defyin' me to make it shine. "Clar to goodness, Miss, you done got to get a new stove or Dilsie's got to get a new mist'is—yes'm. That's Suah!"

To get a new stove was unnecessary. To convince Dilsie that it shined good enough, was a hopeless task. Undoubtedly we should have lost Auntie but for the advice of a neighbor to "try X-Ray Stove Polish."

We chose Dilsie's afternoon off to experiment with the polish for ourselves, and we were so successful that the stove was the brightest article n Dilsie's bright kitchen.

Naturally, when Auntie returned, we had to peep and listen to learn how the shining stove would appeal to her.

"For th' Lawd's sake," she broke out, "Miss Fanny done got a new stove for Dilsie, an' jest th' shinest stove ah evah laid mah eyes on." But as she stooped to a closer examination she discovered that it was the same old stove only polished out of all recognition, and just then our giggling betrayed us.

At first Dilsie affected to be angry because we had polished her stove. But she soon accepted the eradication of her "thawn in the flesh" with gratification, and any time when she has newly polished the stove Aunt Dilsie is sure to stand off and gaze beamingly at its brilliance with the remark "That X-Ray Stove Polish suahly am the shinest polish 'at ever was. It suah am the beatenest polish in the hull wohld."

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F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society of Equity

(INCORPORATED)

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Michigan.

Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Directors—President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Iowa.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, S. D.

33

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price with charter, 50 cents.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hand. They are free.

Members' buttons for F. S. E. cost secretaries and organizers one cent each. A supply should always be kept on hand for delivery to new members. The same way with members' cards and fee and dues stamps, but these will be sent on request without advance payment.

You're not quite ready to start, you say;
The time to be starting is now—today,
Don't dally; begin!
No man has ever been ready as yet,
Nor ever will be;
You may fall ere you reach where your hopes are set,
But try it and see.

—*Kiser.*

Something to work for.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is in its element when teaching farmers the correct principles of profitable farming and organizing them to get the profitable prices.

Upward and ever onward, Justice, Equity, Truth and Brotherhood. These will be our watch-words until the Farmers Society of Equity is firmly planted in every agricultural district in the country.

* * *

Your Local Union. If it has not been meeting regularly call it together at once. Any member can make this request of the president or secretary.

At the next meeing read the constitution and by-laws of the F. S. of E., as printed in November 1st number; the resolutions and other acts of the convention. Also the minimum prices as printed in this number.

Each local should then act on these matters and report the action to I. C. Rous, secretary F. S. of E., Indianapolis, Ind.

* * *

In this number is printed a communication to Michigan members, from state president, W. E. Greilich. This is accompanied by a blank for members and local unions to vote. This blank can be used by members in other states also, and we request that it be used.

* * *

The mass convention that organized the Farmers Society of Equity passed the following resolution:

Resolved, that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907, will be accepted into the Farmers Society of Equity on the payment of the annual dues provided, viz: $1.50, which will place them in good standing for one year from the date of payment; Provided the terms of this resolution shall not be in force after the 1st day of March, 1909.

The dues are apportioned as follows:

To the National Union	$0.25
To the State Union	.25
To the County Union	.10
To the Local Union	.40
To the Official Paper	.50
Total	$1.50

The membership fee is $2.00 and apportioned as follows:

To the State Union	$1.10
To the National Union	.20
To the Local Union	.20
To the Official Paper	.50
Total	$2.00

In Kansas and Michigan reports must be made to the state secretaries. BUT IN ALL OTHER STATES THE REPORT MUST BE MADE TO THE NATIONAL SECRETARY, I. C. ROUS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., accompanied with the amount, less the local union apportionment, and the county union apportionment, if there is a county union.

An account will be kept with each state and when the credits amount to enough to justify, the national organizer, or an assistant national organizer, will be sent to the state to assist in organizing and to organize a state union.

Members and local unions are particularly cautioned against disregarding the above instructions, as to disregard them, and send reports otherwise, may cause dissatisfaction and result in loss of money.

* * *

Since the 1907 convention many local unions held the dues awaiting the action of the 1908 convention. These should now proceed as recommended by Pres. Greilich of Michigan and published on page 20 of this issue. When reporting the vote it should be accompanied by the dues held.

In all cases where dues were not paid in 1908, whether by members of local unions or members at large, the dues should be paid now as provided in the resolution printed above. This should be done without delay so that funds may soon be on hand to prosecute a vigorous organizing campaign in each state and so each member will get the official paper.

In no other way can a united society be brought about.

* * *

We believe UP-TO-DATE FARMING was the first paper to proclaim as a basic, fundamental principle, that "co-operation is the life of trade," as opposed to the old, generally accepted belief that "competition is the life of trade."

This is accepted as true in nearly all lines of human endeavor, but with no class is it more emphatically true than with farmers. Farmers can only be a free and prosperous class when they accept this law and make it the law of their life and business.

When farmers work together for the common good their days of uncertainties in profits will be past. And this time will not come in any other way than through the Farmers Society of Equity.

If what we write is true, then we appeal to every reader to see that our society has its full original strength by the end of this year and we'll multiply this in 1909.

* * *

There are exceptions to all rules. This is generally accepted as true.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has urged a rule on farmers to not invest in foreign capital stock corporations, and we will maintain this rule in the future.

But we can conscientiously argue an exception to this rule in the case of the Equity Publishing Company to publish the official paper of the Farmers Society of Equity, viz: UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Some of our arguments are presented in "For a Greater Society" beginning on page 2 of this issue. Besides the points covered in that article, there is the additional argument that the paper has been published almost eleven years, is not an experiment, but is one of the sound business institutions of the country.

Also, we believe every reader of the paper, every member of the Society of Equity, and indeed every observing farmer in the country will admit that farmers have at last the right plan for organizing and that they are going to organize on the F. S. of E. plan. This being true, as it is true, UP-TO-DATE FARMING is going to be inseparable from the organization. Hence it should be owned by the members. But in a way that is not counter to the law under which the society is chartered by the State of Indiana.

We believe all will agree to the following:

1st. The paper should be owned by the members of the society.

2nd. The only practical way to do this is in a stock company.

3rd. In a stock company the stock holders have everything to say about the management. When the management is good they will let it continue. When bad, they will change it.

4th. In the Equity Publishing Company there will be so many stockholders that wisdom and prudence are bound to prevail and revolutionary action will be impossible.

5th. The step to incorporate the Equity Publishing Company is in the best interest of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and of the Farmers Society of Equity. Therefore the stockholders can have every confidence in the permanency of the business and that it will be profitable.

We quote from the by-laws of the Farmers Society of Equity as follows:

Sec. 9. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, published at the headquarters of the society, is the official paper of the Farmers Society of Equity, and is furnished to each member of the society out of the membership fee and dues. This paper shall continue to be the official paper unless a change is ordered by a majority vote of the members voting, at the time of any Annual Meeting of the society. This can be made an issue on the demand of the Board of Directors, or by five hundred members in good standing; such demand to be published in the official paper three months before the time of the Annual Meeting. Blanks for the vote shall be furnished by the National Union and sent to Local Unions.

May not this corporation be well condsidered an exception to the rule?

* * *

We intended to print in this number some of the addresses made in the Mass Convention, but the great quantity of other important matter prevents. We expect to print them in a future number.

NOTICE TO MICHIGAN MEMBERS

The new secretary of the Michigan State Union is Charles A. Emmreson, Postoffice address, R. R. 4, Traverse City, Michigan. In a letter from him he requests us to print this appeal to the Michigan members to now pay their dues without further delay. The dues are $1.50 per member, and where a member belongs to a local union should be paid through the union. Members at large should send direct to Mr. Emmerson the full amount. Or in case the local union is not meeting regularly then each member had better send the dues to the new secretary.

Michigan has remained neutral in the difficulties that the society experienced the past year and always sought to bring about a reunited society. At its late state convention it was agreed to organize the state and the officers elected are anxious to begin the campaign without delay and the only delay that need be experienced is the support of the present members. Hence this call.

The list of officers was printed in October 15th number, but we will mention again that Mr. W. E. Greilich of Traverse City is president. The fact that the president and secretary are at the same place is greatly to the advantage of the society. Mr. James Howey of E. Jordan is V. P., and one of the best workers in the state. L. E. Dufer of Sherwood is treasurer and he is the only old officer re-elected. Geo. Sofer of Stanwood is state organizer. He is the right man in the right place, if he is given support. In addition to the above there are on the directorate the following: W. H. Beman of Empire; C. U. Masten of Sherwood; and M. N. Drake of Trufant.

ORGANIZERS

The Farmers Society of Equity wants organizers. Any person who considers himself competent to present the grand principles of this grand movement should send at once for terms and particulars. With the instructions and assistance we will give success is sure to attend your efforts.

Don't conclude that this does not interest you. It does, or should interest every person whose interests are in agriculture, and others who have time to engage in an honorable and profitable business.

The F. S. E. has now added new features to interest and entertain members that were never present before. These will multiply results to organizers and hold the interest of members until there is enough organization to accomplish their objects.

Address
FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Indiana

Notice to Local Unions

All local Unions desiring a charter from the Farmers Society of Equity can secure it by reporting its officers and members to the number of ten or more and remitting the dues as provided in the By-Laws to-wit: $1.50, less 40 cents to remain in the Local Union, or $1.10 per member. And an additional sum of 50 cents for supplies and delivery. Reports should be made to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Indiana, except for Kansas, they should be sent to C. W. Peckham, Secretary, Haven, Kan., and for Michigan to Charles Emmerson, Secretary, Traverse City, Mich.

On receipt of such report the charter and all necessary blanks, members' buttons, etc., etc., will be forwarded, all charges prepaid. Give express office.

There is not a single individual in this list of officers and directors but who will roll up his sleeves and pitch into the campaign to organize Michigan if they are suported. It can be done if a good start is made and this is the time to make the start by every member considering this appeal is to him personally and responding to it at once.

The general has issued the order to battle. Now let every good soldier march to the front and cowards retreat to the rear.

The Proper Care of Work Horses

Is a matter of vital concern to team owners everywhere, but at no time so much as in the hot, muggy summer weather when the shoulders and neck become sore and galled. If you want your team to work in comfort, write Johnson-Slocum Co., 426 State St., Caro, Mich., for a copy of their catalog explaining the merits of their new Adjustable Hameless Horse Collars.

THE march of progress compels revolution—the abandoning of the old, the inauguration of the new. Those who bring this about are called Revolutionists, dangerous people, and they are indeed undesirable citizens to those who are in power. Revolution means death to the old, but it also means birth to a better life.

Revolution is fraught with great danger, much sorrow and suffering. The leader is a man with a prophetic vision, who knows that in order to bring harmony radical measures are necessary.—Thomas Jefferson.

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask any questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered reliable.

Mr. J. A. Everitt:

Question I write you for information. I am a member of Milford Local. At our last meeting we heard a report that there had been a national meeting at Milwaukee, but we can't find out what was done there. We received a letter from S. B. Robinson, Secretary, requesting our Local to collect dues and forward at once as there had been a national meeting held, the most harmonious of all meetings. We don't know what to do and ask your advice. We understand the society's attorney at Milwaukee declared the meeting void. If this is so, how are we to proceed? If the Mass Convention can save the society please let us know. Send full particulars of the Mass Convention and the plans for the next year.. Yours fraternally, J. C. Woodward, Milford, Ky.

Answer. What purported to be the National Convention of the American Society of Equity, and which was confined to representatives of the Barnett-Pauley faction met at Milwaukee, Wis., October 6th.

At the evening session of the first day Mr. Oliver H. Carson, Indianapolis, Ind., attorney for the society, made a brief statement of the legal status of the convention, and said in part:

"I have been employed on several law matters for this society. I have acted in your behalf as I have been requested by your board of directors. About ten days ago it was suggested by one of them that perhaps I had beter attend this convention. When he indicated two or three days later that it was the desire of the board that I should attend. I then said to him that I had grave doubts as to the convention having any legal warrant, and I thought that a matter that ought to have attention. He requested that I give it attention, but it was not until yesterday at a meeting of the board of directors that I had an opportunity to speak to the full board and give them my opinion on the question that had been raised.

"The American Society of Equity of North America is a corporation, and as a corporation it is governed by the rules and laws that appertain to corporations. It was incorporated in 1902, as I recall, under certain statutes of the State of Indiana, and is therefore governed by the laws of the State of Indiana. It is a fundamental rule of corporations—to which there are no exceptions that I have knowledge of—that the members of the corporation, the stockholders where it is a corporation for profit, and the mere members where it is a corporation not for profit, have no legal warrant for holding a meeting outside of the state where it is organized, unless the laws of the state giving legal birth to the corporation shall specially provide for meetings outside the state. Indiana is not such a state, and there is nothing in the laws of Indiana that would warrant the meeting of a corporation outside of that state. After careful search I find that no distinction is made in this respect between corporations organized for profit and corporations not organized for profit. If you were not a corporation you could meet wherever you choose, but being a corporation you are bound by the statutes of the state in which you were organized and by the decisions of the courts in such matters, and you must govern yourselves accordingly."

As a result of this it was resolved to call the Milwaukee meeting a conference and then attempt to legalize it by selecting one or more representatives from each state represented to meet in Indianapolis, Indiana, in December and ratify the work of the conference.

From the Articles of Incorporation of the American Society of Equity of N. A., as filed with the Secretary of State of Indiana, on December 24, 1908, we quote as follows:

The principal office of this society shall be located and maintained in Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana. * * * The officers of this society shall be a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, organizer, general counsel and board of directors and each and all shall be elected by popular vote of the members at the annual meeting of the society at Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, on the first Monday of October of each year.

From the law of Indiana, we quote as follows:

Any such corporation may change its articles of incorporation in the manner prescribed by its own rules, but no such change shall be of legal effect until a certificate thereof, under the seal of such corporation, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and recorded in the office of the recorder in which the original certificate was recorded.

This is the contract between the State of Indiana and the society and must govern the society until it is changed by process of law and record. It provides where the regular annual meeting shall be held and when, and what purports to be a regular annual meeting, if held outside of Indiana, or if held in December instead of in October, we believe, cannot be a legal regular annual meeting as provided by law.

One of the objects of the A. S. of E. as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation is: To obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, orchard and garden. Now, the society could not abandon this object and substitute for it another object, for instance; to secure low prices for consumers. And one part of the Articles of Incorporation is just as binding as another. If we are correct, and this is also the view held by good attorneys that we have consulted with, then it must be that the acts of the officers selected at the Milwaukee convention, even if ratified by the subsequent meeting in December, will be illegal. We leave the reader to judge.

Besides the grave doubt regarding the ability to legalize that headquarters before October, 1909, there are other conditions that members should know and which will cause them to hesitate, or refuse to support it. We refer to its debts.

In Secretary Pauley's financial report he reports $195.43 on hand with a headquarters indebtedness, (outside of Mr. Everitt's account, which was owing before he took office) of $5,400.00. The financial report of the Equity Farm Journal (official paper) shows $78.13 on hand, and an indebtedness of 7,543.19.

Summarized, we have the following:

Indebtedness of the Barnett-Pauley headquarters, exclusive of official paper	$ 5,400.00
Indebtedness of official paper...	7,543.00
Owing to J. A. Everitt, about....	7,000.00
Total	$19,943.00

Further comment should be unnecessary, except that Mr. S. B. Robertson should place the actual conditions of the society before you when he requests you "to forward dues at once."

The entire hope for the society now centers in the Farmers Society of Equity. Its convention was a great success, it represents all the good influences that caused the society to grow every day while they were unrestrained and that made the society the great power for good it was. The Farmers Society of Equity has not a dollar of indebtedness. A report of the convention and by-laws etc., were printed in this paper November 1st.

Q. The Honorable James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture will soon make his annual report to the President and the country at large. His past reports covered the amounts of crops raised and the value thereof, but not a word about the cost of production. This omission I consider a big blunder. A business man could not do such onesided business and hope to succeed. I think farmers have a right to know not only what they produce and what its brings them, but how much it cost to produce it. Will you kindly give your opinion of this matter?—J. F. Drabek, Florence, Neb.

A. We have grave doubts whether it would be practicable for the Secretary of Agriculture to report on the cost of producing crops with sufficient accuracy, and on a scale sufficiently comprehensive, to be of much value to the farmers.

You understand that the same crop is produced over a wide extent of territory and under very dissimilar conditions. To take any one particular territory would not be a safe guide for all of the others, and to take enough territories or districts into consideration and compute the cost of raising the crops and then strike an average, would again not be very valuable to the individual farmer.

We believe each individual farmer should keep such an account of his business as would enable him to determine the cost of producing the various crops on his farm. This he would know could be relied upon and it would be an incentive to him to reduce the expense, while also making efforts to increase the yield, and to secure profitable prices, thus enhancing his net profit.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

Agents make money selling Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners. Every farmer and teamster needs from one to a dozen pair. Sample 25c. Dozen $2.25 Cooner & Fortune Co Indianapolis. Ind.

Agents make $103.50 per month selling wonderful self-sharpening patented scissors and cutlery. A. C. Giebner sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it. We show you how. Free outfit. Thomas Mfg Co., 460 Home Bldg. Dayton, Ohio.

Agents: $75 monthly, Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample Free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 241. Dayton, Ohio

Agents wanted—Household Necessities, large profits. Stamp for mammoth catalog. Shipman Agents Supply Dept., 651 Prospect Ave.. Buffalo, N. Y.

Permanent, profitable, employment. Golden opportunity for salesman or farmer. Seeds, Feed, Silos and Specialties. Necessities, great demand. Lake Erie Seed Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted good agents either sex in your neighborhood to sell the great discovery, Golden Magic Oil, which instantly relieves all rheumatic aches and pains and lame back. Cures all rheumatism therefore has enormous sales. Men with rigs to travel through the country are also desired. Money in this for you. Write us today. The Stover Remedy Co., Dept. D., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Auctioneers

Auctioneer farm and live stock; any locality. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. W. Marmaduke, Washington, Ind.

Dogs and Pet Stock

For Sale Collie Pups and Ferrets, best of stock at very low prices. Ralph Miller, Lowell, O.

Hounds for hunting Fox, Coon and Rabbit; all ages. Describe what you want and enclose a stamp. W. E. Lecky, Holmesville, O.

Pedigreed Collie pups, cheap. Also Ferrets Nelson, Grove City, Pa.

Farm Lands

Farm for sale cheap. 150 acres in Central Kentucky. Fine location; lays well. Adjoining railroad town, school and church. R. Duddles, Spurlington, Ky.

Farm for sale. 40 acres; fine farm; fine improvements. C. A. Dewey, Festus, Missouri.

Farm for sale; 3 miles west of Frankfort, Ky. Sarah Stevers.

Florida Why not spend the winter in Florida? Houses to Rent, Boarding House Rates, Real Estate Bargains, Orange Groves. Copy weekly paper. Hunting, fishing and any information, J. Q. Crosby, San Mateo, Florida.

For sale, 80 acres free of all incumberances, south of Indianapolis. E. J., 709 Park Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

For Sale, farm in the famous Stewgeon district. 140 acres in crop. Near post office and store. 14 miles from Edmonton. River through pasture field. Coal on place; also phone. Apply D. B. Wilson, Namao, Alberta, Canada.

For sale, farms and timber lands; improved and unimproved, in Jefferson and Cleveland counties. The coming part of Arkansas; saw-mill location. Also a two-stand cotton ginnery and grist mill. Buy direct from owner, and save money. Correspondence solicited. H. M. Dial, Kedron, Arkansas.

If you want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Irrigated lands produce three times as much as land in the rain-belt. I have forty acres of fine unimproved irrigated land in Southern Idaho. Raises great fruit and grain. For good reason must sell and will make you a bargain. For particulars address Vernon J. Rose, Gumbel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

I Sell farms in Oceana, the best county in Michigan. Fruit, grain, poultry and stock farms. Write for my list. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

Millions of acres Texas school land to be sold by the state; $1 to $5 per acre; only one-fortieth cash and 40 years time on balance; three per cent interest; only $12 cash for 160 acres at $3 per acre; greatest opportunity; good agricultural land; send 50 cents for Book of Instructions and New State Law. J. J. Snyder, School Land Locator, 133 9th St., Austin, Tex.; reference, Austin National Bank; also this paper.

Nineteen years experience ranching, farming and gardening qualify me to properly assist you selecting a new home. Irrigated, unimproved and ranch land for sale. Homesteads near R. R. Longest electric R. R. in world now building. Write me or come 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Howard Brown, Granada Prowers Co., Colo,

Rich Texas land for sale. Open prairie, ready for plowing. Near several railroad stations, and beautiful Victoria, Texas. J. Wellington Fort Worth, Texas, gives full information.

Snaps in land in Central Minnesota; send for list A. Murray, Wadena, Minn.

Snap 106 acres, Central Wisconsin. Part estate, level, half plowed, balance good oak and pine. No buildings. Fenced, well, school at corner, R. R., telephone. Good road to market 5 miles. $15 cash or take small farm Ill. or Ind. S. F. Fuller, Waterman, Ill.

Farm Products—For Sale

Fine sweet potatoes for sale by Harrington Union, Write to J. M. Peckham, Pres., Harrington. Kent Co., Delaware

Ferrets

Ferrets for sale. Stamp for prices. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

4000 Ferrets for sale. Write for price list; it's free. Safe arrival guaranteed. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich. (Successor to Lewis DeKleine)

For Sale—Automobile

For Sale or trade, 30 h. p. Winton 5-passenger automobile. Good condition. Full outfit of tires, tubes and tools. Price $1400. Cost new $2500, and extras. Address XIV, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 pounds leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Furs and Tanning

Fur robes coats and mittens, from your cow or horse hide. We tan and manufacture to order. Samples free. Logansport Robe & Tanning Co., Logansport, Ind.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Excelsior Swing Stanchion. Warranted the best; 30 days trial; stationary when open; noiseless, simple, sanitary, durable. The Wasson Stanchion Co., Box 615, Cuba, N. Y.

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Milk Goats. Going to send a bunch of milk goats east this fall. They will be bred to Toggenburg, Saneen, Calcutta, Indian or Spanish-Malteese buck as you may elect. Am pricing them at ten dollars each delivered in Kansas City. If you want one you will have to get busy. Haynes Bros., Haynes, New Mexico.

Tamworths Immense size, early maturers, economical feeders and most prolific of all hogs. Booklet free. W.W. Morton, Russellville, Ky.

Movable Fence

Up-to-Date Movable Fence. Storm proof. Made at home from old fencing or wire. Can set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect, Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

Patents M. A. Schmidt, registered patent attorney, 715 11th St., N. W. Washington. D. C. Send for Inventor's Manual. Free.

Poultry and Supplies

Absolutely the best breed of chickens for farmers. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Irvington strain leads. Fine red cockerels $3 to $5. No smut or white. Irvington Poultry Yards, Irvington, Ind

Free—Valuable book on poultry or picture of your breed in colors. Send 4c postage. Feed, $2.00; charcoal, $1.75; grit, 60c, per 100 lbs etc. Conkey's Roup Cure, 50c and $1.00 prepaid. Harry Ruble, Albert Lea, Minn.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Fine large red birds, free from smut and white. Cockerels $2.00 and $3.00; trios $5. Sure to please. Mrs. L. H. Mier, Paris, Mich.

Miscellaneous

Wanted choice lots of Early Ohio and Six Weeks seed potatoes. What have you? Quote price. O. K. Seed Store, Indanapolis.

Lady, widow, having meritorious, well established business, must increase same, seeks partner to take half interest $300, $150 cash, the other amount from profits of business. Ample investigation afforded. Capital, care Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

No More Abuse! No More tears! You can stop your husband, son or father from drinking without sending them to any sanatorium. I know a harmless method which will do the work. Write me and I tell you how. Address E. Fortin, 95 Dearborn St. Chicago. Ill.. R. 98. Absolute secrecy promised

Wing Pianos best toned and most successful. Est'd 40 yrs. Recent improvements give greatest resonance. Sold direct. No agents. Sent on trial—freight paid; first, last and all the time by us—to show our faith in our work. If you want a good piano, you save $75—$200. Very easy terms. Slightly used "high grades." 1 Steinway, 3 Chickerings,, etc., $75 up, taken in exchange for improved Wing pianos—thoroughly refinished. Send for bargain list. You should have anyway—"Book of Complete Information about Pianos." 152 pages. N. Y. World says: "A book of educational interest, everyone should have." Free for the asking from the old house of Wing & Son, 361-391 W. 13th St., New York.

Xmas presents that are guaranteed. Watches and Rings for all members of the family. Prices of each $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00 up to $35.00 each. All rings solid gold. Send for catalog. Ontario Novelty Co., Lakewood, N. Y.

Post Cards

20 Souvenir Post Cards representing in color the most beautiful specimens of womanhood—the American woman free, together with a membership in the Up-to-Date Souvenir Post Card Exchange. All for one new three months subscription to Up-to-Date Farming at 10 cents. This is the quickest, cheapest and most popular way of collecting souvenir post cards. Address Up-to-Date Farming, Dept. 93, Indianapolis, Ind.

Are You Reaping Benefits?

The Business Exchange is the connecting link between tens of thousands of farmers. Some have wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, fruit, cattle, high-bred hogs, pure-bred poultry, etc., to sell. There are thousands who need one or more of these articles.

Get together, farmers.

Use the Business Exchange for advertising your surplus. Use it also to supply your wants.

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You are invited to reap some benefit from it.

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looks better-wears longer-and gives more bodily comfort because cut on large patterns, yet costs no more than the just as good kinds

SUITS $3.00 SLICKERS $3.00

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Every garment bearing the sign of the fish guaranteed waterproof

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STEAM, GASOLINE AND WATER POWER PLANERS, SHINGLE MILLS AND CORN MILLS

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

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Our complete Electric Railway Course by mail will make you a competent Motorman or Conductor in short time at small cost. Hundreds of positions open at good salaries. Instruction endorsed by Electric Railway managers. Write today for free catalog—state age and weight.

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20 Latest Post Cards A handsome assortment of American, German colored views—also Birthday, Christmas and New Year's Cards. 10c

For 10c extra we will send a handsome post-card album.

Up-to-Date Novelty Co., 24-50 Vandewater St., New York

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Fits Epilepsy. Only CURE. I insure an entire and rapid cure to stay cured for life. I ask no fee. DR. KRUSE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$1.00 Special 60-day Offer

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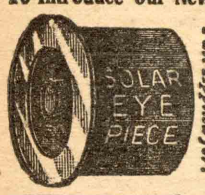

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Never before sold on any telescope for less than $8.00 or $10.00.

THIS is a large powerful Achromatic Telescope for Terrestrial and Celestial use. This telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye-piece. With this wonderful eye-piece you look the Sun square in the face, on the brightest and hottest day, and study its face as you do the moon by night. Every student needs one. This eye-piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope. Remove the Solar Eye-piece lense and you have a perfect telescope for land observations. Read what this customer says:

Stevensville, Ont., Dec. 18, 1906.
R. C. Irving & Co., Indianapolis.
Dear Sirs.—I received your telescope last Saturday. It is a dandy and I am well pleased with it.
Yours very truly, Enos. Winger.

Positively such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. These telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe. Measure closed 12 inches and open 3½ feet in five sections. They are BRASS BOUND, BRASS SAFETY CAP on each end to exclude dust, etc., with POWERFUL LENSES, scientifically ground and adjusted. GUARANTEED BY THE MAKER. Heretofore telescopes of this size have been sold for from $8 to $10. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Sent by mail

Postpaid for $1.10.

This is a grand opportunity and you should not miss it. We WARRANT each telescope just as represented or MONEY REFUNDED. Remit by Registered letter, Postoffice Money Order or Bank Draft, payable to our order.

PEOPLES WHOLESALE STORE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

To All Members Society *of* Equity

Traverse City, Mich., November 10, 1908.

To the Local Secretaries and Members of the Society of Equity in Michigan:

As the members have not received any word of encouragement from the new state officers, we wish to say that it was all owing to the conditions exising at headquarters. But your new President and Secretary have been busy formulating plans to bring our state into line where our organization can be perfected. We know that united we can win, but divided we will fail. We also know that some of our members favor one side and some the other, while some are for mutual agreement. The latter we find, can never be accomplished. Therefore we present the facts as they appear to us, for you to decide, and wherever the majority stand let the minority concede. For only in unity can we make our society what it would have been had the trouble at headquarters been given proper consideration before the 1907 convention.

At the state meeting held at Traverse City, September 30th, it was decided to send a delegate to the Milwaukee convention, to see if there would be a chance for a compromise between the different factions of the A. S. of E. Your delegates to Milwaukee soon learned that Michigan was not in accord with that convention.

To begin with, we found all of the parties who have been placed before the public in an unfavorable light in possession. There seemed to be no disposition whatever, to recognize any one who differed with them. Consequently there was no chance for a compromise.

We found that the society was in a bad shape financially. It being necessary to attempt to borrow $7,000.00 from the delegates present. With what success we were unable to learn. In addition to this there is an indebtedness of several thousand dollars against the official organ, The Equity Farm Journal. Also the society's attorney declared the convention illegal.

The representatives from Michigan only stayed in Milwaukee two days. We could not endorse the officers they proposed to elect, neither could we endorse a lot of other business that came before that convention.

We therefore concluded to return home and attend the Mass Convention to be held in Indianapolis on the 27. The undersigned attended the convention at Indianapolis on the above date, and found eight states represented as follows: Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, and New Jersey.

The first day was devoted to a general discussion of the situation. We finally came to the following conclusions:

First, that to attempt to obtain possession of the charter of the A. S. of E. of N. A. would lead to a long and costly litigation.

Second, we did not care to assume the debts and clouded name of that organization.

We therefore concluded to form a new society and call it the Farmers Society of Equity, and to incorporate the same. (The Farmers Society of Equity, as it existed the past year, was not an incorporated organization). Considerable time was spent in forming a satisfactory constitution and by-laws. One of the strong points of the constitution and by-laws as adopted provides that a delegate to a state or national convention, must be an actual tiller of the soil and a producer of farm products.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING was adopted as the official paper, on terms that it may be changed from year to year, but only by a majority vote of the members.

The following officers were elected:

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Michigan; Treasure, I. C Rous, Indianapolis, Seven Directors—one from each state represented. I did not take their names. As the President and Vice-President are also Directors, you will observe that the whole number of Directors is nine.

The membership fee is to be $2.00, apportioned as follows:

To the National Union	$0.20
To the State Union	1.10
To the Local Union	.20
To the Official Paper	.50
Total	$2.00

The State Union is to have charge of organization, which accounts for the major part of the fee going to it.

The dues are to be $1.50, apportioned as follows:

To the State Union	$0.25
To the County Union	.10
To the Local Union	.40
To the National Union	.25
To the Official Paper	.50
Total	$1.50

It was decided that all who were members in 1907 or 1908, by paying to the Local Uuion the required dues of $1.50, should be enrolled as a member of the Farmers Society of Equity. Understand just what is meant by this. If a member paid dues for 1907, but did not pay dues for 1908, he may become a member in good standing for a year by paying $1.50, the annual dues now, and reporting to state headquarters. This is to retain the full strength of the society. When dues were paid in and held in the Locals, it should be reported to state headquarters at once.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will more fully explain the business of the convention, particularly the constitution and by-laws.

Now a word as to the outlook of the new society: Kansas gives us our greatest strength, coming to us with 175 Local Unions. (Kansas was not represented at the Milwaukee convention, and not one Local Union is with that section.)

Kentucky, Minnesota and New Jersey all come in with a big and enthusiastic membership for the Farmers Society of Equity, while members in all the other states are deserting the insurgents ranks.

Wisconsin has been the strong hold of the insurgents, but we are going to get heavy accessions there, too, as I learned at the Milwaukee convention. I feel very confident from the way Michigan expressed herself at the state convention at Traverse City, that we will have an almost unanimous membership from her.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the action taken at Indianapolis seems to have been the only thing that could have been done and retain the true principles of the original society as given to us by its founder, J. A. Everitt. My impression of Mr. Everitt is that he is every inch a man. I find him a very modest man, and I firmly believe, an honest man. And I believe that the people of Michigan will make no mistake when they stand by him. I further believe that the Farmers Society of Equity has come to stay and that it will be the only Society of Equity in existence in 1910.

For the purpose of reorganizing Michigan in case it becomes necessary, and for the purpose of getting a full expression from the entire membership, we have decided to give each member a chance to be heard.

Yours truly,

W. E. GREILICH, President,
Traverse City, Michigan.

.....

Vote of .....Local Union.

No. ..... at a meeting held .....1908.

..... Pres. .....P. O. .....State

..... Sec. .....P. O. .....State

The number of votes cast in favor of the Farmers Society of Equity as organized in Mass Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., October 27-29, is .....

The number of votes cast in favor of the American Society of Equity and the officers selected at the Milwaukee Convention, is .....

(LOCAL UNION SEAL)

The secretary or president shall read this communication in one or more Local Union meetings as it may be possible to have in November, and report the vote to C. A. Emmerson, secretary, Traverse City, Mich., on or before December 1, 1908. Members at large or members of Local Unions where a meeting cannot be had, should vote independently and forward, but no member shall vote more than once.

If this blank is used in Kansas it must be sent to C. W. Peckham, secretary, Haven, Kansas, and in all other states, except those noted, to I. C. Rous, national secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAFNESS CURED By New Discovery

"I have demonstrated that deafness can be cured."—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

The secret of how to use the mysterious and invisible nature forces for the cure of Deafness and Head Noises has at last been discovered by the famous Physician-Scientist, DR. GUY CLIFFORD POWELL. Deafness and Head Noises disappear as if by magic under the use of this new and wonderful discovery. He will send all who suffer from Deafness and Head Noises full information how they can be cured, absolutely free, no matter how long they have been deaf, or what caused their deafness. This marvelous Treatment is so simple, natural and certain that you will wonder why it was not discovered before. Investigators are astonished and cured patients themselves marvel at the quick results. Any deaf person can have full information how to be cured quickly and cured to stay cured at home without investing a cent. Write today to Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 3800 Bank Building, Peoria, Ill., and get full information of this new and wonderful discovery, absolutely free

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Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE.

C.E.Brooks 8149 Brook's Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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Personal or Home Treatment. Both successful. Scores of testimonials, from persons who gladly write to those now suffering, all tell of permanent cures. My Mild Combination Treatment destroys growth and eliminates the disease from the system. FREE BOOK "Cancer and It's Cure" and 125-page book of testimonials from CURED patients in all parts of the country, No matter how serious your case, how many operations you have had, or what treatment you have taken, don't give up hope, but write at once. DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO., 1233 Grand Ave. Suite 481, Kansas City, Mo

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Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia

Cowboy SOUVENIR POSTALS, elegantly done in bright colors, depicting the thrilling life of the cowboy; 30 subjects in the set, 40c; set of 12, 25c, or 4 dandies 10c; stamps taken.

Rocky Mountain Post Card Exchange, Dept. 7, Denver, Col

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We desire to secure an energetic representative for UP-TO-DATE FARMING in every county in the United States. A liberal commission is offered for every new subscription. Successful agents will be placed on a salary basis and will have their traveling and hotel expenses paid.

No previous experience is necessary. For full particulars, write

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FLOWER POST CARDS Free to You

In order to introduce our large illustrated monthly, The Epitomist, which is of interest to every member of the family, we make this big offer to you.

Send 10c for a six months' trial subscription and we will send you, prepaid, twelve beautiful flower post cards absolutely FREE. These cards are strictly high-class and are something entirely new. Each card represents a scenic view and has THE LANGUAGE OF THE FLOWERS worked out most beautifully in mottoes in flower designs. For instance, in this series the violets spell out the words "Faithfulness;" the sweet peas, "Wish You Joy;" Chrysanthemums, "I Love You;" roses, "Love," etc. You won't be disappointed, for these cards are not like any you ever saw, and REMEMBER, we have a surprise for everyone that sends for these cards. There are only a limited number, so send today if you want them. THE EPITOMIST, 55 Main St., Spencer, Indiana.

Michigan Ladies Society *of* Equity

President, Mrs. James Howey, East Jordan.
Vice-President, Mrs. M. N. Drake, Trufant.
Secretary, Mrs. Bertha Hammond, Traverse City.
Treasurer, Mrs. Nellie Thompson, East Jordan.

The First Annual State Meeting of Michigan Ladies' Society of Equity met in Traverse City, Oct. 1-2.

Meeting was called to order by State President, Mrs. Howey, and opened with prayer. Mrs. Nellie Thompson, of East Jordan was appointed secretary pro tem. Mrs. Frank Kidder gave a report of previous meeting held in April 1-2. Report accepted.

Motion made and seconded that all ladies present become delegates, with voting power. Carried.

Motion made by Mrs. Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Thompson, that Mrs. Henry Verus of Empire act as committee on credentials. Carried.

Report accepted, delegates seated. Motion made and seconded that the state president appoint all committees. Carried.

Reports from Locals called for. Good reports were given by the delegates from the various locals, who came prepared to tell of the good work done and the esteem in which the society is held by its members. A new work was taken up during the summer, the plan to buy the eggs of the members in each local, setting our own price. This proved very satisfactory, two locals buying and handling almost 500 dozen eggs.

Each local shows a steady increase in membership.

History of our society and account of a year's work done, given by President Howey, the society being one year old October 2nd.

Motion made and seconded that we send greetings to A. S. of E. state convention now in session.

Adjourned until 2:00 p. m.

Afternoon session called at 2:30 p. m. after remaining in the convention hall to hear an address to the ladies given by State President, U. S. Holdridge, in answer to our greetings. The encouraging words of this address and the rousing cheers that were given the ladies will long be remembered. President Holdridge called for a standing vote of delegates in favor of the Ladies Society as workers with them for Equity. Every man rose to his feet. Then it was the ladies' turn to cheer.

A good essay was read by Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Kidder gave a fine talk on the help we can be to each other when organized, and the bond of sympathy that brought to her in her sorrow—47 letters from Equity members over the state.

Plans were arranged to secure a state deputy to do organizing work.

The Union decided to hold only one state meeting in a year. Business closed.

The M. L. S. of E. wishes to thank retiring President Holdridge for courtesies shown us during our meeting and in the year. The thanks of the Union further extended to the editors of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the Charlevoix County Herald for space given us in their papers and courtesies received.

Adjourned to meet October, 1909.

MRS. BERTHA HAMMOND.
Secretary.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh, Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1481 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Here's What Will Please a Boy or Girl for Christmas

Of all things the young people like, and long for, they'll get the most fun, and the most good, out of skates.

It's because skating is such fun—because it fills the lungs with so much beneficial air—that it does them more good than any other winter exercise.

It develops them all over—lungs, legs, the whole body; makes them strong, husky and healthy. So, let your boys and girls make the most of this great winter sport.

Give them a pair of Barney & Berry Skates for Christmas—the keenest, the truest, the best skates you can buy.

The kind which fathers for three generations have bought for their children.

These best-of-all Skates cost but little. Yet they'll give longer-lasting delight than any other gift. Think of the fun ahead—not only this year, but for years to come.

Skating is always plentiful. We're sure to get our full share of ice every year. If not in December, then in January and February.

You can get Barney & Berry Skates at almost any dealer's. In all styles. Should your dealer not have the particular kind you want, he will get them for you.

Our free catalog will help you choose the skates your boy or girl wants.

Write for it to-day, while you've time before Christmas.

BARNEY & BERRY
135 Broad Street, Springfield, Mass.

Barney & Berry Skates

A CART LOAD OF FUN This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jone's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers, price 10c each, 3 for 25c; postpaid. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis **FOR 10 cts.**

Any One Club $1.00

Every Paper One Whole Year

Reading for the Entire Family

GOODALL'S FARMER offers for the season 1908–1909 a very advantageous selection of well-known publications. We ask you to carefully examine these clubs, noting the great variety of good reading to be obtained at a nominal cost. Kindly order by number. Under no circumstances will we deviate from the arrangements of these clubs.

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2 Goodall's Farmer, Success Magazine

3 Goodall's Farmer, Vick's Magazine, Ladies' World, Farm and Poultry Digest

4 Goodall's Farmer, McCall's Magazine, People's Popular Monthly, Housewife

5 Goodall's Farmer, Iowa Homestead, Kimball's Dairy Farmer

6 Goodall's Farmer, Farm and Fireside, Reliable Poultry Journal, Designer

7 Goodall's Farmer, American Boy

8 Goodall's Farmer, Book of Practical Barn Plans

9 Goodall's Farmer, Farm and Home, New Idea

10 Goodall's Farmer, Weekly Inter Ocean, People's Popular Monthly

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Yours very truly

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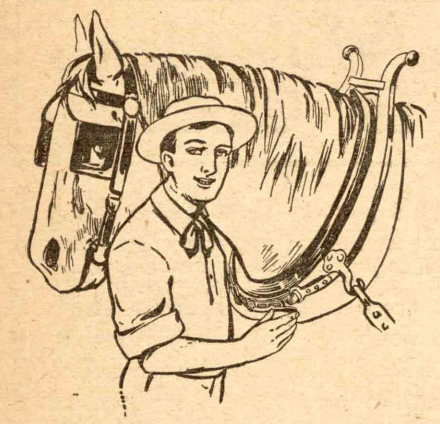

A Hame Fastener Made of Metal

Nothing connected with hitching up a work horse is so bothersome as *fastening the hames.* You know this. And it's been that way *for years.* Tug and pull and stretch—and after awhile you have it.

Now this can be done *as easy as anything* with Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners. Just slip the tongue in the proper hole, press up—*and its done. "Fastened in a twinkle."* It *automatically locks* so the more the *hames* pull the tighter *it* holds. But when *you* want to take it off a very little *pull does the trick.*

Nothing like them. Can be fastened to hames in a couple minutes. Last longer than the harness and *can be attached to a new set.* No straps—made entirely of malleable iron. Don't need to remove gloves to use. Fits any collar.

Read these letters:

SOLD GROSS IN THREE DAYS

Will you please send me another gross of Hame Fasteners. I can sell these I have inside of three days. OTTO DOMM.
R. R. 2, Pigeon, Mich.

GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION

The Hame Fasteners are at hand. They are all right and are giving entire satisfaction. SAMUEL J. HELLER.
R. R. 1, Wind Gap, Pa.

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I received my Hame Fastener today. It is what you said and does fine.
SOLON R. HOFFMAN.
Clemmons, S. C.

We could print *hundreds more*—send for circulars containing testimonials.

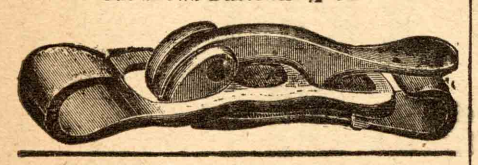
The price of Ferry's Fasteners is *only* 25c each post-paid. A dozen for $2.25 by express at purchaser's expense.

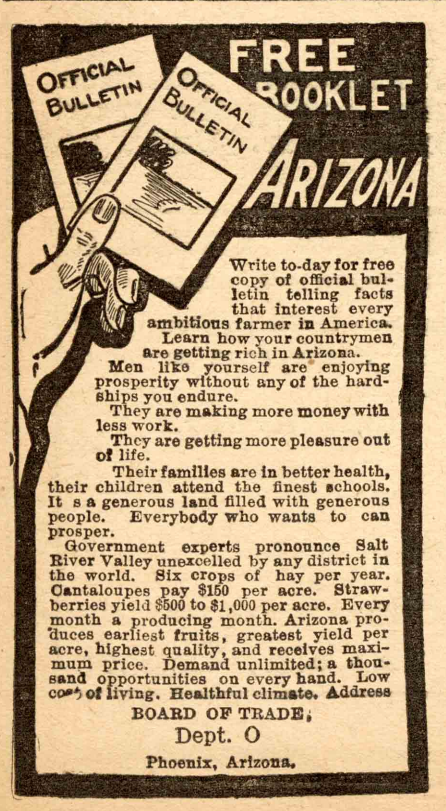
We Want Agents who can push the sale of a *splendid article* like this. Show one and sell it. Every farmer and teamster uses from four to twenty pairs. Make 200 per cent profit. *Send for sample today.* Don't let someone get ahead of *you.*

COONER & FORTUNE CO.

Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind

Cut shows Fastener ½ size.





Write to-day for free copy of official bulletin telling facts that interest every ambitious farmer in America.

Learn how your countrymen are getting rich in Arizona.

Men like yourself are enjoying prosperity without any of the hardships you endure.

They are making more money with less work.

They are getting more pleasure out of life.

Their families are in better health, their children attend the finest schools. It s a generous land filled with generous people. Everybody who wants to can prosper.

Government experts pronounce Salt River Valley unexcelled by any district in the world. Six crops of hay per year. Cantaloupes pay $150 per acre. Strawberries yield $500 to $1,000 per acre. Every month a producing month. Arizona produces earliest fruits, greatest yield per acre, highest quality, and receives maximum price. Demand unlimited; a thousand opportunities on every hand. Low cost of living. Healthful climate. Address

BOARD OF TRADE,
Dept. O
Phoenix, Arizona.

MINIMUM PRICES

The following minimum prices were agreed upon by the 1908 convention of the Farmers Society of Equity. It is urged that all producers will familiarize themselves with them, keep them in mind, ask them, or if market affords it or conditions in any locality justify it, a higher price and hold for them.

Where the price is based on a central market the farm price will be the minimum price less the freight and a fair commission for the home handler, unless the owner ships direct.

Minimum Prices As Agreed Upon by the Convention:

Wheat, No. 1 hard at Minneapolis,	$1.25 bu.
Wheat, No. 2. red at Chicago	1.20 bu.
Corn, No. 2, at Chicago, until Jan. 1,	.60 bu.
Corn, No. 2, at Chicago, after Jan. 1,	.65 bu.
Oats, No. 2, at Chicago	.45 bu.
Barley, good malting, at Chicago,	.75 bu.
Timothy Hay, good, at Chicago,	10.00 ton
Clover Hay, good, at Chicago	8.00 ton
Cattle, prime, at Chicago	6.50 cwt.
Hogs, prime, at Chicago	6.00 cwt.
Rye, at Chicago	.80 bu.
Irish Potatoes, at Chicago	.75 bu.
Sweet Potatoes, at home	.75 bu.
Beans, white, at Detroit	2.00 bu.
Beans, red, at Detroit	2.00 bu
Eggs, at home, May 1 to Sept. 1,	.15 doz.
Eggs, at home, balance of year	.20 doz.
Poultry, at home, chicks weighing 1½ lbs.	.12½ lb.
Over 1½ lbs.	.15 lb.
Hens	.10 lb.
Geese, feathered,	.10 lb.
Geese, plucked,	.08 lb.
Ducks, feathered	.10 lb.
Ducks, plucked	.08 lb.
Turkeys, hens,	.13 lb.
Turkeys, toms,	.14 lb.
Butter, at home, May 1 to Sept. 1,	.20 lb.
Butter, at home, balance of year	.25 lb.
Milk, at home, May 1 to Sept 1,	.04 qt.
Milk, at home, rest of season	.05 qt.
Buckwheat, at home	.85 bu.
Contract seed peas, an advance of 25c a bu.	
Flax, at Chicago,	1.25 bu.
Wool, at home,	30c lb.
Broom Corn	$75.00 to $100.00 ton

HOW THE F. S. OF E. IS RECEIVED

The following is a specimen of several reports received since the Mass Convention and we expect such reports to increase as the report of the convention reaches all the locals and they have an opportunity to express themselves:

MR. EVERITT, President.

I will give you a report of Frinkton, (Mich.) Local Union last night, at which meeting Mr. Howey reported the result of the Mass Convention. Thirty members were in attendance, the best attendance since April. Every one came to hear the report and all were much interested. When the report was made a vote was taken which unanimously endorsed the action of the convention. The new name, Farmers Society of Equity, immediately came in favor. Some of the members paid dues and the report will be sent to our state secretary. We are much encouraged and have made a good start in the new era.—Mrs. James Howey, East Jordan, Mich. November 7, 1908.

TURN YOUR HOGS INTO MONEY

Has it ever suggested itself that you can save much of the drudgery and hard work of butchering and also make your hogs pay you better than they have ever done before? All this can be accomplished with the aid of an "Enterprize" butchering outfit consisting of an "Enterprise" Meat and Food Chopper and an "Enterprise" Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press. These machines will easily pay for themselves in a single season.

Another great help to farmers is the "Enterprize" Bone, Shell and Corn Mill. You know that bone meal, ground shells and carcked corn are excellent for poultry. You can increase egg yield and the money returns from your poultry yard by grinding your own poultry food—making a saving in its cost, and adding to its quality.

To anyone interested, The Enterprize Manufacturing Company of Pa., 218 Dauphin St., Philadelphia, will send the "Enterprise Housekeeper," a Cook Book of over 200 choice recipes and suggestions for dainty dishes. Your name and address on a postal card is sufficient.

A TRAIN LOAD

The largest shipment of implements ever made by manufacturer to a dealer left Canton today for Stamford, Texas. It was shipped from the Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill., to the Pendick-Hughes Company, of Stamford, Tex.

The shipment consists of 40 cars of plow tools, weighing approximately 2,538,600 pounds, and is moving in a solid train. The train is accompanied by the P. & O. 5th Regiment Band, of Canton, Ill., of 34 pieces, representative of the manufacturers and dealers, railroad representatives and a committee of business men from Stamford. Daylight runs only were made and short stops at all stations. The train arrived in Stamford November 10th, and there was broken up and distributed to the trade. The train and its movement attracted a great deal of attention. This great shipment speaks volumes for the excellence of P. & O. agricultural tools. Send for the company's catalog No. 41, and full information about the great train

Nothing is easier than fault-finding; no talent, no self-denial, no brains, no character are required to set up in the grumbling business.
—Robert West.

Another Bulb Reminder

Do not fail to put in a few bulbs this fall. The cost will not be much, and the beauty and pleasure of the lovely blooms which are the first of the spring flowers, will amply repay. There is so little of beauty in the average life, that no one can afford to let escape the least opportunity for making life brighter. After the long winter, nothing brings such joy to the tired woman as to get out in the yard for a little work. And she feels that life is worth living after all when the leaves push up through the hard ground and the flowers come into bloom. Tulips, daffodils and narcissus are among the best and most satisfactory of the bulbs. Prepare the ground well, and put the bulbs four inches below the surface. After the first freeze, cover the bed with leaves. Do not cover too early, else the field mice will make a home there.

Had the Blues

"Havn't you any milk that is more cheerful than this?" queried the new boarder as he poured some of the liquid into his coffee.

"Why, what do you mean by that?" queried the landlady.

"Oh, nothing," rejoined the new boarder; "only this milk seems to have the blues."

Uncle Sam is the largest employer of labor in the country. Hundreds of thousands of people work for the Government. From the President down our Uncle Samuel has attractive positions.

The civil service offers excellent opportunities to men and women over 18 years of age. Good pay, permanent positions and high-grade work are the attractions. Prepare for something of this kind. Learn about the chances for yourself. By addressing the International Correspondence Schools, Box 1131, Scranton, Pa., you can secure full information free.

Here's Hoping

"I begin to realize," said young Mr. Kallow, "that I am no longer a mere youth, now that I've got a little hair on my lip."

"Yes," said Miss Knox, "and I suppose in a month or so you'll have another one."—Catholic Standard and Times.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has advocated guaranteed bank deposits for years. Now the Oklahoma Trust Co., of Muskogee, Okla., is asking for deposits and guarantees them under the state law. They will pay 4 per cent interest on savings accounts and sell state 6 per cent bonds. Those who are interested should send for booklet A. Z., which explains it all—from a to z.

128-Page Encyclopedia Free

M. Sloman & Co., 142 Congress St., Detroit Mich., the largest exporters of raw furs Mich., the largest exporters of Raw Furs in the United States., in their usual up-to-date fashion, are this year sending FREE to their shippers a handsome vest pocket Encyclopedia of 128 pages, containing general and valuable information, including National songs, list of choice literature, our Federal Government and hundreds of other valuable subjects, also instructions for DEALERS, TRAPPERS and HUNTERS. How to grade your own Furs—Recipe for scents, baits, etc. This valuable book is FREE to shippers.—Sent to others on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Sloman & Co. have become so successful because they give Shippers a "Square Deal."

POST CARDS FREE

A Big Package Sent to All of Our Readers Who Write at Once

To any reader of this paper who writes immediately and incloses a 2-cent stamp we will mail a set of three most beautiful post cards you ever saw and our big farm paper on trial 3 months; 10 Christmas, floral and motto cards, all different, in exquisite colors, silk finish, beautifully embossed, etc., 10 cts.; 3 full sets. 30 cards all different and one year's subscription, 25 cents. Address Valley Farmer Postcard Dept., 530 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

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Why not save from 40 to 50% on your Periodicals by ordering from us

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American Farm World, m	1 yr.	$0.50
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Farm News, m	1 yr.	.60
Reliable Poultry Journal, m	1 yr.	.60
Poultry Life of America, m	1 yr.	.60
Nebraska Dairyman, m	1 yr.	.60
Rural Farmer, w	1 yr.	.60
Farm & Fireside, s-m	1 yr.	.60
Orff's Farm & Poultry, m	1 yr.	.60
Rural Weekly, w	1 yr.	.60
Successful Farming, m	1 yr.	.60
Farmers' Call, m	1 yr.	.60
Goodall's Farmer, w	1 yr.	.60
The Feather, m	1 yr.	.60
Odalmannen, m	1 yr.	.60
Green's Fruit Grower, m	1 yr.	.60
Farm & Home, m	1 yr.	.60
Canadian Horticulturist, m	1 yr.	.60
Southern Planter, m	1 yr.	.60
Vick's Magazine, m	1 yr.	.60
Live Stock Journal, w	1 yr.	.75
Young People's Weekly,	1 yr.	.75
McCall's Magazine, m	1 yr.	.75
Irrigation Age, m	1 yr.	.75
Chicago Inter-Ocean, w	1 yr.	.75
Woman's Farm Journal, m	1 yr.	.75
Floral Life, m	1 yr.	.75
Svenska Tolkets Tidning, w	1 yr.	.75
American Bee Journal, m	1 yr.	.75
Farm and Ranch, w	1 yr.	1.00
Practical Farmer, w	1 yr.	1.00
Garden Magazine, m	1 yr.	1.00
Pictorial Review, m	1 yr.	1.00
National Home Journal, m	1 yr.	1.00
American Boy, m	1 yr.	1.00
American Poultry Advocate, m	1 yr.	1.00
Housekeeper, m	1 yr.	1.00
Connecticut Farmer,w	1 yr.	1.00
American Thresherman, m	1 yr.	1.00
Commoner, w	1 yr.	1.00
Rocky Mountain News, w	1 yr.	1.00
Canadian Dairyman, w	1 yr.	1.00
Independent Farmer, w	1 yr.	1.00
Holstein-Friesian Register, m	1 yr.	1.10
American Agriculturist, w	1 yr.	1.25
Orange Judd Farmer, w	1 yr.	1.25
New England Homestead, w	1 yr.	1.25

Canadian postage 25 cent- extra. Send stamps, coin or money order, and address all orders to

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Gentlemen: Enclosed find $..... for which send the publications checked above for one year to address given:

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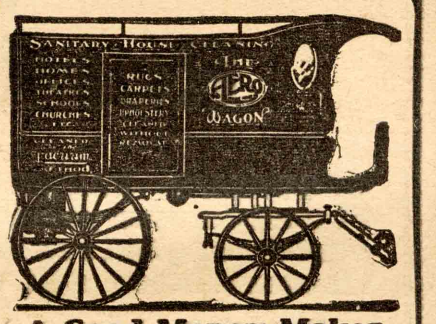
Note:—If you want more than one paper add 25 cents for any papers quoted at 60 cents in connection with UP-TO-DATE FARMING; 40 cents for all papers quoted at 75 cents and 60 cents for all papers quoted at $1.00.



A Good Money Maker

This portable **Vacuum House-cleaning** machine will earn from $25 to $50 per day—expenses about $6.00. **Latest and best method for cleaning** carpets, rugs, upholstery, draperies, etc., **without** removal from the house. **Sucks out the dust into** tanks in the wagon. **In big demand the year 'round** for homes, churches, theatres, halls, stores, etc. A clean, legitimate, independent business, at good prices, netting from $3000 to $5000 per year to hustling men with about $3000 capital. Some customers are operating as many as four outfits. Exclusive territory with practically no competition or risk. We help you get the business. Descriptive literature to responsible parties with necessary capital.

Wagon Agents Wanted If you don't care to buy, perhaps you can sell for us. Big commissions to live agents who can find customers for our wagon outfits. Particulars to those who mean business and can furnish references.

We also install stationary vacuum cleaning plants in residences and public buildings of all kinds

AMERICAN AIR CLEANING CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

REQUEST *ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We* **TO** *their Advertisement was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers.* **READERS.**

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OUR SPECIAL OFFER! We will send free to every UP-TO reader, who mails us the coupon in this advertisement, a copy of our new 1908-09 500-page catalog, just out. It is a veritable mine of information for every shrewd, careful and economical buyer. It contains thousands upon thousands of rare bargains of merchandise and supplies of every kind at prices that will command your order. It is the greatest low price maker ever issued. It is a book that should be in every home. It describes and illustrates over 6,000 wonderful new offers of merchandise and material useful in the home, in the field, in the workshop or in the office. It will pay you to keep it handy for reference. If you are going to buy anything in the line of merchandise, building materials, roofing, heating or plumbing equipment, machinery, fencing, hardware, wire, furniture, household goods, in fact anything needed for improvement in the home or on the farm, get this guide.

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"Wrecking Prices" are known as Bargain Prices. Our mammoth plant is the largest in the World devoted to the sale of general stocks. Over forty acres literally covered with merchandise.

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If you are interested in lumber or building supplies, fill in the coupon below, or tell us your name and address, and state where you have seen this offer and we will mail you free postpaid our big general catalog, containing complete list of lumber and millwork bargains. Also our new plan book of barns and buildings and our free railroad fare offer. If you are going to build or make any improvements, let us figure with you and send you these offers before you buy.

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We put this exceptional saving offer "up to you," in order to reduce our stock of high grade floor covering. It should prove of great interest to every householder. Absolutely the greatest money saving proposition ever offered. We just purchased at a New York Auction Sale **$250,000** worth of the finest and costliest Rugs, Carpets and Linoleum. On this deal we are giving you the benefit of our great purchasing powers. Not only can you save 40 to 60 per cent on Rugs, Carpets and Linoleum, but Furniture as well. Every article we offer is guaranteed to be brand new, modern and strictly first quality. To take advantage of this special offer, you must order at once.

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Steel Roofing Per 100 sq. ft., $1.50

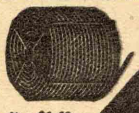
Most economical and durable roof covering known. Easy to put on; requires no tools but a hatchet or hammer. With ordinary care will last many years. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have proven its virtues. Suitable for covering buildings of any kind. Also used for ceiling and siding. Fire-proof and water-proof. Cheaper and more lasting than shingles. Will not taint rain-water. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Absolutely perfect, brand new, straight from the factory. **$1.50** is our price for our No. 15 grade of Flat Semi-Hardened steel roofing and siding, each sheet 24 in. wide and 24 in. long. Our price on corrugated, like illustration, sheets 22 in. wide and 24 in. long, **$1.75.** At 25 cents per square additional we will furnish sheets 6 and 8 feet long. Our price on Standing Seam or "V" Crimped Roofing is the same as on the corrugated. We have other grades of Steel and Iron Roofing. **Write today for particulars.**

We Pay the Freight to all points East of Colorado except Oklahoma, Texas and Indian Territory. Quotations to other points on application. This freight prepaid proposition only refers to the steel roofing offered in this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We will send this roofing to anyone answering this advertisement C. O. D., with privilege of examination if you send 25 per cent of the amount you order in cash; balance to be paid after material reaches your station. If not found as represented refuse the shipment and we will cheerfully refund your deposit. All kinds of Roofing supplies, etc. Send your order today.

DOORS, 60c and up.—Millwork Supplies

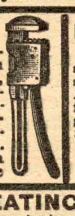
10,000 doors and windows, which we will close out at a saving of 20 per cent. At 60 cents we can furnish you an ordinary door, good enough for general purposes. We have a complete list of these doors and windows, which we will mail on application. We can furnish everything needed in millwork both regular and special. Let us make you an estimate.

Manila Rope Bargains



Good Manila Rope, slightly used, all sizes, 3/8 in., per 100 ft., $3.25. New Manila Rope slightly shop worn, per lb., 10c. Wrapping Twine, per lb., 5c. Galvanized Guy Wire, 100 ft.; $1.60. Wire Rope and Cable at way down prices. Tackle Blocks, etc.

La Gripper Wrench, 60c



Most perfect wrench manufactured, patented and improved in every way. Suitable for rods, pipes, nuts and for general purposes. No lost motion; has patent clamp to move jaws one-quarter of an inch closer together than with any other wrench.
10 inch.....60c each
14 inch.....70c each

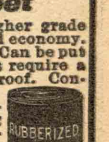
Galvanized Hog Troughs, $1.50

Extra strong, made of heavy 1/3 in. boiler steel. Best shaped tank manufactured; absolutely indestructible, clean and sanitary. All metal, well rivited, stands strong and firm on the ground. Satisfaction guaranteed. Regular price $2.50 to $5.00. Our prices $1.50 to $2.75.

Rubberized-Galvo Roofing

$1.25 per 108 square feet

The greatest Roofing value on earth. No higher grade manufactured. Unexcelled as to quality, wear and economy. Easy to put on. Requires no previous experience. Can be put on over shingles without removing them. Does not require a coating after it is on the roof. Weather-proof and fire-proof. Contains no coal, tar, residuum or injurious compositions. This roofing is bought direct from manufacturers and is usually sold at double our prices. It is guaranteed to give lasting service. Rubberized-Galvo Roofing is slate color, tough, leather-like material, made of a combination of wool felt and highest grade of natural, pure asphalt. Makes buildings warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Not affected by acids or gases. Has rubbery surface and on this account we call it Rubberized-Galvo Roofing. It toughens and hardens with age. We furnish with each order, sufficient cement to make the laps and large head nails to put it on with. It is appropriate for any kind of building. **1 ply per sq., $1.25. 2 ply per sq., $1.40. 3 ply per sq., $1.75.** These prices are per sq., of 108 sq. ft., and are F. O. B. Cars, Chicago. Also have in stock 1000 sqs., of pure asphalt rock surfaced roofing, bought by us at manufacturers' sale. Put up two to five lengths to a roll and each roll contains 108 sq. ft. Price per 108 sq. ft., including nails and caps, **$1.50.** Red, rozin-sized, Building Paper per roll 500 sq. ft., **45c.** Slaters Roofing Felt, per roll of 500 sq. ft., **75c.**



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By our improved and simple pneumatic water supply systems you can have running water in your home and on your farms, thereby enjoying all the comforts of modern plumbing conveniences. At $48 we furnish you one of our special outfits consisting of a 150-gal. Chicago air and water tank, a special air and water pump and all necessary valves. Other outfits up to **$150.00.**

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Lever motion; with extra heavy pipe legs; stands 30 in., high 8 in. fan. Larger forges like illustration from $6.35 to $14.50. We guarantee our forges equal or superior to anything on the market. Write for our full list.

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We offer 2,000 kegs of brand new, first-class celebrated "Eagle" horse shoes at **$3.75** per keg when ordered in lots of 5 kegs at one time; in smaller quantities, price, **$4.00.** We can furnish sizes from No. 0 to No. 7, either mixed or one kind to a keg.

Jack Screws 95c

Our Jacks are brand new, best quality manufactured. Made with cast iron stand and wrought iron screw having deep cut thread. 10 Ton Jack Screw, **95c;** 12 Ton Jack Screw, **$1.21;** 16 Ton Jack Screw, **$1.42;** 20 Ton Jack Screw, **$1.80.** 24 Ton Jack screw, **$2.52;** House Raising Jacks, **$1.85;** Maple Rollers, **20c;** Single Tackle Blocks, **23c;** Double Tackl Blocks, **38c.**

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We Guarantee to save you from 30 to 50 per cent. Send your blue prints and specifications for our estimate. Plants are of most modern construction. Our book, Cold Weather comfort, contains valuable information sent free

Tubular Lanterns 45c.

Steel shovels, strongly made 30c; Steel single bitaxes, 45c, Double bit axes, 40c; Large size steel hammers, 25c; Manure forks, 45c; Hay forks, 30c; Axe handles, 5c. Hack saws, with frame, 15c; Hand saws, 25c; Compass saws, 12c; Files, 5c

Combination Tools, $3.25

Handiest, strongest and most practical Tool made. Height 8 1/2 in. Width of jaw 3 1/2 in.; jaws open 6 in. Jaws are steel faced and polished. Anvil has case hardened top and has steel cut-off.

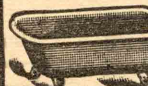
Farm and Platform Scales

3-ton Steel Wagon Scale with 8 x 14 ft., platform, $22.75; other wagon scales up to $55; 400 lb., capacity portable Platform Scales, guaranteed, $8; Brand new Counter platform Scales, weighs from 1-2 oz., to 24 lbs., $2.25. New family scales, weighs 1 oz., to 24 lbs., 90c. Send us your order.

ENAMELED KITCHEN SINKS, $1.00

New blue enameled, 16 x 24 with nickel plated strainer, enameled inside and outside, price, **$1.00.** Cast iron, flat rim, white porcelain, enameled kitchen sinks, size 18 x 30, with nickel plated strainer, **$1.75.**

ENAMELED TUBS, $6.00



Brand new steel tubs, with enamel baked on, 5ft. long. Handsome white enameled, seamless cast-iron, roll rim bath-tubs. **$15.25** Low-down water closet outfits. **$10.** Beautiful Marble Washstands **$9**

100 POUNDS FENCING WIRE AT $1.25

No, 14 Painted Wire shorts.....$1.25
Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 Galvanized wire shorts.....1.50
Nos. 14 and 15.....1.60
Brand new 2 point Barbed wire, Barbes 3 inches apart, made of 14 wire, put up 80 rods to the reel; price per reel.....1.90
No. 7.....1.80 No. 14.....3.10
BB Phone wire wire No, 12, per 100 lbs.....2.85
Telephone equipment. Fence wire of all kinds.

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Overhauled pipe, complete with screwed ends and threaded couplings:
1 inch, per foot.....3 1/2c
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Overhauled well casing, with couplings complete, good as new:
1 3/4 inch.....6c 2 3/4 inch.....10c

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago.

The Man of the Hour

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There is no excuse for you to wait and grow blind from Cataracts, Glaucoma, Iritis or any chronic disease of the internal eyeball, because it can be cured—the disease can be stopped—the inflammatory product can be absorbed and the sight restored.

There is no need for you to suffer with Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Red, Sore Eyes, Scums over the sight, Spots on the Eyes, Pterygiums, Ulcers of the eyes, because it can be cured.

There is no need for you to go around wearing glasses for weak eyes or eye strains or allowing your eyes to ache and pain and blur, and cause you to have headaches, because I have a treatment that stops these diseases quickly and completely and you can use it at home without interfering with your work or duties.

This treatment is not new. I have used it in my pracice for eighteen years, and treated a hundred thousand people with it and know the remarkable cures that I have made with it and say positively that it does cure these diseases when the structures are not injured.

After 28 Years Experience I Know That Ninety Per cent of the Total Blind People of the World

W. OAKLEY COFFEE, M. D.

EQUIPPED WITH EVERY DEVICE KNOWN TO MODERN SCIENCE, RIPE WITH 28 YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE in the treatment of the Eye and the Ear. Backed by thousands of testimonials from grateful patients. Dr. W. OAKLEY COFFEE offers you ABSOLUTELY FREE without one item of expense to you a 15 DAYS' TREATMENT in order that you may thoroughly test the famous absorption method which has unquestionably made him the foremost physician in this country today in the successful treatment by mail of the Eye and the Ear. Why should you hesitate? It costs you nothing! Dr. Coffee doesn't want your money nor to waste his time unless he knows that he can cure you. He won't even attempt your cure unless satisfied that he can master your ailment. Dr. Coffee is one of the foremost citizens of Des Moines, Iowa. His big Infirmary just completed stands as a monument to his successful career.

are made blind from simply neglecting simple diseases to start on that could be easily and quickly cured by simple remedies had they used them. I want to warn you that the little blurring of your sight, the running together of words when you are reading, the little floating spots before your eyes, the redness and congestion or slight inflammation in the eyes today, may mean a total and complete blindness in a year's time. Are you going to be one of these people? Are you going to allow your eyes to grow weak and grow blind or have an operation performed on them or burn them out with Blue Stone or caustic, without making an honest, reasonable effort? Remember that it does not make any difference what kind of an eye disease or weakness that you have, I want you to write to me, let me tell you about your case; let me prepare my marvelous Absorption remedies and send them absolutely free of charge for you to use on your eyes for fifteen days. This is what I want and what I ask of you.

DO NOT GO BLIND

You can't realize all the horrors, the terrible suffering, the long black night which blind people have to go through after you get blind. You would give anything on earth for sight, but if you wait too long until the Optic Nerve is destroyed, nothing can be done. Twenty-eight years of my life have been devoted to the studying and treating peoples' eyes and save them from blindness and restoring their sight. I have treated

A HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE WITH THESE REMEDIES

and I know how they suffer and how they feel and how thankful they were to me for giving them eyesight and this is what I want to do for you if you will allow me, and I do it free—give you the privilege of trying this treatment without price and without money.

I have restored sight to many people past eighty years of age. I have restored sight to children, to babies in their mother's arms when they could not see the light of day before using the treatment. I have treated every form and character of eye disease and weakness. I have caused people to throw away their glasses after they had worn them twenty years. Their sight returned to normal. It is this twenty-eight years experience, these records of cures of the thousands of cases, with my prescriptions and my medicines that I am offering you absolutely free to try.

AFTER TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS EXPERIENCE

I have originated a combination of remedies that I think are the most wonderful and effective for removing all diseases and weakness from the eyes, ever known to the medical profession. These medicines have a particular action on the glands, blood vessels, and nerves of the eyes in causing them to throw off all diseases and weakness and I am offering my services and a fifteen days' course of these remedies absolutely free to you if you suffer with any weakness or disease of the eyes whatever.

I DON'T ASK YOU FOR MONEY

I simply ask you to write me a history of your cose—tell me all about it, how long you have suffered—let me prescribe the medicines and send them to you and restore your sight and cure your blindness.

Warning Symptoms of Failing Sight and Eye Diseases

Do your eyes smart or burn?
Do they weep or run water?
Do they ache or pain either in or above the eyeball?
Does the type blur or words run together when reading?
Do you have floating spots before the eyes?
Do your eyes feel weak, sore or tired?
Is your vision becoming smoky or cloudy, or dim?
Are your eyes red, sore, inflamed or lids granulated?
Are you wearing glasses now? If so, how long?
Have you any Spots, Scums, Pterygiums or Growths of any kind growing on the eyeball? If so, describe them.
Have you Cataract forming in the eyes?
Do you see two objects (or double vision?)
Do you suffer with Wild Hairs?
Can you see to read the smallest print?
Test the sight of each eye separately and see if one eye is failing.
Take a plain white card and stick a pin through it and close one eye and look through it with the other. If you see any spots or webs it is cataracts forming.
All these symptoms indicate disease, weakness or disturbed circulation in the eyes. Any of them may mean that a disease is creeping over your Optic Nerve that will make you totally blind if it is not stopped.
I want you to write me about any of the above symptoms; let me tell you what they mean; let me cure it before it is too late. Don't take chances on blindness. There is no excuse for it.

I am going to prevent blindness in every person that will let me help them. I have a large Infirmary which is equipped with every scientific appliance necessary for the successful treatment of eye diseases by the Absorption method. I am not going to give you any excuse for not trying this treatment. I am not going to allow you to go around wearing glasses or suffering with weak or diseased eyes or to gradually grow blind or to have an operation performed on them, if you will allow me to send you these medicines and prove to you how quickly and completely they cure these diseases and restore the eye to health and strength.

I DON'T CARE

who has treated you or who has pronounced your case incurable or how long you have suffered or whether you have any confidence in these statements or my theory or not, I simply ask you to investigate for yourself. Write me the history of your case—tell me your troubles and let me give you relief. I will send you the treatment—let you use it for fifteen days. If the treatment is not satisfatcory—that settles it. You have paid nothing, you owe nothing. I don't want anything of you. I believe that I have an absolute cure if it is used in time. I don't ask you to risk any money or place yourself under any obligations—simply to give the treatment a fair trial.

All this I do for every person suffering with eye diseases, absolutely free.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON---SEND TODAY

IF YOU WANT TO TRY THE MOST REMARKABLE TREATMENT ON EARTH FOR THESE DISEASES—A TREATMENT THAT IS CURING THOUSANDS—IF YOU WANT TO TRY IT ABSOLUTELY FREE; ACT NOW—YOU MAY NEVER HAVE THIS CHANCE AGAIN.

DR. W. O. COFFEE, Dept. 68, Des Moines, Iowa.

My eyes are bothering me and I fear there is something wrong with them. Please send me your diagnosis blank with full instructions how to test my eyes. I will fill out the blank carefully and return it to you. If you think your treatment will benefit me, you are to send me 15 days' treatment free as advertised in the November Up-to-Date. It is understood that I am under no obligation to continue the treatment unless I am satisfied that it will benefit or cure my case, and of this I am to be the sole judge.

Name .....

Address .....

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, DECEMBER 1, 1908 | Number 23

NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION

PRICE FORGOTTEN

We have frequently called attention to the National Corn Exposition, to be held at Omaha, Neb., December 9 to 19, of this year. We have done so because we are in favor of every educational influence that may uplift farming and make farmers wiser and better able to overcome the difficulties they must meet in their calling. The exposition management asks UP-TO-DATE FARMING for an editorial opinion of the exposition. We cheerfully give it.

We are in favor of the exposition. As we have said, we are in favor of everything educational in agricultural lines. We are in favor of corn-breeding—of creating

Continued on page 4.

The Farmers Society of Equity

Its Scope and Philosophy---The Cycle of Profitable Farming

There are four distinct steps or stages in the completion or perfection of agricultural rural life or business:

1. Co-operation.
2. Production.
3. Selling or marketing.
4. Mutual benefits.

These, well understood and worked out to their full meaning, constitute successful farming, and bring individual and class independence to the tillers of the soil. Nothing short of that will or can.

Co-operation

Working single and alone, farmers are as powerless to make progress as are the beasts that meekly serve them without thought of their own share in the value of their labor.

The very nature of farming, the cultivation of land adjoining or widely separated, makes it necessary that farmers understand each other in a business sense, and that they co-operate with one another in what and how much they shall grow as well as in how they shall grow it.

Co-operation, of course, is futile unless it applies to production. Production is the creative part of farming, and concerning the things created or produced comes the first ctll for co-operation.

No one farmer can supply the demand of the millions who depend upon agriculture for life and comfort; and since it takes millions of farmers to supply the millions of people dependent upon them, the farmers must co-operate so that each may know, in a general way at least, what the others are doing, that there may not be a shortage in some lines and an excess or waste surplus in others.

Co-operation, therefore, must precede production so as to wisely regulate that part of the business in the interest of both producer and consumer, and these two classes cover the entire human race as well as the domestic animals kpet for service.

An impossibile task, the objector is ready to urge; but it is no more impossible than countless things that have been achieved within the memory of men now living. A thousand trains, ten thousand trains, are thundering over the continent at this moment, east and west, north and south, as well as in all directions between, on the same track, or on parallel or divergent lines, crossing each other's way at distant and most unseemly places, each laden with valuable freight or precious lives. And the train dispatchers know, or may know, where every car is at every moment, night or day.

Impossible, said the learned scientist, as he saw with amazement the old six-mile-an-hour locomotive puff its slow way along the wooden track of the Camden and Amboy road less than a hundred years ago! And it would have been impossible then, but it is done now. So are hundreds of other things that wise men thought just as impossible. So will hundreds of other things be done that seem impossible now; and the clock of time is striking the hour for farmers to move a step forward, and they can and will!

Production

The long list of agricultural teachers stop at production; but their work is less than half done. Production without co-operation and without system, without the knowledge co-operation brings, may, by excessive quantities, prove, as it often has proved, an injury and loss to the producer, with no corresponding benefit to the consumer; or it may be so short as to stint or starve the consumer, with no corresponding benefit to the producer.

In the case of excess the surplus lodges somewhere between producer and consumer, and in case of shortage the exhorbitant price charged the consumers flows into open coffers between these two most interested classes.

Hence, if we leave the farmer where his accredited teachers leave him at the end of his season of production, he has little assurance of being better off than he was at its beginning. He may live, as the uncivilized live, on what his hands have gathered from orchard, field or forest; but if he have the comforts and conveniences or any of the luxuries of civilization, he must exchange what he has produced for what some one else has produced in other lines, and here the most important question is: Must he give too much of what his labor has produced for what he wants of what some other person's labor has produced? Shall the exchange be on an equitable basis, giving value for value, or shall the farmer be discriminated against and be required to give too much of his for not enough of the other fellow's?

Selling or Marketing

Since we have outlived the age of barter, the swapping of one commodity for another, and exchanges are effected by selling and buying, the farmer must market his stuff at a price. The fairness of the exchange depends entirely on the price.

If the price paid the farmer for his stuff is too low, below the general level of values, or if the price charged the farmer for his supplies is too high, is above the general level of values, then the farmer is compelled to give more of his products than what he receives in exchange; therefore—a clear discrimination against the farmer.

Heretofore the farmer has not been consulted in regard to either of these prices. A power, somewhere, called "The Market," has named the price at which he shall sell his products, and he has been compelled to accept that price or keep his stuff.

But the stuff he was commanded to sell at the price or to keep, was what he had produced not to keep but to sell. It was what he depended upon for money with which to buy the necessaries and comforts produced by some one else; and necessity, as inexorable as the most stringent laws of the nation, compelled him to sell at the price arbitrarily offered. And when he took the money he was thus forced to accept, much or little, and went to make his purchases, he again found he was not consulted as to the price. This time the price was made by the seller, and the farmer must pay it or do without the goods. In this case the farmer is very properly not consulted. He is the purchaser now, and the seller, the owner, has a right to name the price.

It is when the farmer is a seller that he is wronged. While such conditions exist, his calling is put at an unsurmountable disadvantage. The sacred rights of property and the accepted rules of business are suspended in his case, though they are freely permitted to apply to all others. This is so, and it will be so, until, co-operating with his fellows, he places himself in positon to name the price of his property as do those whose property he must purchase. Thus marketing becomes an essential step in successful farming, even more essential than production.

Mutual Benefits

When we thus provide for equitable and remunerative prices for farm products, it might seem that the course of successful farming had been completed — effective co-operation, successful production, and remunerative marketing.

But not yet. There is a thread of mutual benfits running through it all from beginning to end. This thread, strong as a chain when recognized, connects producer with producer, and impels co-operation, without which all efforts must fail. It also reaches from the producer to the consumer, and pleads for fair prices for each, that the other may buy more abundantly at prices properly adjusted to the general level of values, in order that labor elsewhere may so correspond to the labor on the farm as to enable the consumer, who is not a farmer, to supply his every want as fully as like effort supplies it on the farm.

This line of mutual benefit extends to factory, shop and mine; to the lines of transportation and the general marts of trade; to the wholesale house and the retail store; and it means that labor and effort everywhere should be equitably rewarded; that profits must be neither too high nor too low, so that mutual benefits shall result from both production and trade on the basis of equity in all the business relations of life.

It means the elimination of the unearned accumulations that pile mountain high and make millionaires of those who "toil not, neither do they spin," but who grasp, with unstinted greed, the unguarded values that leave the fields of the producers never reaching the homes of the consumers; whose business it is, in the name of commodities or of "wind," to gather from the farms with one hand at beggar's prices while with the other they dole out meager supplies to the consumers at prices which fill the capacious maw between.

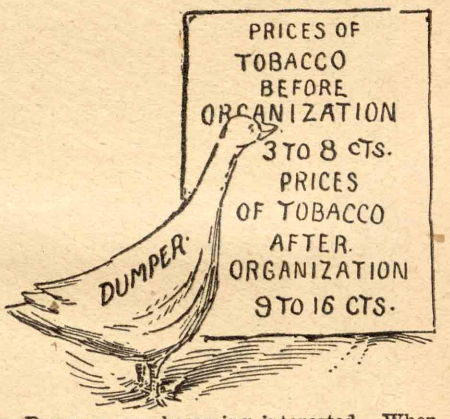
Successful farming, as a business, success in all human effort—co-operation, production, marketing and mutual benefits—equity in all the business relations of life, means all of this, and who stops short of it fails to respond to the beckoning hand of human progress that may be so plainly seen above the horizon of present achievement.

Here we may pause. These purposes gained makes profitable farming, profitable trading, profitable manufacturing; adequate supplies for all, with just reward for every line of labor, and fair exchange, whether direct or through the medium of money, bringing mutual benefits to all mankind.

This is the scope of the Farmers Society of Equity, and it is for the accomplishment of so great a purpose that we ask farmers to take the four great steps mentioned.

To this end, we have adopted means peculiarly our own, to teach and impress the four great lessons contained therein; to teach those lessons in such a way that they will neither be forgotten nor disregarded, yet in perfect consonance with the high moral standard of the present age.

It is entirely proper that so great a work should be inaugurated by the farmers, the only class now without the pale of co-operative protection, and it should bear their name; but it is equally proper that not only the farmers but their friends be invited to participate therein. All but the known enemies of agriculture and of equity—those who prey upon the defenseless and revel in the misfortunes of the unprotected as the hog wallows in the mire—may well join in a work that means so much and whose accomplishment must redound to the great good, not of agriculture alone, but of the whole human race.



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At 227 W. Washington Street

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Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, DECEMBER 1, 1908 | Number 23

A Crop Report Absurdity

According to Secretary Wilson the Laws of Nature have Reversed

We have almost always apologized for our criticisms of the Government crop reports, for we feel a delicacy in differing with officials whose business it is to know they are right, and who have unlimited facilities for getting the information and every possible means of testing the truth. But criticism of the report issued November 10 needs no apology. A press dispatch from Washington, bearing date of November 6, was as follows:

The Department of Agriculture today issued a preliminary estimate of the production of the principal crops of the United States, showing that corn, wheat, oats and eight other crops representing approximately 70 per cent. of the value of all farm crops this year, aggregate about 3 per cent. greater than a year ago, and 24 per cent greater than the average for the last five years.

Then comes the report itself. At present we shall notice in detail only corn. The total crop of 1908 is put at 2,642,687,000 bushels, while that of 1907 was only 2,592,320,000 bushels, making the crop of 1908 more than 50,000,000 bushels greater than that of 1907.

The United States has seldom had a year so unfavorable to the production of corn as 1908. In a very large portion of the corn producing country, the season began with excessive rains and floods, and it was late before the ground could be prepared for the seed, and even then it was seeded in bad condition. Hundreds of acres usually put to corn were on that account left unplanted. Passing through the corn belt one may see field after field thus standing in last year's stubble. Corn had scarcely been planted when an unprecedented drought set in, and has continued with only a few local rains until this time, past the middle of November. This drought was not local any more than the spring floods had been, but covered a large area of the corn belt. To report under these conditions a larger corn crop than the crop of last year is the height of absurdity. And we are not reporting these conditions from hearsay or from newspaper reports. All readers within the area mentioned know their truth. The writer himself has been through several of the principal corn States, not only this season but other seasons, and he never saw in any of them so unpromising a corn crop as that of the present year. This impression was most emphatically confirmed by corn growers who attended the recent Equity convention in Indianapolis from all parts of the corn belt. "Throughout our entire route we virtually saw no corn," was a common expression. The cattle markets have been unseasonably crowded this fall with unfed cattle, stockers and feeders, and there has absolutely been no local demand for such stuff. The invariable reason given is lack of corn to feed. And again: Both the local and market price of corn is above the ordinary price at this season, and the reason given is scarcity of corn on the market; there is but little to sell. The situation is unmistakable. The scarcity of corn cannot be concealed, and the Department of Agriculture makes itself ridiculous in reporting a bumper crop. At least it seems so to us. But we want to be right. We have given the basis for our contention that there is a light crop this year. If any corn grower knows we are mistaken, he will greatly oblige by writing and giving us the proofs.

Why should the Department of Agriculture exaggerate the crops? We do not know. Perhaps the local reporters mislead the department. But it is almost always so that when the products are in the farmers' hands ready for market, or being got ready, big crops are reported. If the reports affect the growers at all, such reports would induce them to sell, to hurry the stuff to market and accept low prices to avoid the glut attendant upon bumper crops. This would be the natural effect of such reports, and such effects have been produced by them. We would not say that is the design. But it so often transpires that, after the bulk of the marketing is done and the harvested crops are in other hands, the department "discovers" somebody had overestimated the yield, and the crop had fallen short of the estimate. These corrections usually come just in time to boost the price in the hands of speculation. This was notoriously so in case of the apple crop a few years ago. If the crop reporting machinery works it so in spite of the honored clerks and officials, then we wish Secretary Wilson would shorten a cog or a crank here and there, or lengthen them. Perhaps it would be well to readjust the entire machine.

Some other crops are reported as follows:

Buckwheat—average yield, 19.8 bushels per acre; total production, 15,648,000 bushels. Production last year, 14,290,000 bushels. Quality a little above that of last year.

Potatoes—average yield, 85.9 bushels per acre; total production, 274,660,000 bushels. Production last year, 297,942,000 bushels. Quality a little below that of last year.

Tobacco—average yield, 825.2 pounds per acre; total production, 629,634,000 pounds. Production last year, 698,126,000 pounds. Quality below that of last year.

Rice—average yield in the rough, 34.7 bushels per acre; total production, 22,718,000 bushels. Production last year, 18,738,000 bushels.

The Necessity of Higher Prices

Are Farmers in a Position to Pay Higher Prices

The National Vehicle Magazine, of November 1, announces the organization of the New York State Implement and Vehicle Dealers Association, and some of the purposes and reasons given are interesting, especially to farmers. Note the following:

"The object of the organization is to band all regular dealers together in one body, in order that, by concerted action the evils of selling goods to farmer agents can be stopped."

We do not object to the organization, nor to any purpose it may have in view. We quote the above to show farmers what others are doing and why they are doing it, in an earnest endeavor to convince farmers that they must do something too.

Arguments made for the organization of them dealers apply with equal force to farmers. "Nothing can be done except by concerted action." "In the West the conditions have been vastly helped by organization. The association has placed money in every dealer's pocket, and at the same time made the business more pleasant," etc.

Following the announcement of the above organization, the magazine places at the head of its leading editorials the words which head this article. The Carriage Manufacturers' Association of America and the National Federation of Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Associations, and at the same time in Chicago, and the National Farm Wagon Association and the National Plow Association were there in force also. The sentiment regarding prices for 1909 was made a matter of special inquiry. "It was the concensus of opinion," declares the magazine, "that in all lines, **particularly those going to the farmer**, . . . an advance of prices on nearly all lines sold to the farmers, particularly farm wagons and vehicles, was inevitable." One of the reasons given was, "that the farmers, as a class, were actually in a position, owing to bounteous crops and high prices for every variety of farm products, to pay higher prices for vehicles, implements and machinery."

We do not like the last reason given. These people have a right to determine their prices, but those prices should be based on equity. Here the basis seems to be the ability of farmers to pay. The idea apparently prevails that if farmers are able to pay more they must be charged more. Ability to pay is no reason for higher prices unless former prices were based on charity—made too low to enable farmers to have the tools and implements they needed in their business. We have never heard it claimed that prices charged farmers at any time were charity prices.

There is one point these large bodies fail to consider when they come to count costs and expenses preparatory to making prices, and that is the salaries, not of their workmen, but of their high officials, promoters, and perhaps some of their general salesmen or heads of departments. During the last few years the hingher grade of salaries have increased enormously. In fact, there seems almost a mania for high salaries, and those who ask them are generally in a position to exact them. A case of moderate service that recently came under our own observation involved the payment of $35 per day when the party was only tentatively engaged in the service, and $50 per day when actually engaged in it. This was professional service, it is true, and we do not claim it was beyond the modern level of charges for that class of service at the place where it was rendered, but it serves to illustrate the height to which salaries have gone. Presidents of many of the great corporations receive higher salaries than the President of the United States, and not a few promoters and managers are paid more than national cabinet officers. These great salaries draw heavily upon the incomes of the corporations or companies, and afford one of the prime reasons for higher prices for manufactured goods.

Farmers should see in this the only course open to them. They must guard their own incomes or they need not expect to have any. Organization gives the other classes power to enforce prices and pay great salaries. Organization is the only means by which farmers can secure corresponding prices for their own goods, and co-operation through organization is their remedy.

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Agriculture is the greatest and most important business of this country. All other industries and institutions are so dependent upon it that every person, even if not engaged in farming, should study the problems of agriculture. It must be admitted that UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been, and is now, the great teacher of farmers and leader in thoughts and methods to better their condition. It has been and is the paper that is solving their serious problems.

These are the reasons why it has a large circulation in towns and cities as well as in the country. It is read by many of the foremost people of the nation. The teachings of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, more than anything else, are responsible for the President's Commission on Country Life being appointed.

We can, therefore, consistently appeal to you, whether you are farming or not, to renew your subscription now. We hope to have it promptly before your name is removed from our list.

The subscription price is 50 cents a year, but for a short time yet, and for educational purposes, we will continue to accept clubs of four (4) for $1. We hope you will accompany your renewal with a club of four or more.

If the square to the right is marked with an "X," it is to remind you that your subscription has expired and remains unrenewed. We don't want to lose a single subscriber but we want to get all the new ones possible so the power of UP-TO-DATE FARMING may be constantly increasing. Therefore this second notice, and we hope to hear from you at once. ☐

.....

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NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION

(Continued from page 1)

or originating improved varieties. That has been done to the great improvement of this important crop. We believe corn may not only be improved in quality, but that it may be made more productive. We admit the possibility of the claim of the exposition management that seed may be so improved as to increase the yield, other things being equal, ten bushels per acre. We admit these things are possibilities, because improvements have been made that justify the claim.

But what else? One important fact connected with this very work is entirely overlooked or ignored by the management of this and all other farm product expositions, and that is the price. Ask them managers, for instance, what regulates the price, and every one of them will say, the law of supply and demand; and the law supply and demand is: As the supply increases; the demand remaining the same, the price decreases, and as the supply decreases, the demand remaining the same, the price increases. If there is any such law that is it.

The management of the Omaha exposition declares it to be a "movement to increase the yields and improve the crops." Not a word about increasing or even maintaining the price. If the production of corn was short of supplying the demands of the producers they would be in position to welcome an increased yield without any reference to price. But it is well known that the farmers of this country grow corn as a commercial product, and that they are already supplying the demand for corn at a moderate price, a price that sometimes falls below the cost of production. Under such circumstances an increased production must lower the price, and, perhaps, actually reduce the producer's income, saying nothing of profits, as has been done in the case of many crops of various kinds that have been reported by the national department of agriculture. The price, therefore, is of more interest to farmers than is increased production or yield.

This fact is ignored by the management of these expositions. In the article before us, from which we are asked to get our arguments, the case of a Mr. Brandes is mentioned, who paid $15 for an improved ear of corn, with the seed from which he increased the yield ten bushels per acre. From that is taken a county whose corn area is 140,000 acres, and an increased production of 1,400,000 bushels is shown, with a claimed added value to the crop of three-quarters of a million dollars. Any one must know the added value in money depends entirely on the price, and the price depends upon the relation of the supply to the demand.

Take the country over. The corn area of the United States for 1907, as given by the department of agriculture in the Year Book for that year, page 609, was 99,931,000 acres, and the production was 2,592,320,000 bushels. This crop supplied the demand for corn at a little more than 51 cents per bushel (51.6), the average price December 1, 1907. Suppose this crop had been by any means increased ten bushels per acre, as the exposition alleges can be done, and as it claims its purpose is. There would have been to add to the crop of 1907 999,310,000 bushels, making a total crop of 3,591,630,000 bushels. Now we have a simple mathematical probelm: If 2,592,320,000 bushels will supply the demand for corn at 51 cents per bushel, at what price per bushel would 3,591,630,000 bushels supply it? Any school boy or girl can work it out, and find the price would have been 34 cents per bushel, barring a slight fraction. The crop actually produced was worth, at 51 cents per bushel, $1,322,083,200. The increased crop, at the proportinate price of 34 cents per bushel, according to the law of supply and demand, would have been worth $1,221,154,200, which is $100,929,000 less than the actual smaller crop was worth. In other words, had the only named purpose of the exposition been accomplished, the corn growers of the United States would have been compelled to pay more than a hundred million dollars for the privilege of producing and handling a billion bushels more of corn!

These are facts and figures entirely justified by the law of supply and demand, behind which speculative price-makers always take refuge when we talk of farm price-making. But even those figures tell only a part of the story, for when a demand is supplied the excess becomes a waste product that nobody wants, and the price is crushed far below the proportionate figure. This position is sustained by both ancient and modern writers on economics. So the increase spoken of, could it have been brought about, or could it be brought at any future time, instead of being a benefit to the corn growers, would have been, or would be, disastrous to them, without a corresponding increase in demand or consumption.

We do not bring these things up to discourage people who are laboring to improve corn, or who are engaged in holding corn or other crop expositions. We admire their work and sustain them in it. But we wish to convince them and farmers generally that there is more in farming than production; that each commercial crop has a demand and that does not vary much from year to year, and when that demand is supplied no more is purchased. Even if a reduced price should increase the consumption, little benefit accrues to the growers, for the entire crop must sell at the diminished price, whether the producers get paid for their labor or not. We wish these good people to pay some attention to selling as well as to producing, to maintaining price as well as to increasing yields. Their estimates of value gains are always faulty, because they are based on the prices that prevail for the smaller crops.

But, it may be said, there is no danger that all the expositions on earth will ever accomplish the universal results considered, hence there is no cause for alarm. That argues more than those who make it would be willing to accept, which is that the real safety of such movements is in their failure to accomplish their avowed purposes. If we concede that they may do good by enabling some to increase their yields without revolutionizing production or materially over-reaching the normal supply; then the expositions become the builders of the few at the expense of the many who may find it impossible to take advantage of the opportunities offered and benefit by the improvements made.

What shall be done then? Shall we quit having crop expositions? We do not so argue. As we have already said, we favor them as great educational forces, but we want them to cease to be one-sided affairs. While they teach the improvement of the products and the increase of the yields, teach also how to maintain the price. Teach how to fully supply the demand at moderate, but remunerative prices, without glutting the markets and destroying values to the great loss of the producers themselves. We are tired of the eternal song of increased production. Let us have a little music set to the tune of steady and reasonably remunerative prices. Expositions and colleges and institutes can teach that as well as the other. If not, their usefulness may well be questioned.

PATRIOTISM IN SPEECH AND IN PRACTICE

Patriotism is love of home; and when the Fourth of July orator gets in his best licks how we do shout and clap our hands, and think we are the most patriotic people in the world. When the preacher brings in a paragraph dripping with the goodness there is in our home institutions, how fervently we shout Amen. When at the school exhibition the boys and girls eloquently recite for us a poet's account of some heroic event in our country's history, or the brave act of some patriotic soldier or statesman, how enthusiastic we become.

But are we really as patriotic, as great home lovers, as we think we are? We go home from any of these exercises, our veins still tingling with what we think is patriotic ardor, and perhaps our first act is to send to a distant city for some article found described in a catalogue, and that our home merchant could have supplied as well as the catalogue house!

If we love home we ought to promote home, ought we not? Every article we buy carries a profit with it to somebody, and that profit helps to make up the income of that person. It is more important that the home merchant have an income than that the distant city catalogue house owner have one. "Many a little make a muckle." If the home merchant have the trade of all his people he can make his profits on a much narrower margin, and thus reduce the cost to his customers.

But will he do that? That is a question for the merchant to decide, and upon that decision the customer is entirely free to act. The merchant must be patriotic and stand by the customer. He must not send abroad for cabbage, onions, potatoes, etc., that his country customers could furnish him. Does he argue that other localities may produce these things cheaper, and he can ship them in at less cost than he can buy them at home? Ah, that is exactly the argument of the fellow that sends to the catalogue house.

Equity. Let merchant and farmer clasp hands on the basis of equity. Each treat the other right, just charges and fair in profits, exercise in practical things the love of home we are all so proud of, work home resources for all they are worth, and give home the prosperity and promotion it is capable or reaching. Be patriotic all the year, and in business as well as at the exhibitions and celebrations.

COTTON, TOBACCO, POTATOES

Southern Farmers Should Diversefy Wisely

The Inland Farmer is inclined to advise its Southern readers to grow less cotton and more potatoes, and quotes from Prof. Massey to the effect that the potato is the only important agricultural crop that is produced in this country in quantities insufficient to supply the demand.

The farmers of America are under obligation to supply at least American demand for every American crop, and since the demand for cotton is abundantly supplied, as is indicated by the low and fluctuating prices that so often characterize the cotton market, it might be well for cotton growers to consider a division of their acres and efforts with potatoes. This depends, however, upon the adaptability of Southern soil and climate to the growth of potatoes. The Southern people have been so absorbed in cotton that they have not tested many other crops, and so far as potatoes are concerned, they have had little cause to do so. A few years ago, while in the South, we saw great vessels come into the Southern harbors from the New England ports, particularly from those of Maine, laden with potatoes as ballast, a weighting that had to be carried even though stone or gravel had to be used. Of course these potatoes sold in the South as cheap as they did in the fields where they were grown, because they had to pay no freight. But the question of substituting the deficient potato for the surplus cotton is well worth considering, both from a food and financial standpoint. Just enough cotton to supply the demand would bring the grower as much money as more than enough brings, and the returns received for the potatoes, be it much or little, would be that much added.

But how about tobacco? Undoubtedly an excess of tobacco is produced, else the trust or all the buyers in the world could not play with the price and crop as has been done for some years past. Land that will grow tobacco will grow potatoes, and those who can grow tobacco can raise potatoes —the latter is much the easier crop to grow, and it will compare with almost any crop in acreage value. The average value per acre in Illinois last year is put at $62; that of Kansas at $57, and for the whole United States the estimate is $58. At the same time oats in Illinois was worth only $9.85 per acre; in Kansas $9.02, and in the whole country $10.12.

The total potato acreage does not much exceed three million acres, and it has reached that figure by a very slow growth. Fifteen years ago it was 2,500,000 acres. The addition of only half a million acres since then is not at all keeping up with the increase of population, and that ought to be, and certainly is, the measure of the demand. We are in favor of boosting those crops that show a deficiency of supply, and shortening the ones that furnish an excess.

LOOK AFTER THE SCHOOLS

...Our strongest appeal to Our Up-toDate People at this time of the year, is to look after the schools. The county schools are all in session now, and millnions of dollars are invested in them; but far more than value of the money is the value of the minds whose development is intrusted to them. It is is only a small part of an education to learn and recite lessons, or even to stand at the head of the classes. The great field of life is before the pupils, and its problems are more numerous, and many of them more difficult, than the problems found in the books. All honor to the resourceful teacher who can go beyond the books and give his pupils lessons in life and its noblest requirements. If the pupils could be impressed with their own importance, or, rather, the importance of their future, and were given an ambition not so much for great things as for better things; were made broad minded and noble in character, the future of the great Republic woould be assured.

It is pitiful to see bright boys and girls go through the schools of the country, reciting lessons well and making records, and yet coming out as small as when they entered. The size of the body does not measure the size of the man or woman, any more than does the amount of learning measuse his or her greatness. A nobleness of soul, strong and healthy aspirations, greatness of purpose, bigness of spirit, broadness of thought, strength and unselfishness ot character—these make the men or women that carry the world up with them.. Oh, that the schools would make more of such men and women.

The Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Association in Grand Valley, Colorado, shipped 46 car loads of cantaloupes this year for which was netted $18,016.26. This is claimed to be the best price ever received for cantaloupes sent out of the west.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE

About the middle of November the National Grange held quite a successful meeting in the city of Washington. The Grange is the oldest of the farm organizations, and it has been a great educational force. In its earlier and more aggressive days it took up and worked out many needed reforms and its agitation secured some valuable legislation that the country is now enjoying, and that opened the way to other and still more important laws that have since been enacted.

But like all things else, with years came a retarding degree of conservatism, that made it fail or refuse to take up new questions concerning abuses that did not exist in the aggressive days of the Grange. This made room, if not a necessity, for other farm organizations, and they came, manifesting more or less life and activity, and doing more or less good; until finally came like a flash the idea that farmers must sell right before they can buy right; that if they could sell right they could well afford to let other people manage the selling end of other people's business. The consideration of this side of the question and a study of the history of the work done or attempted by other farm organizations is an attempt to control other business than their own, gave birth to the idea of equity in business, and resulted in the Society of Equity, a society that, while it demands equity to farmers, gives equity to all other classes. That society teaches what no other farm organization has taught, that production is only half of farming; that so far as an income is concerned and the ability to procure things not produced on the farm, marketing is more important to the farmer than production itself, and that the farmer has as much right to name the price at which he will sell as has the merchant to name the price of the goods that pass over his counter—as much right but no more. The doctrine and purpose, therefore, of the Society of Equity, instead of forcing the price of goods down to correspond to the price of farm products, is, to bring the price of farm products up to correspond with the price of goods, and, taking the price of products from the uncertainty of speculative control, make them as steady as are the prices of goods.

This is a purpose radically new, it is true, and before it the older farm organizations stand appalled, but it is simple as any plain business proposition, and as just and proper as the famous Bill of Rights—the universally recognized rights of property. We praise the Grange and the older organizations for what they have done, but we work for the Farmers Society of Equity for what it must inevitably accomplish.

POWER OF MONOPOLY

The Importance of Farm Organization

Some interesting things are coming out in the investigation of the tariff now going on before the congressional committee that has that matter in charge. The other day Mr. D. D. Colcock, a cane-sugar grower of Louisiana, testified that the sugar trust is so complete a monopoly that it fixes the price at which jobbers and retailers must sell, and also the price which producers must take. He instanced a case when the price of sugar was 4.16 cents a pound in Hamburg, 3.96 cents in New York, and yet the trust would not allow more than 3.62½ cents paid in Louisiana. This to the casual reader may seem a small margin between New York and Louisiana, but it means $6.70 per ton. Mr. Colcock also declared it was impossible for the growers to build their own refineries because the trust would soon squeeze them out of business.

None of this is news to the students of current events. The sugar trust is not the only combination that exercises like arbitrary powers over important commodities, and it only emphasizes the importance of farm organization, not organization merely for social and fraternal purposes, but to protect the farmers' business and take care of the products of the farms.

And while this tariff investigation is going on preparatory to the introduction of a so-called "reform" tariff measure into Congress, it is well for farmers to have an eye to their interests also. The great milling interests of the Northwest have long desired the existing tariff taken from wheat, that they might bring in the cheap Canadian product to force down the price of wheat at home. So strong an influence did they exert in this direction a few years ago that a secretary of the treasury virtually nullified the law and admitted Canadian wheat free on condition that its manufactured product be exported. No farmer need believe this influence is now sleeping. It is very wide awake, and its full power will be heard when a new tariff bill is to be formulated. If other interests are to be protected, as they certainly will be, the interests of agriculture should be protected too. A repeal of the tariff on wheat would reduce the price of that important product in this country 25 cents per bushel.

ENORMOUS SALE OF TOBACCO

Burley Tobacco Society Sells 1906 and 1907 Crops

By far the greatest single sale of tobacco ever made in this country or the world was consummated at Louisville, Ky., on November 19. It was by the Burley Tobacco District to the American Tobacco Company and for about 75,000,000 pounds. The prices agreed upon, which are also the highest ever paid for a large bulk of tobacco, are 20½ cents per pound average for the 1906 crop and 17 cents average for the 1907 crop.

The amount of money involved in the transaction will be around $14,000,000. As the tobacco is ready for delivery and the tobacco company needs the goods practically this amount of money will be put in circulation at once. This will boom every branch of business and prove a God-send to many poor families who have suffered many privations while waiting for the sale and holding to their principles of co-operation for mutual good.

People outside of the district can hardly realize the condition that has prevailed there. How these same people twice tried to solve their problem of profitable price and independence from the tobacco trust through capital stock companies to buy and hold the tobacco and failed each time. Then they accepted the Equity plan, organized, pledged, pooled, co-operated and finally sold two crops at prices equal to what they had been getting for three or four without the Equity plan. Will any person demand a more absolute demonstration of the practicability and efficacy of the plan? And it was all done without a dollar of capital.

We have reported some of the great demonstration in this district of twenty-two counties during the campaign of organization, pledging and pooling. But none of these equaled the popular demonstration when the great sale was announced. Everybody became wild with joy and enthusiasm. The high tension of suspense endured for many months let loose and old and young, men and women, joined in one great thanksgiving. Old men played pranks like boys and thousands marched in parades riding their tobacco sticks like boys ride sticks as imaginary horses. Women sank on their knees on the roads and streets and prayed in their thankfulness for the deliverance that had come to them and for the comforts the money from the sale of the crops would bring them.

And we predict these people will never need to go through a similar experience. Let them now larn wisdom from the past. They have won a great victory. They have demonstrated that farmers will stick together for the accomplishment of a good object. They have also demonstrated that the other people MUST HAVE what the farmers have first, and if they cannot get it at the price offered they MUST PAY the price asked. By friendly co-operation with the buyers in the future to grow only what the demand (the buyers) want, there never need be a repetition of the battle for supremacy. The buyers must now know the farmers will hold the winning cards AS LONG AS THEY DON'T OVERPRODUCE.

All of this points to the Farmers Society of Eqiuty as the means to make the most of the victory now and make it a permanent victory for the tobacco growers. Every producer should now come into the society. And so it may be with the growers of all other crops. If the reader has not yet read the article in this number, "The Farmers Society of Equity — Its Scope and Philosophy — The Cycle of Profitable Farming," he should do so now. The great lessons there referred to—Co-operation, Production, Selling or Marketing, and Mutual Benefits—must be learned by all and so learned and impressed upon him "that they will neither be forgotten nor disregarded."

Georgia is organizing the Georgia Fruit Growers' Exchange. It is to be a capital stock corporation. Growers are solicited to subscribe to the stock which is limited to $1,000 to a member, and pledge their 1909 crop to the exchange. Report is to the effect that many producers are subscribing and pledging. We cannot recommend it because the producers already own the fruit and through co-operation could market it without a large capital stock. We predict, while enthusiasm is high now, regrets will be as general a year hence.

Predictions are being made that stored eggs will prove very profitable before next spring when the cackle of the hen will be heard again in the land.

Prof. E. R. Bennett of the Colorado Experiment Station reports that his state will have a bumper crop of fine potatoes. The Greeley district, which is the largest potato producing section west of the Mississippi river, the crop is estimated at 10,000 to 12,000 cars. The U. S. crop reports gave the value of Colorado's potato crop at $4,500,000 last year, while this year it is estimated to be worth $6,000,000.

WHAT THE TELESCOPE REVEALED

And How it Looks to the Editor

An organization of the Indiana canners was completed last month at a meeting in Indianapolis. The stated object "is for the betterment of the industry and closer relations between the packers and jobbers." Each organization of this kind weakens the power of the farmers, who produce the stuff, to protect themselves. But we don't question the right and even the duty of the canners to organize.

According to the Government crop report for November the average yield of corn for 1908 is 26.2 bushels per acre. The final estimate for 1907 was 25.9 bushels. The total yield for 1908 is estimated at 2,643,687,000 bushels, against 2,592,320,000 bushels for 1907. This report came as a surprise to many, as it was quite generally expected that the great drought that prevailed over much of the country would seriously reduce the yield. We believe future reports will make the estimate lower and we caution farmers against dumping the new crop to an extent that will make unprofitable prices. Even if the estimate is correct it is a short crop should there be a normal demand.

A dry summer is usually good for the clover seed and turkey crops. The clover seed crop, we know, is large and of good quality. Our advices from the country have been, and are now, that the turkey crop is a good one and also of fine quality. In fact we saw no short crop scares until this time (about ten days before Thanksgiving). Now we see articles going the rounds of the papers headed "Turkey Crop Short," "Prices of Turkeys Advance," "Supply Light," etc. From a New York City market report we quote as follows:

"New York, November 13.—The market is working somewhat the way it did a year ago. The recent slumps in both live and dressed poultry induced shippers to lower their paying prices in the West beneath the ideas of most farmers who refused to part with their poultry at the prices offered. This caused a temporary shortage at this end and incidentally dangerously high prices. Shippers should not advance their paying prices to conform to the present unstable market, as with only a moderate increase in receipts, prices will undoubtedly fall to a lower level."

It is clearly another case of working the "big crop" tactics on the producers until poultry is in cold storage houses, when the "short crop" cry is heard in the cities and greed harvests its reward. And it will be so as long as producers allow it to be so and not a day longer.

We have referred to these things so often that it really becomes monotonous to us and probably to our readers. But it is only by pointing out the evils of the present lack of system in marketing and explaining the remedy that we can hope to arouse farmers to throw off the yoke they are wearing and protect themselves and the consumers in prices of the necessaries of life.

Last spring on the first page of this paper was a picture entitled "Making the Price of Eggs." To be exact it was in the April 15th number, and we wish each reader who preserves the paper would get that number and read the article accompanying the illustration. The predictions made there are being fulfilled earlier than we or the speculators expected. Egg speculators are elated over the prices and we quote from one of their organs as follows:

"It is seldom that such a large proportion of storage holdings have been sold so early as this season. Dealers saw some profit late in the summer and began to sell a part of their stocks. A few sold out altogether early in the fall. Most of the eggs now in storage have changed hands at least once. Only a small proportion of the present holdings remain in the hands of the original owners and it may be said that every man who has stored eggs in Chicago has already taken some profit. There are some dealers who have their original stock practically intact, and when the profit on eggs reaches $800 per car, which seems to be a matter of the near future, these dealers will begin to sell. Present prices do not represent much over $700 profit on Aprils, but some dealers are talking about $1,000 per car profit."

With the producers organized in the Farmers Society of Equity the eggs would be held, not by the speculators but by the original owners, until the demand is ready for them, which would then be supplied at equitable prices.

And it is the same way all along the line. We wonder how long it will be before the producers of the most necessary articles in the world will do like manufacturers do and husband their supplis until the season comes when they are wanted instead of displaying contempt for them and dump them to let another class of people hold them? Here is an example for fruit growers, taken from the Produce News of November 14, 1908:

"Most operators have so much confidence in the situation that they are holding their better lines until later in the season, when they expect higher prices. The supply of really fine apples is limited and these lines are readily cleaned up. Receipts have been liberal in both the yards and at the dock but both places have kept cleaned up fairly well. It was a little more difficult to keep the stores clean, as the buyers prefer to get their supplies from the docks. In the yards wheer there is a fair supply, prices ranged from $1.25 to $2.50. . . . Most of the receivers have their ideas around $5 to $6 a barrel."

The Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry, met in Washington, D. C., the week of November 9. A dispatch says "They will make a concerted effort to secure the postal savings bank and parcels post legislation." This leads us to remark that farmers may secure every good thing imaginable and the net profits will not be great as long as they do not secure independence in pricing their own products. On the other hand, we will say as we have often said before: "Give farmers the power to compel profitable prices for their crops and all other good things will come to them." Hence the chief end of farmers should be to organize to get profitable prices.

Large shipments of potatoes are expected to arrive from Europe, according to Eastern market reports. The Government estimate for yield per acre is 85.9 bushels and a crop of 274,660,000 bushels. In 1907 the average yield was 95.4 bushels and the estimated yield 297,940,000 bushels. This is a falling off of about 23,000,000 bushels. Notwithstanding European shipments, growers can hold firm for good prices if they have storage facilities as they should have.

When this Wisconsin case is finally decided we will probably know the difference between tweedledee and tweedledum. The report says: "A farmer brought suit against a firm that bought his crop of tobacco because it fused to take the tobacco, claiming it did not come up to the conditions specified in the contract. The lower court found for the plaintiff because of a ruling that the burden of proof was on the buyer to show that the goods did not come up to contract. The defendants then appealed the case to the higher court, which reversed the decision of the lower court and ruled that the law is that the burden of proof is on the seller to show that the goods complied with the terms of the contract.

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HOW I GOT MY FARM

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HOW A FARM IN FLOYD COUNTY IND., WAS SECURED

Jos J. Zimmerman.

I was married in 1900 and had four hundred dollars. With it I bought a forty acre farm near Scotsville, Floyd County, Ind. There was not any thing on the place, but a little old rail fence, and we had to cut a road through the green briars. There were fifteen acres cleared once upon a time, but only four-acre field you could drive in with a team and turn around, so the first thing I did was to put up a two-story frame, with six 16-foot rooms, and I had to live in it when it wasn't half done. And then I put up a log pen with straw roof for my horse and cow; and then I had to cut briars and sasafras to get to the pen. This was in the spring of the year and I had to think about cleaning up some patches for my crop. I started with one horse, but found out that wouldn't work, so I bought an old plug of a horse. I didn't raise half enough feed for them. When I went to plow I carried my grubbing hoe and briar scythe and fork, and while the horses were resting and eating brush, I was grubbing and mowing briars. I kept this up for two years, grubbing, cleaning and building, and had not raised anything as yet. Then I got weak in my back and disgusted, and left my farm and worked by the day for one season. I worked from sun up 'till at night, when the stars were shinning, before I left the field.

My purse was empty, so I had to depend on my good old neighbor, who let me have some money, I suppose, on my honest face. Then I went back to my farm again and started to dig again. I had to build a barn, 24 feet by 40 feet, and then I had to dig a well. All this time I had not made a dollar on my farm. Then I set out strawberry and raspberry plants the first year, they didn't grow, too dry. So I tried it the next year and I made a few dollars; then I dug a cistern, 11 feet wide and 13 feet deep. By this time I had the brush cleared up pretty well, so I went to farming, and I began to raise crops and pay my old debts; then I dug a cellar, 16 feet by 18 feet, and put a room on it. When my money was all gone I had to go to my neighbors again and borrow. In 1907, in January, I sold my farm for $6,600, I had to pay my debts so I had $1,500 and my home less. I came down six miles north of New Albany, Ind., and I bought a ninty-two acre farm, it was grown up with some brush and a lot of old stumps, but I fixed them; they don't bother any more. It had a new six room cottage, but an old shaby log barn, so I cleaned up the farm and built a barn, 40x64 feet and 16 foot eve. Now I have all the machinery that the farmer needs, and I had a fair crop of 175 bushels of wheat, twenty ton of hay, and 400 bushels of corn. So here you have my start and end, and my age is 35 years and I have a family of four, and thank God all are well.

My farm now is valued at $5,000, so if any body beats this, please give him the first prize, for he certainly has earned it.

HOW TWO YOUNG COUPLE MADE A FARM

S. J. St. Clair.

Late in 1861 found me 21 years old, and married to a poor widow's daughter, without money, without a home, my only stock in trade was a good wife and my knowledge attained while growing up of farming.

Went in debt for seventy-seven acres full of stumps and roots, built a log cabin, borrowed skillet, lid and teakettle, made tables, used a shoe box nailed to the wall for a cupboard for three years. Cooked by an open fire place and lived happily. By close economy we finally paid for our home.

The war of '61 to '65 was on, seemingly every able bodied man was "off to the war." Labor was scarce and money scarcer. We worked for ourselves when we had anything to do and for others when we could. I lost all my crop by frost in August, 1863, and went to the army, leaving my wife and baby in care of friends, and helped finish the war at $16 per month; a slow process of accumulation. By perseverance and the good council of my wife we earned a good home of one hundred and twenty-five acres, and have it in a high state of cultivation, which makes us a luxurious living without the persistant efforts that it took to pay for it.

Yes, we did it by *Farming*, hired nothing, and of consequence earned our living and our home by the sweat of our brow, always jealously guarding our credit and retaining our friends.

I read UP-TO-DATE FARMING and preach its gospel where ever I go, and rejoice in its victory over those arch conspiritors that tried to destroy the best organization that the farmer ever knew. I hope some good missionary will come to Vigo County and open the eyes of the blind and unstop the deaf ear.

I have omitted all details, but think I have given you an idea how I got my farm —by *farming*, coupled with *industry* and *economy*, and the *assistance* and *council* of a *good wife*.

EXPERIENCE IN GETTING A MICHIGAN FARM

W. B. Spuren.

It was back in the early '80's, before I was married, I was full of energy and determination and imagined I could clear up the land in short order. I bought an ax and went after it. I managed to chop down about four acres of the timber, which was very heavy, maple, beech and elm. I then got a place large enough to build a small house on. "I exchanged work with a carpenter, who was building a barn, and by so doing got my frame for small house up and enclosed enough so my wife and I lived there the following winter, but we suffered terribly with the cold."

I remember full well our potatoes all froze in our cellar under the house and we had only one stove, a small box stove. But spring came at last, and while I was just as enthusiastic as ever, I made a firm resolve to have my house warmer before the next winter.

I worked out part of the time the first summer for 75 cents a day and my dinner in the bargain, to pay for a cow I had purchased that spring. I had to pay $30 for the cow.

I pitched in and worked every night until 10 or 11 o'clock, burning brush and logs near the house, and managed to get about one and one-half acres cleared and planted in potatoes. In the fall I worked for a man, whom I gave two days of my work for one with his team. I had a load of potatoes hauled to Cadillac and had to sell them for 15 cents a bushel and take store trade for them. When fall came I had scarcely anything to sell or live on, but had worked hard all summer, also my wife was taken with trouble with her feet and could not walk. I could not leave home to do any thing until I hired a lady to stay with my wife. I owed a mortgage on the land, which came due the following spring, and I had to give $40 bonus to get money to have the mortgage renewed.

I worked out for 70 cents a day and had to draw my pay at night to buy food for the next day. My people, or rather my mother, wanted me to come home and stay, but I refused. I knew if I gave up like that I never could get any of this world's goods, so I stuck to the farm. Things went this way for three years then the tide turned. I can not write half what I would like to about those pioneer days, but I believe such things are a blessing to us in disguise. It helps us to be more self-reliant and better able to meet adversity when fortune fails to smile on us, and since I have succeeded in getting and owning a splendid farm I can look back to those days of struggle and feel grateful that I had the courage and determination to stick to it as I did and win in the end.

CARVED OUT A FARM ON THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT

A. C. Canble.

I located on a Mabel, Ark. government claim (or homestead), on the great American desert, October, 1886, and have carved out a fine farm on this once sandy desert. Our sailing has not been all smooth. We have had some wonderful large waves to ride, but we rode them and today we are on the side of prosperity.

When I got our claim of government land of 160 acres, and purchased lumber for a sod house 10x12, I had just $2.55 in Uncle Sam's coin to work on, but we went to work wherever we could find it and increased our wealth many folds the first year. In 1887 we put out fifteen acres to sod corn and millet. We raised enough for one horse. In October of this year the town of Holyoke was started, and being a little handy with tools I took up the carpenter trade for a few months, at good wages. And this was the beginning of our prosperity. In the spring of 1888, we put out another sod crop, and back-set our first breaking. We had a good crop of corn and millet that year.

During the fall months we went to work in Holyoke again and made some money. The next spring, 1889, we put out another crop, and raised a fairly good crop. We put in all of this year on the farm and had a large crop of broom corn to care for. The year of 1890 was a very disastrous one for eastern Colorado. Our crops were poor, and many, yes nearly all, left their land and went East (to see their wife's people), but the year 1891 was one of great prosperity, as our crops were all good and prices were also good. The year 1892 was also good, as well as 1893. But the year 1894 was a very disastrous year again to us, as crops were a total failure. In the fall of 1893 I put out forty acres of winter wheat. It looked fine until about March 1, 1894. In the spring I put out sixty acres of spring wheat, with twenty acres of barley and twelve acres of oats, and ninety acres of corn. But my harvest this year was very light, as I did not reap any of the grain, and the corn I cut and pulled up by the stocks and got two loads of fodder. With these two loads of fodder I took twelve head of horses and six head of cattle then the following winter. Of course, our means of support for a family of six persons was very meager and I was anxious to do any thing I could to earn an honest dollar. I took a job at $5 per month, and boarded myself, to look after about 125 head of stock, I had to see that they had plenty of water and did not stray away.

In the spring of 1895, with the aid of the State of Colorado, also the county of Phillips, the farmers were able to get a little seed grain, and the season was fair, but anything but good. We had our own seed for the following year, which was some better than 1895. We had plenty of rough feed for stock, but very little grain. But from this time on our crops began to improve, and for the last seven years they have been good, and we have prospered. Today we own 560 acres of Colorado soil that is reasonably worth $25 per acre; thirty-four head of cattle; seventeen head of horses; forty-seven head of hogs, and all up-to-date farm tools, consisting of two row cultivator seeders, press drill, disk plows, buggy and carriage. This season raised something like 2,500 bushels of wheat, oats, speltz and corn.

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EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Building--Valuable Helps for Our Readers Who Will Build in 1908

CEMENT AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR WOOD

Probable Effect on Lumber Prices

The relation between the increasing use of cement and the diminishing timber supply in the United States has been the subject of some interesting correspondence between the Geological Survey and the Forest Service at Washington. In a letter to the Forester, the Director of the Survey took occasion to quote from a statement of a large Philadelphia firm to the effect that it would be difficult to estimate what the additional drain on the lumber supply would have been during the last few years had not cement come into such general use. The Forester replied in part as follows:

"The Forest Service is watching with a great deal of interest the increasing use of cement and other substitutes for wood. They are undoubtedly having some influence on the price of lumber, though I do not think that up to the present time they have greatly retarded the advance in lumber prices. The fact is that our industrial progress has been so great that our requirements for every kind of structural material have increased tremendously. We are using at the present time more lumber per capita than ever before and probably twice as much per capita as we did fifty years ago. The conclusion can not be escaped, therefore, that in the future we must depend more than in the past on other materials than wood for certain purposes at least. As to the increase that will take place in the production of cement, my impression is that this will be very great."

If the increase in the use of cement in the United States in past years is to be regarded as an index to its future use, the conclusion of the Forester is well founded. The statistics of the production of minerals show that our output of cement has more than doubled in the last five years, and it is well known that its use is being very widely extended. This is due to two conditons: In the first place, excellent cement materials are common in almost all sections of the country; in the second place, reinforced concrete for heavy building material is reciving increased favor among engineers, while in the country regons large amounts of cement are being used for building blocks for smaller structures. Reports received by the Survey during the six years from 1902 to 1907 show that the production of cement in the United States has increased from 25,000,000 barrels, valued at approximately $25,000,000, to 51,000,000 barels, valued at $55,000,000, the annual statistics showing a steady increase in production with some slight fluctuations in price.

CEMENT PLASTER FOR HOUSES

Cement plastering is being used quite extensively for outside finish, and is proving very satisfactory, durable, artistic and impervious to the weather. As a rule, two coats are used—the first, a scratch coat, composed of five parts of Portland cement, twelve parts of clean, coarse sand, three parts of lime and a small quantity of hair. The second, or finishing coat, consists of one part of Portland cement, three parts of sand and one part of slaked lime paste. Some masons prefer a mortar in which no lime is used, but this requires more time to apply.

In using this kind of a finish on a frame structure, first cover the surface with two thicknesses of building paper. Next put on furring strips about one foot apart, and on these fasten the wire or metal lath, of which there are several good kinds to be had from the dealers in building material. Apply the first or scratch coat one-half inch thick and press it partly through the openings in the lath, roughing the surface with a stick or trowel. Allow this to set well, and apply the finishing coat about three-fourths of an inch thick. This coat can be put on and made smooth with a wooden float, or it can be thrown on with a trowel or stiff brush if a spatter-dash finish is desired. A pebble-dash finish may be obtained with a final coat of one part of Portland cement and three parts of sand and pebbles not over one-fourth of an inch in diameter, thrown on with a trowel.

We think it best, however, to make a smooth finish and then paint the color desired. This is becoming quite the practice with many masons.

The work should be moistened twice daily for several days. There is no cracking when the work is well done and good material, free from clay or dirt, is used. We do not think such a covering would prove the best for a roof. The weight is so great that unless the supports were very strong and rigid there might be danger of settling sufficient to cause cracks and leakage. —The Wisconsin Agriculturist.

LOCATING FARM BUILDINGS

Two common practices that seem to prevail in grouping farm buildings on a particular side, or in placing them in relation to one another, are discussed from an economic standpoint by R. S. Shaw and J. A. Jeffrey in Bulletin 250 of the Michigan State Agricultural College. They say:

"Buildings are either grouped to form an unbroken line or square, or they are placed promisciously without any definite relation one to another. It is a common practice in some parts of the country, particularly New England, to have house, woodshed, carriage building, horse stable and other farm buildings joined in a continuous string, so that the most remote one can be reached from the house without going out of doors. Barns are frequently placed so as to form a court, three sides of a court, or an L. This is usually done to secure a yard protected from wind and have easy access to the stores of fodder in the barn and to the stock of straw in the yard.

"Undoubtedly the most satisfactory grouping of farm buildings, except for danger of loss by fire, is secured by placing them in the form of a square surrounding a court. The chances of complete loss by fire are such, however, that this plan should receive careful consideration before adoption. No matter how perfect the water system to guard against fire may seem to be, it is a general rule that if a barn takes fire from lightning or other causes, it is almost certain to be completly destroyed, because of the combustible material of which it is constructed, and the hay, straw and dust found therein. If barns are grouped to form a square, adequate gaps should be left at the corners of the square for fire protection; then the group is only measurably safe, even with a good water system."

PLANT TREES—BEAUTIFY THE HOME GROUNDS

An observing person when traveling through the country can not but be impressed with the general lack of shade trees and ornamental plants about country homes. While many have made such improvements, many other houses stand exposed to the heat of the summer sun and the untempered chill of the winter's wind. The home surroundings in this respect is a sure barometer of the people who live in the house and particularly of the head of the family.

It is easy to feel a warmth and friendship toward the farmer and his family who live in a comfortable house which has been beautified and enhanced in value because of the forethought and good judgment exercised years before by the owners. A man who looks ahead to profits and comforts will not delay long in planting trees, hardy shrubs and vines, including grape vines, and in grading the lawn and seeding it to grass or sodding it. The initial expense need not be much while it is difficult to make any investment that will return larger dividends. If these matters have been neglected until this time in the case of any of our readers let them believe that it is never too late to begin, and begin at once.

CONCRETE FARM BUILDINGS

Reinforced concrete is generally associated with large industrial buildings such as warehouses, mills or factories, and because of its use for structures of this kind it has become to have a rather bad reputation as far as its artistic side is concerned. That it is possible, however, to produce structures of this material, of a character acceptable to the owner of large country farm estates as well as to the landscape architect, says Concrete Age, is demonstrated in the group of farm buildings recently completed near Sterlington, N. Y., on the estate of Mr. F. L. Stetson. Designed as they are for the many diverse uses which occur in connection with a large estate of the character of Mr. Stetson's, these buildings constitute an unusual concrete group. The care with which the design was worked out is shown in the list of rooms provided for. There are, in addition to the cow barn and hay barn, bull pens, calf pens, feed pins, root cellar, boiler room, coal bins, milk room wash room, laundry, kitchen, grain bins, and complete living quarters for the dairyman's family.

The exterior of all of the buildings consists of a pebble-dash finish. This was composed of a mixture of sand, pebbles and cement, which was applied after the walls had been roughened or scratched at a considerable time after the completion of the buildings. A final brush coat of sand and cement was made very thin. To contrast with the Portland grey of the walls, the roofs of all buildings were made of red semi-glazed Ludowici tile laid on one by two shingle lath which was put directly on the roof and well imbedded in cinder concrete laid on the reinforced concrete slabs.

The partitions in the cow barn are formed of solid concrete three feet eight inches high and four inches thick, reinforced with one-fourth inch twisted steel bars. The partitions in the cottage, all of which are plastered both sides, are, in some instances, of reinforced concrete and elsewhere of terra cotta tile, generally three inches thick. The floors in the hay barn and cow barn have a granolithic finish one inch thick. In the living rooms of the dairyman's cottage, however, wooden floors one inch thick are laid on two-inch by three-inch sleepers imbedded in cinder concrete fill laid on top of the reinforced concrete floor slabs.

The waterproofing of the floor of the cow barn was done to prevent the moisture striking through the concrete floor and giving the cows rheumatism. In all these buildings where water was likely to be used such as in the cow barn, wash room and dairy room, the floors were given a slight pitch and bell traps were set at the low points. Connecting with these traps are tile drains leading to a cesspool near the buildings.

Connected to the cow barn by means of a pergola supported on large round concrete columns is a manure shed also supported on concrete columns and enclosed with wooden screens. A light steel trolley runs from this shed to the interior of the cow barn.

The cow barn is approximately 22 feet by 72 feet; the hay barn 42 feet by 42 feet, two stories in height; and the dairyman's cottage is also two stories in height and is approximately 40 feet by 50 feet.

Concrete Age is published at Atlanta, Ga., and we believe we are doing our readers who contemplate building a favor by recommending it to them.

HEATING FROM BENEATH

Reforms never go backward, we are told, and it is fortunate that it is so. Great improvements have been made since the old log fireplace that occupied nearly half of one side of the room, which in reality was the house. A roaring fire of logs blazed therein continually in winter, but many a crack and crevice made a way for the cold air to suck in in almost all parts of the room as though a fierce storm of cold wind was perpetually blowing. A common saying was: "My back is freezing, but I am burning in front!" and life and activity were manifested by the constant rising and turning of those who sat before the fire.

The tighter room and the heating stove, either wood or coal, has been a great improvement, a multiplier of comforts, but the end is not yet. The feet are the part of the body that is cold now, and the feet are the part health demands shall be kept warm. In the stove-heated room the coldest air in it is on the floor, and since the warm air is lightest and ascends that must necessarily be so. All the fresh air that comes in drops to the floor, and rises as it warms, only to give place to whatever cold air can enter the room. Besides, the cold beneath the floor keeps the floor cold. Thick carpets may mitigate this trouble some, but not enough to insure comfort to the feet.

This is particularly disastrous in country schools. Children often have to wade through snow and slush to get to school. When there they have but little opportunity to dry or warm their feet. We have often known grown, or half grown girls sit for hours back in the room at their desks, with drabbled skirts and ice-cold feet, while a red hot stove ten feet away made the air at their heads too hot for comfort. This is known to be not at all an overdrawn picture, and the wonder is that children from such schools ever grow up to be healthy men and women. Tuberculosis! Consumption! The real wonder is that there is not more of it.

The same is equally true of stove heated churches, except that they are so much less frequently occupied, and for shorter periods of time.

The next reform, therefore, in dwelling, school and church, is heating from beneath. Not another school house or church should be erected without provision for a furnace under it, and those already in use should be so remodeled as to admit of furnaces where it is at all possible. And that should be the rule also in the construction of dwellings. The inmates of houses so arranged and so heated, with modern appliances for ventilation, may go through a severe winter without realizing there has been a change of temperature, except as they leave the house; and then they take on outer clothing adequate to the change and it does not affect them.

Furnaces are now obtainable in many styles and at moderate prices, and their employment, as indicated, is not only conducive to comfort and health, but is economic as well.

Spoon Coupon

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We use them in our own home. Only one set to each reader.

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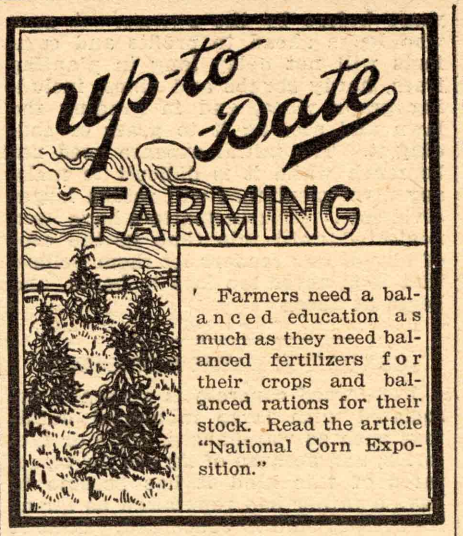

LIME TREATMENT OF LAND

Lime can scarcely be called a fertilizer, and yet its application to land is often followed by greatly improved crops. There are various reasons for that. Some lands hold plant food in an unavailable form that the action of lime tends to release and make available. This has the same effects upon the subsequent crop that an application of fertilizer would have. Other lands are acid, and in that condition are not productive, especially of clover and other leguminous crops. Lime neutralizes the acid, gives life to such soil, and results in greatly increased production though no actual fertility has been added.

Where green crops, as clover, cow peas, etc., or even weeds, dry stalks, straw or other trash, have been turned under, an application of lime is useful, as it hastens the decay of the matter turned under, prevents the green stuff from becoming acid, and aids its incorporation with the soil as humus. An equally valuable effect is produced by an application of lime where the land has been heavily treated with barnyard manure.

The most imperative need of lime, however, is on sour or acid land, and there is more of that than the average farmer suspects. And soils are never in condition for profitable farming. Clover can not be made to grow in it at all, and where clover will not grow the farmer is robbed of his very best source of soil fertility. The acidity of soil may be determined by burying a bit of blue litmus paper in the damp earth. Taken up some twenty-four hours later, the paper will be found changed to pink in color if the soil has much acidity; and then a treatment of lime is an absolute necessity. Litmus paper may be obtained at almost any drpg store.

If successive efforts have been made to grow clover on a piece of land without success, the reasonable presumption is that the land is acid. We have known such land produce clover luxuriantly after a single application of lime; and then the land was ready for any crop. Sometimes a small patch may be acid, while the remainder of the field may be free from the trouble. This accounts for many fields growing clover in patches. Clover will not grow on sour land.

SPRING WHEAT 1908

The average yield per acre of spring wheat this year, as reported by the national department of agriculture, is 13.2 bushels, the same as that of the final estimate for last year, and a little below the last six year average. The indicated production of spring wheat this year on that basis, is 234,080,000 bushels against 224,645,000 bushels last year, the difference growing out of an increase acreage. The quality is slightly below that of last year.

The October estimate of the entire wheat crop for this year is 660,020,000 bushels, compared with 634,087,000 bushels, the final estimate by the department for last year.

FARMING ON POOR LAND

To farm on poor land is always an up hill business. Barring the additional weeds that may grow on rich land, it takes as much seed, as much work, and requires just about as much sweat to make a crop on poor land as upon the richest land in the country; and then there is never any certainty of results, except that the best results that can be hoped for are bad. Crops grown on poor or exhausted lands are like human dyspepsia or inebriates, badly nourished, weak in every fibre, and an easy prey to every adverse condition, be it drouth, flood, insect enemy or whatever else may assail them.

Every farmer should try to save himself from the cultivation of poor, worn-out or exhausted soil. It is a waste of material and energy.

But supose one has no other kind to cultivate? Then it is better,, far better, to cultivate fewer acres, and enrich them. Use the barnyard manure to the very best advantage. Plow under green crops. Treat with lime, and neutralize the acidity, if it be acid, and assist in releasing unavailable plant food. In this way get clover started, after which the trouble is over if proper management follow.

Change the crops. Shift the responsibility of the soil as to plant feeding. Run strong to the legumes, and do not hesitate to turn under, plowing deep for that purpose, and lightly top dress with lime to give the up turned earth life, and to hasten the incorporation of the decayed vegetable matter with the soil. A few years of this sort of treatment will make the poorest land productive, and each year may increase its fertility. And all the while it may be made to pay its own doctor bill.

Supose the land is hilly and inclined to wash. The treatment must be somewhat different. Use the levelest portions for cultivation and the above treatment, and get the roughest seeded to blue grass. The strongest sod you can get the better. Fll any ditches that may have already formed with straw, old hay, or any sort of trash, not even rejecting small bushes or brush, and keep then filled. Pasture these portions, and do not attempt to cultivate until it is clear the land is well restored. If weeds that the stock will not keep down appear during the time of pasturage, keep them cut out.

But, says the average farmer, all this involves a great deal of work, and he is inclined to inquire where his pay comes in. If the land is his own it is easy to see where. He is making land much cheaper than if he were buying it. He is not adding acres to his land, but he is adding to its richness and value. We have known the value of land, measured by its productiveness, doubled in this way in a very few years.

If the land is cultivated by a renter, then its improvement is a matter of mutual interest between the tenant and the owner—the one getting his pay in the increased value of the land, and the other in the increased yield of the crops. These two parties should join hands and gladly co-operate in the matter. Since the owner's benefit is permanent he can well afford to be liberal in this regard.

Shall We Dynamite or Pull Stumps?

First of all dynamite is dangerous. Few people without experience are competent to handle it. Secondly, it is expensive. But aside from the matter of danger and expense, dynamite is not the best method of removing stumps. It splits and shatters the stump but does not remove the roots from the ground. They quickly send up shoots and a thick growth of sprouts and brush results. It requires a large and long continued use of the grubbing hoe, which is avoided if the stumps, roots and all, be pulled in the first place.

Unquestionably pulling is the better plan. It is infinitely better since the perfecting of the all-steel triple power stump pullers made by the Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 11, Centerville, Iowa. These pullers are a great improvement in stump pulling machinery. They are wonders for power. They have a number of times the strength of iron pullers, and yet their weight is less. So they are easily handled. These latest steel Hercules pullers are guaranteed for three years. The old-style iron pullers could not be guaranteed. Send for the Hercules booklets for full particulars. They come free on request. Write for them and kindly mention UP-TO-DATE.

WHAT ARE YOUR SEEDING CONDITIONS?

Have you any peculiar seeding conditions confronting you? Are there any particular seeds that you want to plant? Here is a chance for our readers to get, free of all cost, any special information they may desire.

The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Richmond, Indiana, manufacturers of the Hoosier Grain Drill, will be pleased to furnish any special information along this line to any farmer who will write and ask for it. If it is a matter of sowing fertilizers, or grain, or style of furrow opener best adapted to your needs, they will tell you frankly and honestly what they have found out by years of practical experience. This information places you under no obligations whatever. The Hoosier Drill is manufactured in many different styles and sizes, and the farmer can get a Hoosier Drill that will do his work as it should be done. Write them and ask for a free copy of their Hoosier Drill catalogue, then go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Hoosier Drill before you purchase any other make. Every Hoosier Drill carries with it a guarantee that is of vital and protecting importance to the purchaser. Therefore, no farmer takes chances on buying the Hoosier, because it must, and will, do all that any reasonable man could ask. This is fair and honest and absolutely protects the purchaser.

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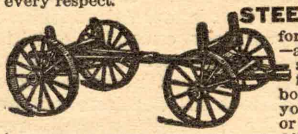
The R. F. D. TILTING GATE in use in 40 states. Recommended by assistant Postmaster General for use on rural routes. Took first at Illinois state fair. Become an agent and make 200 per cent. Ask about directions for making and gate castings. Address.

THORPE GATE CO., Wapella, Ill.

Farmers' Handy Wagon

Absolutely the best wagon built for every kind of farm work, and the cheapest you can buy. It is low down, has wide steel wheels and wide tires, and will last a lifetime without repairs. Can be depended upon to haul any kind of a load. Guaranteed in every respect.



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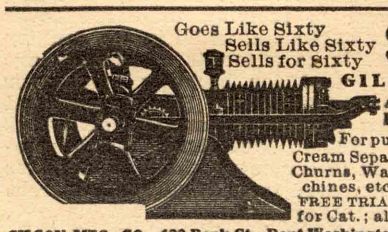

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OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

To Up-to-Date Farming:

I do not wish to startle your readers, but I do wish to ask a question seldom considered in any nation: What are the natural resources of the United States? Who knows? Who has ever seriously considered it? And yet what question could be more important to present and future generations?

The meeting of governors that assembled in Washington at the call of the President last summer, took the matter up, and since then it has been a live question not in the nation only, but in the different states, and the National Conservation Commission has been supplemented by state commissions in many of the states.

Since the meeting of governors, inquiries have been going out from this and that government office by the thousand. They have gone to special agents in the field, to government stations here and there, to bureaus of statistics all over the country, to county clerks, to township assessors, to manufacturers, to lumber dealers, to railroad and steamboat companies, and to farmers. The chiefs of the government bureaus have been wanting to know about lands—farm lands, timber lands, mineral lands; about crop and crop production; about swamp and over-flow lands; about irrigation; about navigation—how far the use of our inland waterways has decreased and the reason for the decrease; the cost of water traffic as compared with railroad rates; the use of water power and its possibilities; about all phases of the forests and of timber and lumber; about how much of minerals we have left and the probable duration of the mineral supply, and about live-stock and game and fish.

The scope of inquiry is very broad, and the compilation of the report will be a herculean task. But it will show as was never shown before the resources, the assets, of the United States, and the possibilities of their conservation and further development. A preliminary report is to be made to the national commission at its meeting in Washington, December 1. A week later the governors of the states and territories, or their representatives, will again meet in Washington to further consider the question, and two of the most interesting figures there will be Governor Frear of Hawaii and Governor Hoggatt of Alaska, who have already signified their intention to be present. They will not be particularly interesting in themselves, perhaps, but because of the desire to learn of the resources of the remote regions they represent.

It is gratifying to know that this partisan. Mr. Bryan, who participated in and addressed the governors' meetings, declared himself strongly in favor of it, and in his speech of acceptance, Mr. Taft approved it, the platform of both parties favoring it. The American Federation of labor has also endorsed it, as well as the National Association of Manufacturers.

Hence, this seems to be a movement without an opponent, and it will result in a vast increase in the popular knowledge of the resources of the country, with intelligent consideration of their conservation, or preservation and augmentation in value. But it is a little strange and regretable that, notwithstanding the wide range taken by the late inquiries, nothing is asked concerning the cost of farming, the prices paid for farm products, the handling of those products between producers and consumers, and whether or not farmers are accorded actual profits commensurate with those enjoyed by other lines of useful labor. I know this is not a designed omission, for I have talked with many in high places who freely concede that upon these questions turns the value of many of our most important resources; but the universal teaching has so uniformly ignored these matters and the world's investigators have so seldom considered them, it is not surprising that they are so often omitted even where they should occupy a place well toward the top. I have it on good authority that the agitation by Up-to-Date Farming is bringing these important questions to the attention of circles where they had been heretofore unthought of, and that they will soon find their proper place in the nation's thought and investigation.

CAPITAL EQUITY.

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A GOD-SEND TO MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN. 50,000 already sold. Causing frenzied enthusiasm. Everybody surprised, happy over new, wonderful discovery. Centuries getting here but realized at last. Readers, listen, see, read about **OHIOANS PECULIAR LIFE PROLONGING APPARATUS.** Nothing Like It.

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See how Simple, Easy, Convenient: To bathe—place Metallic Non-Corrosive Fountain on wall or shelf—fill with water—turn screw—that's all—thereafter it works automatically. Cleansing, friction, massage and shower bath all in one, hot or cold, one operation, 5 minutes time. See it Energize! Your body constantly flushed with clear running water, pores opened, cleansed, kneaded, invigorated by hundreds of little soft self-cleansing "fingers" working gently, soothingly, thoroughly, altogether. Only clear, running, energized water touches the body—no immersion—a delightful, tingling, sparkling spray that refreshes and cleanses simultaneously, every vein and muscle jumping with new life.

What a pleasure—could anything be more perfect? No tubs to clean, bowls or buckets to fill—no wash rags or sponges to harbor disease breeding germs—no dirt, odor, splashing or muss. No plumbing, pipes, tools, valves—not even a screw to insert. Move apparatus about at will—child can do it. Simple, durable, handsome, sanitary. Saves time, expense, labor, space. The Ideal Bath System for town or country homes, travelers, roomers, campers. Insures cleanliness without drudgery, inconvenience, annoyance. Promotes health, beauty, happiness, sound sleep—prevents colds, LaGrippe, contagious and other diseases.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

FAMOUS BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM writes: "Bath Apparatus best we have ever seen. We endorse it. Send 6 more." DR. J. W. SKIDMORE, Miss., writes: "I don't pretend to use my bath tub any more. Your apparatus far superior. Everybody likes it. Wouldn't take $25 for mine." MRS. E. B. BUCKNER, Va., writes: "Enclose order for $80.80. Goods fine. Greatest convenience and comfort ever invented. No one would ever give it up." CHAS. DAY, S. D., writes: "Used apparatus 10 minutes after receipt. Feel like a giant, refreshed with new life." S. S. HAVENS, Utah, writes: "People seem struck dumb when they see this wonderful apparatus. Excels all methods." C. N. JENNE, Ill., writes: "Enclose order for $120.86. Can sell an outfit to every family. All think it the finest thing out. The talk of the neighborhood. Everybody wants one." JNO. F. PHAR, Mont., writes: "Makes a modern house on the farm. Great gift to mankind." REV. J. F. JOHN, Ill., writes: "After 2 months use am delighted. As near perfection as anything human can be. Will never be dispensed with. MRS. A. C. SUTTON, Ky., writes: "Perfectly splendid. So easy to bathe the children." C. R. MARTIN, Pa., writes: "Apparatus a marvel. Certainly will create a sensation." MISS EVA EDWARDS, Nev., after ordering 73, writes: "Everybody thinks apparatus finest thing. Sold 15 one afternoon." J. STRAHM, Kas., writes: "Enclosed order for $364.50, only 3 days work. No trouble to sell. Appeals to everybody. Every customer pleased."

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Men and Women—at home or traveling—all or spare time. Here's proof: "Sold $2212.00 in 2 weeks. Not one dissatisfied user," writes Korstad & Mercer, Minn. "$1680.00 in 73 days," sold by C. D. Rasp, Wis. "Canvassed 60 people—got 55 orders. Sold $320.00 in 16 days," writes W. H. Reese, Pa. "Enclosed order for $115.00 first days work. Best thing I ever worked," writes L. H. Langley, N. D. "I averaged $164.25 weekly for 3 months, undoubtedly best line on market," writes J. W. Beem, Kans. "Finest sellers I ever saw, catches the eye. Don't want anything better. Sell 8 out of every 10 houses," writes Wm. Maroney, Okla. "A man that can't sell your outfit couldn't sell bread in a famine. Send 48 more," writes J. B. Cashman, Minn.

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CABIN AND COTTAGE

The forests the pioneers found in all these great interior states have disappeared, and the cabbins in which the pioneers and most of their children of the first generation lived, have gone with the forests. But in most cases tasty cottages, in some cases commodious farm houses and convenient out-buildings have taken their places. There is no prettier sight than a beautiful farm home, and every year marks home improvements, both in buildings and grounds.

As in all other lines, invention has been at work in house building, and has helped to make pretty homes. It has also contributed to convenience, comfort and health.

Cement—concrete—takes the place of stone, heating systems drive out the stoves as the stoves closed up the old fireplaces, sewers lead the slops from the kitchens, modern baths invite to cleanliness, and closets and pantries take the place of the cumbersome old cupboards. Paint, regarded a necessity now, beautifies and keeps the exterior new, and the modern wire or ornamental fence adds a charm to the surroundings.

The up-to-date builder of up-to-date houses, the provider of up-to-date homes, in country, village our town, has reason to congratulate himself on the period in which he lives. In no other period were there so many modern aids to tasty buildings; and it must be confessed they come well within the reach of the builder, even though of moderate means. The writer recently built a small structure of material that a few years ago was considered only for the finest and most expensive edifices, but now he made it cheaper than if he had used the old time coarse and rough material. Hence we advise Our Up-to-Date People, who contemplate building this year or next, to consult the furnishers of modern material before ordering the old and out of date.

If you want to buy good Michigan land, write to S. S. Thorpe, 29 McMullen Bldg., Cadillac, Mich. Farms in Michigan are money makers. Write for book.

A gasoline pump for $37.50! Who ever expected it? And besides it is made, sold and guaranteed by the Aermotor Co. One engine complete that can be attached to your present pump. You can attach it in 30 minutes. Get busy, Mr. Progressive Farmer. Write the Aermotor Co., Chicago, and tell them you read Up-to-Date Farming.

A gas or gasoline engine on every farm—that day is coming. Up-to-date farmers everywhere are letting machinery do their work more and more. Man is to direct the forces of nature for his benefit. Farmers, as a class, are perhaps the last to do away with the drudgery of everything being done by hand—muscle. The Gilson Mfg. Co., 130 Park St., Port Washington, Wis., make a dandy little gasoline engine for numerous uses about the farm. It costs only $60 and is sold on free trial. Better send for catalog.

A Roofing That Needs No Painting

Labor saving devices are constantly being discovered, and one of the most important for farmers has been the development of a new type of roofing which does not require continual painting to keep it tight.

The leader in this new development is Amatite Roofing, which has a surface of real mineral matter. The pitch in which this mineral is embedded is so adhesive that the mineral surface will not wash off.

After an Amatite Roof is laid there is nothing more to do to it. It is not necessary to look after it each year for painting or patching, and all the labor and cost of coating the roof is done away with.

The manufacturers of Amatite are glad to show samples of their materials, and these may be obtained by those who mention Up-to-Date Farming and send a postal card request addressed to the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans.

I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true; I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have.—Lincoln.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF CAST IRON, MALLEABLE IRON, WROUGHT IRON, STEEL

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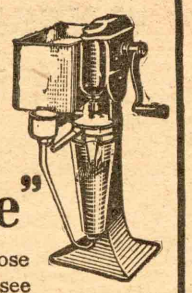

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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
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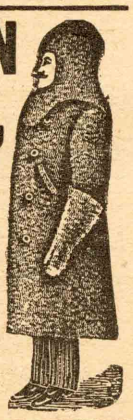
Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Calif. Chicago, Ill.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE,



Whether Cow, Steer, Bull, or Horse Hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof for robe, rug, coat or gloves, and make them up when so ordered.

But first get our illustrated catalog, with prices, shipping tags and instructions. We are the largest custom fur tanners of large wild and domestic animal skins in the world.

Distance makes no difference whatever. Ship three or more cow or horse hides together from anywhere, and Crosby pays the freight both ways. We sell fur coats and gloves, do taxidermy and head mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
Rochester, N. Y.

SKUNK MUSKRAT, MINK. We have large orders for these furs and will pay you the highest market price. Write today what you have to offer and we shall be pleased to quote you our highest prices.

—JASPER POTTS, Wellsburg, W. Va.—

Trappers---Fur Traders

Ship your furs direct to the World's largest Fur market, where prices are always highest. Write for our latest Price List, giving highest prices for Furs and Pelts of all kinds from all sections. It's FREE.

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CATTLE INSTRUMENTS are "Easy to Use," no veterinary experience necessary. A few dollars invested in our goods will save hundreds of dollars. Pilling Milk Fever Outfit for Air treatment recommended by U. S. Agricultural Dept., price $3.00. Silver Milk Tubes 50¢; Teat Slitter $1.50; Garget Outfit $4.00; Capon Tools, Horse and Cattle Syringes, all sent prepaid with full directions. Write for free Booklet, Q.
G. P. PILLING & SON CO., Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

$5 A DAY MADE BY VETERINARY DENTISTS

We teach you the work at home in three months of your spare time by Illustrated Lectures, and grant Diploma with Degree. Small cost. Easy to learn. Satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated book FREE. Write at once.
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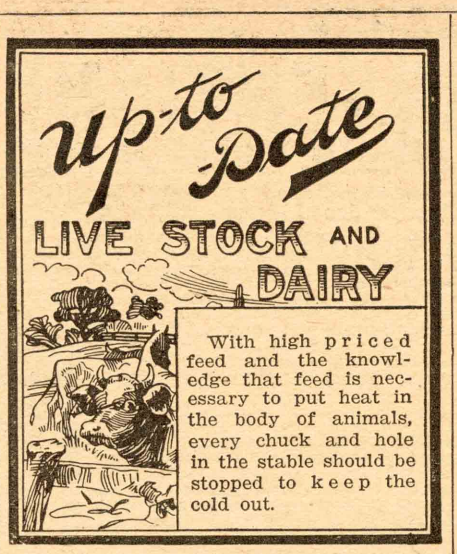
NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary Remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid.
The Newton Remedy Co.
Toledo, Ohio.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
Booklet Free
J. W. BARWELL, Waukegan, Ill



With high priced feed and the knowledge that feed is necessary to put heat in the body of animals, every chuck and hole in the stable should be stopped to keep the cold out.

LOOK AHEAD

Next year will develop some unusual livestock conditions. But little stock is being wintered over; as a rule only such as cannot be disposed of. Yearling and two-year-olds, such as are usually eagerly sought for the feed lots, are meeting but little demand, yet the bulk of them are going in at very low prices. Thirty-five and 40 pound pigs are offered in some portions of the corn and pork belt at from $1 to $1.25 a head. The owners haven't the corn to feed them. This idea is depleting the stock on hand, and next season must find these animals very scarce. Farmers would do well to hold their young stock, even though they do it at an apparent sacrifice. Economize the feed resources, but manage to keep the young stock growing. Live stock prices are arbitrarily made, it is true, and do not depend much upon whether the supply is great or small, but there must be such a scarcity next year as to compel fair prices in spite of the packers combine. It is our candid opinion that whoever has marketable stuff after next April, or even before that date, will get good prices for it.

PREPARE FOR HOG KILLING

Slaughtering time involves lots of hard work, and anything that will tend to decrease labor is of value. You should consider the most effective means of getting through the work and what is still more important, realize as much as possible from your hogs.

To this end, there's nothing that will help more than an "Enterprise" butchering outfit—"Enterprise" Meat and Food Chopper and a Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press. The cost of this outfit is comparatively small, and measured by the increased value that your hogs return, will pay for itself in one season.

The "Enterprise" Meat and Food Chopper chops the meat uniformly, without crushing and grinding—every minute piece retains all of its goodness and flavor.

Another machine of great value to poultry raisers and on the farm is an "Enterprise" Bone, Shell and Corn Mill. It is especially adapted for grinding dry bones, oyster and other shells, corn, grain, etc. It is a good general mill for farmers, poultrymen, etc., and for compactness, strength and durability cannot be excelled. It insures a variety in food supply for your poultry, increasing their yield and value tenfold.

"The Enterprise Housekeeper," a book of over 200 choice recipes and kitchen helps, will be mailed free to anyone sending their name and address to The Enterprise Manufacturing Co., of Pa., 218 Dauphin St., Philadelphia.

BREEDING STOCK

We all admire the fine show animals, especially the prize winners, and we take pleasure in walking around them, noting their fine points, and wishing we could grow animals like them. But these show animals do not always make the best breeding stock. In fact, they seldom do. They have not been brought up for that. Their mission is to be seen and to make a good impression on the public, and especially on the judges. Breeding stock must show good points, but they must have a strong vitality, good bone and muscle development, and constitutional vigor. These essential qualities are not always guarded in the preparation of show stock.

STILL GOOD FOR SHEEP

The continuation of the drouth that is so severly taxing the water supply in so many places is good for sheep. All the interior States are this year as well adapted to sheep as are the best sheep regions of Colorado, except, perhaps, the pastures are more bare. But sheep thrive best and have best health in dry countries, and the flocks in the drouth stricken states will go into winter quarters in much better condition than usual. If the ewes were mated to come in not earlier than April, and if they have fair treatment until then, unusual ficundity may be expected, and lambs of great strength and vigor. Such lambs will make rapid growth on the spring and summer pastures, and be ready for a good market in the fall.

THE WAGON-BOX MANURE SPREADER

Letters from Subscribers

We print below some more letters from UP-TO-DATE subscribers who have purchased and are using the so-called Wagon-Box manure spreader. This is the spreader which is furnished all complete except the trucks—every farmer has standard trucks that will fit. Then when the spreader is not in use the trucks may be used for other purposes.

We sent a request to a few subscribers for their opinion of this style spreader and are really surprised at the number of replies received. We have yet to hear from one dissatisfied—all seem to be enthusiastically in favor of these machines and their value.

Here are a few letters:

Hanesville, O., November 5, 1908

EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

I have a Galloway wagon box manure spreader, and it is in every way just as that firm represents it. I would not do without it. There may be other makes better, but I hav'nt seen them. What I like about the Galloway is, you don't have to give an extra set of trucks barn room. I have a safety hoist, and when not in use I raise it on that in the barn, and on goes my box, or hay rigging, which ever I need.

The Galloway is also easy to operate. My five-year-old boy would drive and throw it in gear, and I could rest from loading. When the spreader was empty he would drive back and I could reload. They fit my trucks perfectly. I took the measure of them and sent it on and got them to fit and had no trouble at all following the directions they sent me.

I have'nt had any returns from the use of it yet, but hope to in the spring, as I put all the manure on my meadow. I intend though to use it on my corn ground next year. I have two ordinary farm horses, and they pull it with ease. I have a ten-bushel size. Anyone contemplating buying a spreader I would advise them to get a wagon box, unless they have more money to spend than I have.

Hoping this will be of interest to some one, I am

Respectfully yours,
ANTON J. ULRICH.

Zero, Va., November 5, 1908.

EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

Yours of the first to hand and noted, will say in regards to your inquiry about a wagon box manure spreader, I think it is a perfect success. I use it on my farm wagon. It takes about twenty minutes to put it on or off, and the best of it is you get a machine that does the work and does it well for less than one-half what the big heavy machine will cost.

The value of a spreader is hard to estimate, in that it spreads manure so evenly and regular, as it could not possibly be done with hand the "old way."

In my opinion, I think, any farmer trying to farm, and raising manure, is not getting the value of his manure unless he is using a spreader.

Will say, further, that I am using the Wm. Galloway Spreader, and it is all it was represented to me.

Any further information I can give will do so with pleasure.

Yours truly,
E. M. HOUSE.

Newport, November 5, 1908.

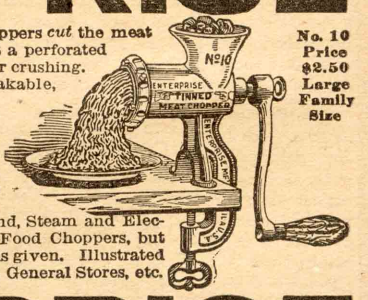
EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

I am more than pleased to have you, or any of your readers, make inquiries regarding the use of a manure spreader. There is only one manure spreader that I can recommend, and that is the William Galloway Spreader; not because I am the user of one, but simply because they are got up right, with a very light draft.

One of the greatest features about them is they are made entirely from malleable castings, which makes them unbreakable. There are parts the same as in all machinery that will break if not kept well

ENTERPRISE

Meat and Food Chopper



No. 10 Price $2.50 Large Family Size

"Enterprise" Meat and Food Choppers *cut* the meat with a revolving steel knife against a perforated steel cutting plate without tearing or crushing. Easily cleaned. Practically unbreakable, and will last for years.

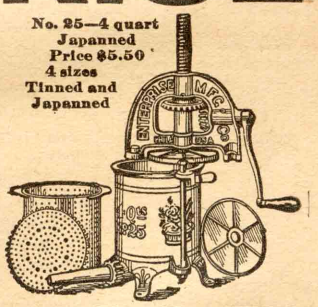
The No. 5 "Enterprise" Chopper costs only $1.75. No. 10, shown in cut, $2.50. They are standard family sizes, and not only save half the work at butchering time, but are useful in the kitchen every day in the year.

Made in 45 sizes and styles for Hand, Steam and Electric Power. We also make cheaper Food Choppers, but recommend the above for the reasons given. Illustrated catalog free. Sold at Hardware and General Stores, etc.

ENTERPRISE

Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press

No. 25—4 quart Japanned Price $5.50 4 sizes Tinned and Japanned



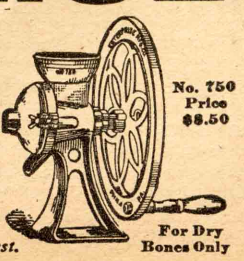
Lessens the labor at butchering time. Two machines in one. Well made and does its work quickly and surely. Cylinder is bored true and plate fits accurately. Pressure cannot cause meat to rise above the plate. The Patented Corrugated spout prevents air from entering casing, ensuring perfect filling and preservation of sausage.

Machine can be changed into a *Lard Press* in a minute's time. Can also be used as a Fruit Press.

Your dealer should be able to supply you with the "Enterprise" Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press. If not, order direct of makers.

ENTERPRISE

Bone, Shell and Corn Mill



No. 750 Price $8.50

For Dry Bones Only

The **"Enterprise"** Bone, Shell and Corn Mill is a good, general mill for farmers, poultrymen, etc., and for compactness, strength and durability is unexcelled. Handy for grinding poultry food and making bone meal fertilizer. Mill shown in cut $8.50, weight 60 lbs., grinds 1¼ bu. corn per hour. Look for the name **"Enterprise"** on the machine you buy.

Grind up dry bones, oyster and other shells, corn, etc., for your hens and watch results.

Other famous **"Enterprise"** household specialties are: Coffee Mills; Raisin Seeders; Fruit, Wine and Jelly Presses; Cherry Stoners; Cold Handle Sad Irons, Etc., Etc.

Sold at Hardware and General Stores, etc.

Write for "The Enterprising Housekeeper," a book of 200 choice recipes and kitchen helps. Free on request.

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. of PA., 218 Dauphin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

oiled. My spreader is a Galloway, and to my opinion, the only way. It is a seventy-bushel spreader. I got trucks and all complete. There is no reason why the wagon box spreader is not just as good as mine.

I am satisfied, by what I have been told by Mr. Galloway, that the wagon box spreader is just as good a rig as the seventy-bushel. Sixty bushel is the largest they make without the trucks. There is no reason why they will not fit the wagon, as the Galloway has an adjustment for all kinds of wagon wheels. They can set the chain out, sprocket and all, and it has simply got to fit, and they are just as good as he others.

As far as to say just how much good I benefited by it this season I can not just tell you, as we had a big rain just in the time when I should have hauled my manure, and stopped from going on the ground, but to satisfy your readers you could not buy my spreader at any cost, if it impossible for me to buy another. Hoping this will be helpful to you, I remain

Very truly yours,
JAMES MUNRS.

Maddock, N. D., November 4, 1908.
EDITOR UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

I am in receipt of yours, November 2d, and wait the contents. There is no doubt that the spreader is of great value on the farm for many reasons. One man and two horses can haul as much manure with the spreader in one day as two men and one team can do in four days, saving time and work. One load of manure spread with a spreader will cover four times as much land as a load spread by hand, say nothing about the difference in the work. The result in spreading can not be compared. One who has plowed land covered by hand spreading, and also land covered by spreader, will know the difference. Results in crops can better be imagined than told. It is a fact that manure from the yard or barn is the best fertilizer, and, when evenly spread, gives best results.

The wagon box spreader is a desired success. There is no difference practically between this and those with truck.

I have the No. 1 Galloway Spreader, which fits my wagon truck like a glove. I have used it six months and have had no trouble to speak of.

With all machinery one must look it over once in a while to see that no nuts are loose and that all parts are in order, and oil or grease it.

As to results on the land I can not say, yet a farmer needs no proof as to that, because every baby knows that manure is the best fertilizer one can get.

Anybody who has an old wagon truck can make no better use of it than buy the box spreader and that outfit is always ready for use.

Yours truly,
B. OLSON.

We suggest that every farmer, who does not have a spreader, write to the Wm. Galloway Company, 509 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Ia., for their large catalog, and learn how they can even get one of these wagon box spreaders on free trial. Send today and save money.

"Keep Your Money in Your Own Pocket"

Says Wm. Galloway to You

Wm. Galloway
President
Wm. Galloway Company

I'm the man whose spreader is so much the best that I can afford to send one to you.

Freight Prepaid

All Freight Prepaid and I don't keep you waiting. I don't delay to write a lot of letters. I trust you to make the fair month's trial of my Galloway Spreader when you get it direct from the factory at Waterloo, Iowa, or shipped at once from one of my Factory's Transfer Stations—Minneapolis—Kansas City—or Madison, Wisconsin. Write me so you can get one for

30 Days Real Free Trial

Here's the idea—Keep your money in your own pocket. Order now—direct from this offer—by letter or postal. Let me send you one of my Galloway Spreaders on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. No money down. Freight prepaid. I know you are a responsible man if you have any need for a manure spreader. Keep your money in your own pocket until you try my Spreader. Tell me to send you my Special Manure Spreader Proposition. I back the Galloway permanently with every guarantee that any practical and reasonable man could ask for. I back the Galloway to give Genuine Satisfaction. If it is not everything it is claimed to be—if it does not do all that the best spreader ought to do—send it back, and I will return every cent of your money without question.

I challenge the world to produce as practical, durable and all round satisfactory a spreader at any price as my

GALLOWAY'S

THE ONLY ENDLESS APRON FORCE FEED
WAGON BOX MANURE SPREADER

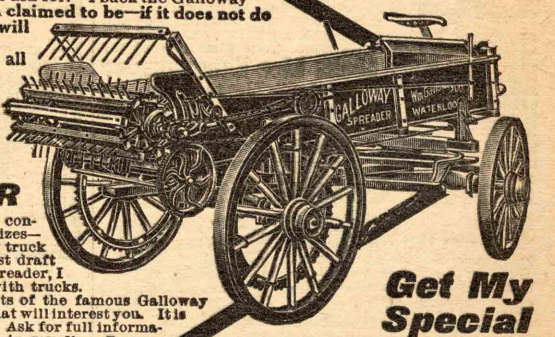
Take my hand and signature and bond on that—as legal binding as any contract ever made on earth. My Wagon Box Spreader is made in three sizes—capacity 50 to 60 bushels. It is built to last a lifetime and it fits any truck or high wheeled wagon—narrow or wide tread. It's the lightest draft and simplest machine made. For those who want a larger spreader, I have just perfected a 60 or 70-bushel pattern, complete with trucks. It's new. It's in a class by itself. It has all the merits of the famous Galloway Spreaders with some additional exclusive features that will interest you. It is 45 inches wide and has adjustable bolster stakes. Ask for full information about this new machine—all explained in my New Free Spreader Catalog for 1908-9.

YOU JUST WRITE ME ONCE. Just say on a postal or by letter that you want to get my New Free Spreader Catalog and my Special Spreader Proposition. I'll take care of you right.

Wm. Galloway, President
Wm. Galloway Co.
509 Jefferson St.
Waterloo
Iowa

This Spreader Beats the World

—Galloway's is NOW the Standard



Get My Special Proposition

which is real co-operation between the Manufacturers and the Farmer. It gives you a chance to cut down the cost of your spreader and almost pay for it in one year. It means exactly what it says.

Every statement I make to you and every Galloway spreader is backed by my

$25,000 Bank Bond Guarantee

THE HORSE AND HIS FEED

The horse has come to rerpesent as much capital as any other animal asset of the farm, and as the up-to-date farmer counts the assets, the horse is receiving more than former attention. The question most generally asked is, What is the best feed for the horse?

In the days of our fathers oats was considered the very best grain feed, and every farmer made it a point to "grow enough oats for the horses." In spite of the discoveries and inventions of the modern days, oats is still the best suited and most valuable feed for the horse where strength of muscle, endurance and growth are the objects. Oats is specially adapted to the requirements of the brood mare in foal. Crushed oats and wheat bran mixed is an ideal feed for colts; it builds bone and muscle without producting too much fat. If it is desired that the colt shall be rounded out with a degree of fat, a small amount of ground corn may be added to the mixture after the eating habits of the colt are well established. A little later whole oats and ground or shelled corn in equal parts may be made the feed, though a due proportion of bran added thereto makes the feed more easily digested, or, rather, keeps the mixture in better condition to be acted upon by the digestive juices, and it affords valuable material for bone and muscle building. Colts will learn to eat long before they are weaned, and if kept up as they must be if the mother constitutes a part of the work team, nicely cured clover free from dust, mold or must, or alfalfa hay, or bright timothy, should be kept where the colt can eat it at pleasure. Don't try to raise a colt on roughage alone. The very best of rough feed does not contain enough protein to insure proper and uniform development. Good clover and alfalfa hay come as near it as any other, but for perfect development even these need to be supplemented with a little grain, oats being the preferable grain. A rich summer pasture is the very best place for a growing animal, but the pasture must be known to be good, and as it begins to dry in the fall, grain feed must not be too long withheld.

Work horses require feed for strength and endurance rather than for fat; and as the stomach should not be over filled during work hours, concentrated or strong feed is required. Corn and oats in equal parts by weight is a most excellent feed for such animals. This should be supplemented by the very best of hay, mixed clover and timothy, nicely cured and free from dust or mold, ranking far above any other. But the hay should be fed only at night when the animal is to have a period of rest. If fed hay in the morning and at noon, the hay should be given in small quantities. The stomach must not be distended when the eating is to be followed by hard work. Water before feeding rather than after. The ideal treatment is to give a light feed of hay, then a moderate drink of water, and then the grain feed. Water may also be given when the horse is brought from work; and if half an hour elapses between the grain feed and putting to work, a few swallows of water may be given then, but a large quantity of water at that time is not beneficial.

In winter another element enters into the purpose of the feed—the maintenance of animal heat—and calls for carbonaceous feed. As most of the grain feeds, feeds strong in protein, are also strong in carbon, there need be no change in the feeds of this character, except possibly an increase in quantity in very cold weather unless the animal is well housed. The hays mentioned are also carbonaceous, and very satisfactory as winter feeds, so much so that some horse owners think they may well leave off grain when the horses do not work. But in cold weather they need more heat producing material than the rough feed offords.

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FOR CLEAN SKIMMING

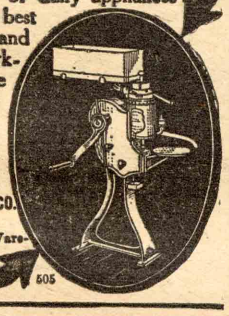
THE WORLD'S BEST CREAM SEPARATORS KING OF THEM ALL

Are built more thoroughly, skim more cream, run with less power and have more practical improvements than all other makes combined.

U. S. Cream Separators have been built for the past 17 years by a company having

Forty Years' Experience

in the manufacture of dairy appliances and nothing but the best material obtainable and highest class of workmanship possible are contained in their construction.



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Bellows Falls, Vt.

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505

TIME TO BUY CREAM SEPARATORS NOW

There never was a better time to buy the best of Cream Separators than right now.

The advantages derived from the use of the good Cream Separator are greater in the fall and winter than at any other time,—when the cows are old in lactation, the loss of butter-fat is otherwise greatest, and butter prices are highest.

Likewise are the advantages of the superior DE LAVAL separators greatest over imitating separators when the milk is hard to separate and the weather cold and variable.

In every case a DE LAVAL separator, of suitable size, will surely at least save its cost between now and July 1st next, and go on returning 100% per year on the investment for twenty years to come.

The agricultural and particularly the dairying outlook was never brighter and more promising.

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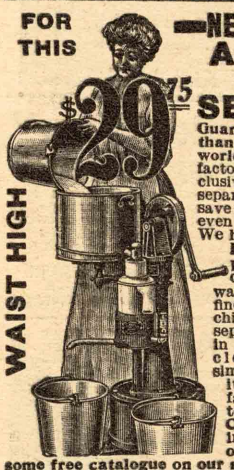
FOR THIS



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AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1105, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

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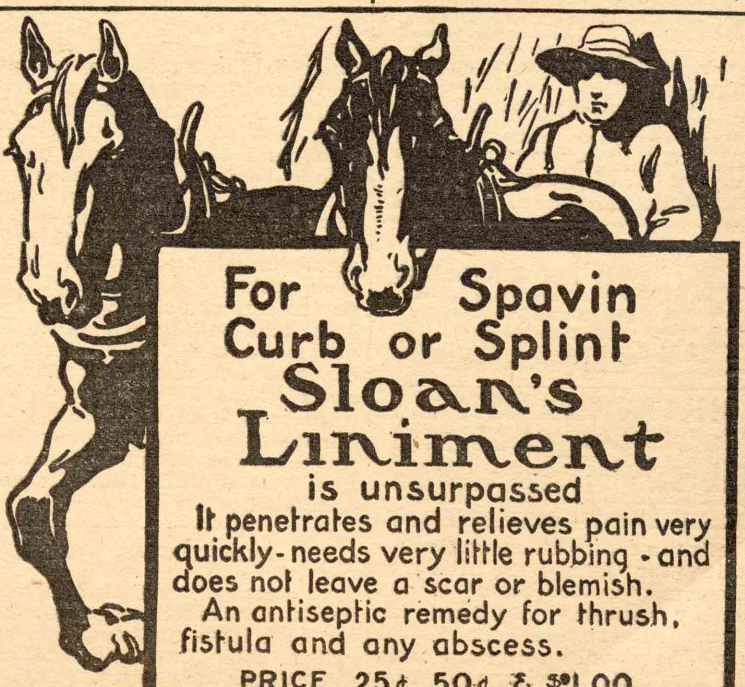
THE WORLD PRESS, 400 Cleveland Ave., Chicago



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is unsurpassed

It penetrates and relieves pain very quickly - needs very little rubbing - and does not leave a scar or blemish.

An antiseptic remedy for thrush, fistula and any abscess.

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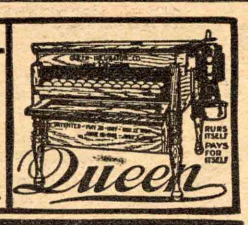
with its help, aided by QUEEN INCUBATORS and BROODERS. Tens of thousands of poultry raisers are RAISING MORE chickens, and MAKING MORE MONEY than ever. Five sizes, $8 to $18.50, and I pay the freight. FIVE YEAR guaranty and NINETY DAYS FREE TRIAL. Wickstrum Box 19, Queen Incubator Co., Lincoln, Neb.



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Pesky lice bother your poultry more in winter than in summer. They get next to a fowls warm body and stay there. Poultry gets out of condition, run-down and easily susceptable to disease. Your hens cannot lay when these conditions prevail. Use **Leaks Lice Exterminator** and you will not be bothered with Lice on poultry. Inexpensive. Easily applied. Guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. Quart 35c, Gallon $1.00. Five gallon can $4.00. Manufactured and sold by

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis

Hatch Chickens by Steam Stahl "Wooden Hen" and "Excelsior" incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free.

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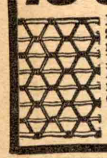
40 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Largest poultry farm in the Northwest. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. Send 4c for fine 80-page Annual Poultry Book. R. F. Neubert, Box 818, Mankato, Minn

A RELIABLE HEN'S NEST

That shuts out all other fowls. A perfect trap nest. All poultry raisers should use them. CHEAP AND DURABLE; for prices address

P. G. TOWNSEND MFG. CO.
629 E. 6th St., Hutchinson, Kan.

15 Cents a Rod



For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. **Sold on 30 days trial.** Catalog free. Write for it today.

KITSELMAN BROS., Box 289, MUNCIE, IND.

The Knot That Holds

"Jubilee Year" of Page Fence

Page Fence is woven just the same today as 25 years ago. A real triple knot—not a simple twist! Page Fence is made of High Carbon Steel of double the tensile strength and elasticity of common fence wire.

Page Catalog—"Jubilee Edition"—SENT FREE! Box 79X

Page Woven Wire Fence Co. Adrian, Michigan

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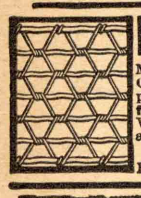
High Carbon, Hard, Coiled Spring Steel No. 9 Wire Double Galvanized, Weather, Wear and Shock proof. Stout, durable, adjustable to all weather changes and uneven ground. 150 Styles at 15 to 35c per rod. WE PAY FREIGHT We send free sample and catalog.

The BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 70, Cleveland, Ohio.

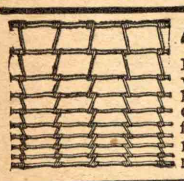
SAMPLE FREE



FENCE Strongest Made

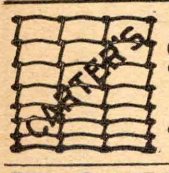
Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free.

COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 88 Winchester, Indiana.



48 IN. FENCE a rod 29c

Best high carbon coiled steel wire. Easy to stretch over hills and hollows. FREE Catalog—fences, tools. Buy from factory at wholesale prices. Write today to Box 71, MASON FENCE CO., LEESBURG, O.



Make Your Own Fence

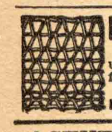
$10 For a Machine

Coiled wire at wholesale

Farm and Yard Gates

Write for free booklet.

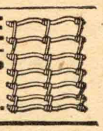
Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., Box 96, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.



DON'T RUST FARM FENCE

Sold direct to farmers at manufacturers' prices. Catalogue free. Freight prepaid.

THE WARD FENCE CO. Box 871 Decatur, Ind.

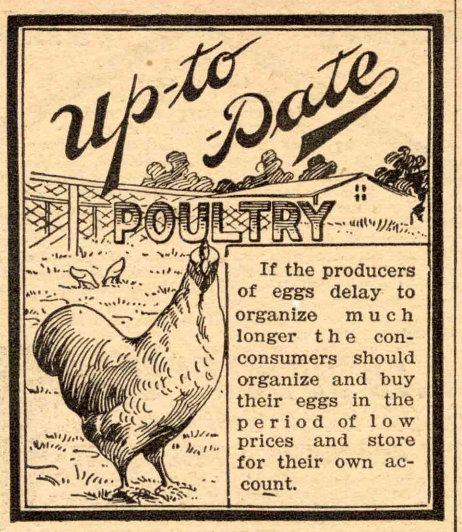


AGENTS WANTED—BIG PROFITS

We desire to secure an energetic representative for UP-TO-DATE FARMING in every county in the United States. A liberal commission is offered for every new subscription. Successful agents will be placed on a salary basis and will have their traveling and hotel expenses paid.

No previous experience is necessary. For full particulars, write

Ciruclation Manager
UP-TO-DATE FARMING



If the producers of eggs delay to organize much longer the consumers should organize and buy their eggs in the period of low prices and store for their own account.

THE LATEST POULTRY FRAUD

Farmers must be on the lookout for frauds. There has seldom, if ever, been a time when the rural population has not been plied with some dishonest scheme. This has made farmers unduly, suspicious, perhaps, especially of one another. For the latter we know no good reason; but to be suspicious of promoters of schemes or sellers of recipes or how to do things there is good foundation. The latest in the poultry line is how to pick out the good layers. It is said such "knowledge," or "discovery," has been sold in some places as high as $10, with a strong stipulation that it was not to be communicated to any one else.

It is a fraud pure and simple. Such knowledge is a physical impossibility. One may look at a hen and guess at her laying qualities, just as one may look at a cow and guess her milking qualities, though in the cow there are much more external indications to guess by. In either case the actual test is the only sure guide. The next best is the record made by the strain, for it is true, at least in a measure, that like begets like. It must have been observed by every poultry raiser that two good laying hens may not have a single conformation in common. The Utah station in a bulletin recently issued, says:

So far as our tests are concerned the theory that the shape of the hen is an index to her laying qualities doesn't hold good. Whatever the merits of the controversy, the facts are that there have been poultry and poultrymen for centuries, and yet in every flock there are hens that will lay from nothing to probably 200 aggs a year each.

The photographs given of the tested hens show that the formation is no guide at all, nor is any other physical appearance.

It is important to keep only the best layers. The poor layers not only make small the egg supply and diminish the aggregate receipts, but they unfairly reduce the percentage of profits. The trap nest is about the only test of what the hen actually does, and the eggs used for sitting should be from hens that have made a record; or, certainly, from the known best layers. Follow this with a careful selection of the thriftiest and most promising pullets, subjecting each again to the trap nest test, each season setting only the eggs from the best, and culling out those that do not make a satisfactory record. In this way a flock of hens may be built up, much as a dairy herd is built up, until hens from that flock, for laying purposes, are worth many times as much as hens of equal appearance and size from a flock that has not been to treated.

CHICK FOOD FRAUD

It comes to us that in some places parties are traveling through the country with large packages of what they call valuable, healthful and egg producing foor for poultry. This they offer for sale at a price for money. When they fail to make a cash deal, they say they wish their poultry food tried in the neighborhood, and propose to exchange it for a few chickens. This is often accepted, and the parties dispose, perhaps of several packages and get poultry worth several times the "food" even though it were valuable. But in truth it is of no value at all—a mixture of earth, sand, possibly a little bran, etc., gathered up and put in packages virtually at no cost whatever, and of little more value than the dust in which the fowls take their daily bath.

PRODUCTS OF THE FLOCK

An exchange estimated the average egg product to be seventy eggs per hen. We believe that is low; if not it ought to be. But consider it so. A flock of 300 hens on a farm is not unusual. That would mean 21,000 eggs a year, or 1,750 dozen. In many places in the country markets eggs at this time sell readily at 25 cents per dozen. Put the average at 15 cents, moderate for almost any locality where equity prevails, and the income from the flock is $262.50.

Three hundred hens, at the general market price, represent a capital of about $75—say $100. The proceeds is 262½ per cent. Of course, the keep of the fowls must come out of that, but the capital is practically unimparied.

And yet, our experience is that not one farmer in twenty can tell how many hens there are on his place. He knows how many horses and cows and calves, how many sheep and sows and pigs, but the poultry—that scarcely merits his attention! Suppose the average flock we have considered were brought up, by careful selection as is elsewhere recommended, to 140 eggs to the hen—200 eggs to the hen is not an unusual attainment. Both product and proceeds must be doubled, while capital invested remains practically the same. If there is not food here for thought, we are at a loss to know what sort of viands thought feeds on.

HELPS FOR THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

Early Chicks the Most Profitable—a Trustworthy Incubator Vitally Important to the Success of a Modern Plant

The incubator has doubtless done more for the poultry industry than has any other single factor. "Raising chickens" was of little importance before this machine was invented, simply because "hen-hatched" chickens could not be matured early enough in the season to get a good price. However, the incubator now makes it possible for chicks to be well matured by the time most hens begin to show signs of broodiness.

Thus incubators have come into common use and some few makes have established their right to the confidence of the public. Prominent in this class stand the Excelsior and Wooden Hen, the former having been one of the earliest artificial hatching machines put on the market.

Both types are built upon practical lines, and have won the approval of thousands of poultrymen everywhere. They are made in sizes varying from 50 to 600 eggs, thus adapting themselves to poultry plants great and small.

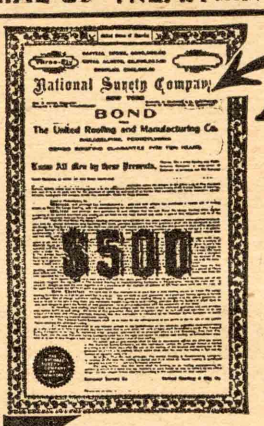
In Excelsior and Wooden Hen incubators the principles of heat, moisture and ventilation, so vital to the development of healthy chickens, have been perfectly worked out. Regulation of the heat, which may be supplied by kerosene, gas or electricity, is practically automatic, reducing to almost nothing the attention required to keep the machine going.

Excelsior and Wooden Hen incubators and brooders are illustrated and described in attractive catalogs and literature issued by the manufacturer, Geo. H. Stahl, Box 79B, Quincy, Ill., who will gladly mail same to any address upon request.

FREE TRIAL OF TREATMENT

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

RUPTURE CURED by STUART'S PLASTER-PADS means a *permanent cure*, and you do away with the painful irritating, truss altogether. No *buckles*—no *straps*—no *springs*. Adheres closely to body, holds rupture *in place* and cures the most obstinate cases. Easily applied—soft as velvet—cannot slip, so cannot chafe. Comparatively *short time* required for *permanent cure*. Treatment is *private*, costs *very little* and does not interfere with work. Has cured thousands. Guaranteed under National Pure Food & Drugs Law. *Write at once* for *free* "Trial of Treatment" and illus. booklet. Address STUART PLASTER-PAD CO., *Block* 59 St. Louis, Mo.



A SURETY BOND WITH EVERY ROLL OF CONGO *NEVER LEAK* **ROOFING**

Congo is the only ready roofing on the market *backed by a Surety Bond.* We can afford to make our guarantee so strong because Congo itself is as strong as the guarantee.

Our ambition has been right from the start not only to make Congo the best all-round practicable and serviceable Ready Roofing, but to back it up by a guarantee so *sure* and *complete* that it will be the aim of every owner of a building to use Congo when needing roofing.

This bond covers a period of 10 years and gives to the user of 3-ply Congo the most reliable guarantee. It is issued by the National Surety Company of New York, one of the largest and most substantial companies in the country.

Congo doesn't cost much. It is extremely waterproof and *always stays so*, and it's very easy to lay. The new galvanized caps (a new feature with Congo) do not rust and cause leaks like tin caps or nails.

Write for a Sample to-day and further information.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If any Congo rolls that you purchase do **not** contain Guarantee Bonds, write us at once, telling us where and from whom they were purchased, and we will at once mail you the missing bonds.

United Roofing & Manufacturing CO.
Successor to BUCHANAN-FOSTER CO.
584 West End Trust Building, Philadelphia
Chicago and San Francisco

PARSNIPS AND SOLSIFY

These vegetables are not so common in the country as they were several years ago. They are frequently met with as side-dishes in hotels, but they are seldom found on farmers' tables. They are easily grown, as easy as weeds, and parsnips, if left alone, soon become weeds. The ease with which they may be had for winter use ought to bring them into popularity. All that is required is to leave them in the ground. Freezing in the ground improves rather than injures them, and they may be taken out and cooked whenever the ground is not frozen. It is a good plan to heavily mulch a portion of the bed. Then the ground will seldom be frozen so hard beneath that the roots may not be obtained for use.

Beets are also easily kept for winter use. They may be pitted like turnips or potatoes, and had fresh for cooking at almost any time. Or they may be left in the ground where they grow if heavily mulched.

While on this subject we may say turnip greens are the earliest out door greens that can be had. Turnips, the small and ussalable will do as well as the better grades, may be set out any where, in the fall, or any time during the winter when the ground can be worked, or early in the spring. They may be set in out of the way places, along the fence, or any place where stock do not run, and they'll be about the first thing to grow, and may be cut for greens before any other growth is large enough to cut. If in the ground during the winter, it is best to mulch them heavily.

SMALL FRUIT PRODUCTION

Jacob Faith, writing from southwest Missouri to the Journal of Agriculture, says strawberries may be grown for two cents a quart. He has grown as high as 320 bushels or 400 crates per acre, but he admits that 200 crates is a fair average yield; and that is not bad. Raspberries may be grown for 4 cents per quart, and the yield varies from 60 to 150 crates per acre. Blackberries, everybody's berry, can be grown as cheap as 1 cent a quart, and yields from 60 to 120 crates per acre.

Strawberries bear a full crop one year after planting, and raspberries and blackberries bear the second year. We cannot see why any farmer should be without a full supply of berries and small fruits.

WINTER WASH FOR ORCHARD TREES

After the leaves have fallen from fruit trees, bushes and ornamental shrubs it is a good plan to wash the trunks and lower branches with something that will kill the insects or their eggs hiding in the loose bark. This work can be done at any time during the dormant season, says the Journal of Agriculture.

One of the best washes for fruit trees and shrubs is the kerosene emulsion. It not only kills mature and immature insects clinging to trees, but cleanses the tree in general, and that which runs down to the ground finds its way to the roots and kills insects and disease there.

Formula for kerosene emulsion: Kerosene, 2 gallons; common soap, ½ pound; water,, 1 gallon. Dissolve the soap in boiling water, add the kerosene and emulsify by violent churning. Dilute this to the required strength and apply it to the trunks and lower branches of fruit trees with a heavy piece of old cloth, brush, or stub of broom.

Wash all of the trees in the orchard with this emulsion, and the ornamental shrubs about the house. Insects breed and hide in the back of many kinds of plants, and now is a good time to kill them before they have time to hatch out and revive for next summer's work.

BIG PROFITS FOR PRODUCE GROWERS

The produce grower looking for unusually large profits for his labor, should turn his attention to the opportunities afforded by locating in Tennessee. Land selling for from $5 to $20 an acre will produce from $100 to $400 per acre clear, planted to cantaloupes, cabbage and tomato crops. The geographical situation of Tennessee enables the grower to furnish the extreme Southern markets at the expiration of the early home crop and also to send produce North several weeks earlier than the home-grown stuff. This means best prices. Send for descriptive literature to H. F. Smith, Traffic Manager, Desk U, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, Nashville, Tenn.

I Will

I will start anew this morning with a higher, fairer creed;
I will cease to stand complaining of my ruthless neighbor's greed;
I will cease to sit repining while my duty's call is clear.
I will waste no moment whining and my heart shall know no fear.

I will look sometimes about me for the things that merit praise;
I will search for hidden beauties that elude the grumbler's gaze;
I will try and find contentment n the paths that I must tread,
I will cease to have resentment when another moves ahead.

I will not be swayed by envy when my rival's strength is shown;
I will not deny his merit, but I'll strive to prove my own;
I will try to see the beauty spread before me, rain or shine—
I will cease to preach you duty and be more concerned with mine.

E. Kiser.

"READY TO USE" TUBERCULIN TEST

The importance of tuberculosis in the dairy cannot be over estimated; 60 per cent of the herds in this country are effected. Is yours one of them? Write at once to G. P. Pilling & Son Co., 2256 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.,

asking them about their "Easy to Use" Tuberculin Outfit, the price of which is $5 delivered free at your door. Test your own herd and know where you stand. Their pamphlet of "Easy to Use" Cattle Instruments will be sent to our readers free.

Those of our readers who are interested in Southern farms or a change of location should write to Barney & Hines, 1006 Tennessee Trust Bldg., Memphis, Tenn. They are now selling 40-acre farms or larger from lands they own. Very favorable terms. This is a chance for the young man or renter. Information is free. Write them.

Understood It

"My dear, you are in very truth my right hand," said the doting husband.

"Ah, I understand it now," replied the wife, "you obey the injunction not to let your right hand know what your left hand does."

LOW FARES to the cheap Lands

Dec. 1 and 15
Jan. 5 and 19

Plan to go on one of these days—The trip will not cost much. These special low-fare tickets over the Rock Island-Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines will allow you to go one way and return another, without extra cost. You will see more of the Southwest than you could in any other way, and can better decide where to locate.

Ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over the Rock Island-Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines, either through Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Memphis or Birmingham, according to your location.

If you will tell me where you want to go, I will tell you the cost of a ticket and send you a map-schedule.

I will also send you some interesting books about the Southwest. They inform you of opportunities waiting for you there, and will open your eyes to new possibilities. Write for free copies today.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, 1927 Lasalle Sta., 1927 Frisco Bldg., Pass. Traffic Mgr. Chicago St. Louis

Rock Island SOUTHWEST FRISCO

WANTED INFORMATION REGARDING A GOOD FARM

for sale. Not particular about location. Wish to hear from owner only who will sell direct to buyer. Give price, description and state when possession can be had. Address,
P. DARBYSHIRE, Box 1922A Rochester, N. Y.

For information as to lands in
THE NATION'S GARDEN SPOT
along the
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad
in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia Alabama and Florida, write to
WILBUR McCOY
Agri. and Immi. Agent
Atlantic Coast Line - Jacksonville, Fla.

VIRGINIA FARMS
As low as $5 per Acre
with improvements. Much land now being worked has paid a profit greater than the purchase price the first year. Long Summers, mild Winters. Best shipping facilities to great eastern markets at lowest rates. Best church, school and social advantages. For list of farms, excursion rates, and what others have accomplished, write to-day to F. H. LABAUME, Agr. and Ind. Agt., Norfolk and Western Ry., Box J N Roanoke, Va.

6 TREES FREE
To prove that our "Blizzard Belt Evergreens will grow in all parts of the country we offer to send 6 fine Spruces ¼ to ½ ft. tall, free to property owners. Wholesale value and mailing expense over 30 cents. To help, send 5 cents or not as you please. A postal will bring the trees and our catalog containing many colored photo plates of our choice Blizzard Belt Fruits, Ornamentals, etc. We want to get acquainted with you and it will pay you to get in touch with our Hardy Blizzard Belt trees. 39 years' experience in growing hardy trees here in what was once called the Great American Desert. Write today.
THE GARDNER NURSERY CO., Box 19, Osage, Iowa

PRATT'S "SCALECIDE" Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Will positively destroy SAN JOSE SCALE and all soft insects without injury to the tree. Simple, more effective and cheaper than lime sulphur. Not an experiment.
Write for FREE sample and endorsement of leading fruit growers and entomologists who have used it for years.
Prices: 50-gal. bbl., $25.00; 30-gal. tin, $15.00; 10-gal. can, $6.00; 5-gal can, $3.25; 1-gal. can, $1.00, f. o. b. New York. One gallon makes 16 to 20 gallons spray by simply adding water.
"Pocket Diary and Spray Calendar for 1909 sent FREE. Mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING.
B. G. PRATT CO., Mfg. Chemists, 50 Church St., Dept, X. New York City

30 FLOWERING BULBS FOR 10c
Together with our Catalogue and a complete treatise on the culture of Hardy Bulbs. All by mail, 10 cts
These 30 Bulbs, 6 kinds, 5 of each, different colors, will make beautiful pots of flowers for winter, or lovely clumps of early spring flowers for your garden. Pot or plant them now.
Our Illustrated Catalogue of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Lilies and all Hardy or Holland Bulbs, and rare new winter-flowering plants free to all who apply.
JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

HEALTHY TREES AND SEEDS
—grown on new land—therefore hardy, sound and free from disease. Prices absolutely the lowest. No agents. Forest tree seedlings $1.25 per 1000. Apple 7c and up. We pay freight. Largest Nursery Catalog free
GALBRAITH NURSERIES & SEED CO., Box 21, FAIRBURY, NEB.

Trees and plants at wholesale prices; catalog free. Grapes $2, peach $3 per 100.
WASHINGTON ST. NURSERIES, GENEVA. N. Y.

O. K. Seeds have been standard for more than a quarter of a century.
Join the thousands of successful farmers who plant O. K. Seeds year after year and reap abundant harvests.
Garden, Field and Flower seeds.
Catalog ready about January 1.
O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

TIME TO SPRAY
Scalecide Kills San Jose Scale and Saves the Orchards and Shrubs
The New Jersey Bulletin No. 186 says "SCALECIDE did almost perfect work applied in October. No injury of any kind was caused on the trees or fruit buds."
Thos. Mehan & Sons, Landscape Gardeners, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa., say: "We recommend one of the oil solutions and at present are using 'SCALECIDE,' which we consider the best preparation on the market. We have discontinued the use of lime-sulphur treatment, having found the oils far more effective and much easier to apply."
DIRECTIONS FOR USE
For Fall Spraying mix one gallon of SCALECIDE to every fifteen gallons of COLD water. Spray after trees have dropped their foliage.
For Spring Spraying mix one gallon of SCALECIDE to every twenty gallons of COLD water. Use from April to June.
PRICES: 50-gal. bbl., $25.00; 30-gal. tin, $15.00; 10-gal, can, $6.00; 5-gal. can, $3.25; 1-gal. can, $1.00, f. o. b. New York.
Brass bucket spray pumps, $3.00.
Barrel spray pumps, for larger orchards, $6.00.
REMEMBER: One gallon makes 16 to 20 gallons of spray. Spray when the leaves have dropped off so the spray reaches the bark. "Procrastination is the thief of time," and also will steal your trees and bushes away from you. Order a supply of SCALECIDE now and mention UP-TO-DATE.
O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Housewives' Exchange

The following hint is so good that we give it to the other mothers who have suffered the same difficulty as the writer:

Having small children in my family, I found trouble in keeping them coverd at night. This is the plan I finally worked out. I bought a piece of common elastic, such as is used for hose supporters. Two strips were fastened to the comfort; two bits of tape were sewed to the mattress to form eyelets, and on the end of the elastic I sewed big hooks. The kind used for belts is the best. After the bed was made it was an easy matter to fasten the hooks into the eyelets, and behold! The children lay in the bed as snug as bugs in a rug. Of course the spread covered the hooked cover. Grown people sometimes find they are unable to keep cover on the bed. They should try this plan."

I wonder how many country women understand the method of doing their cooking in the base burner?" asks a woman reader.

"My plan is to do as much cooking as possible in my base burner, as I save fuel, also much bother in keeping up a fire in the kitchen. I find the base burner especially useful for cooking baked beans. A whole meal can be prepared in such a stove, with great saving of fuel and steps. Carefully shake down the ashes and remove the ash pan a few minutes before you are ready to use the stove. I have baked pies and cakes in the oven below. Also roasted meats. It may be a surprise to some to know that potatoes both Irish and sweets, can be cooked in the coal magazine. Coffee or cerials can be cooked on the back cover of the stove."

A correspondent wishes to remind women that kerosene is one of their best friends in household cleaning.

"I have a bathroom in my country home," she writes, "And I don't know how I should keep the tub clean without the aid of common coal oil. A cloth dipped in oil cleans the tub like magic. It is also invaluable in cleaning the kitchen sink. When it comes to washing the windows and keeping the furniture clean, again, I say that I could not get along without it. A little coal oil added to the water in which windows are cleaned helps to take off the dirt and gives the glass a nice polish. Furniture also needs cleaning. It is not enough to wipe off the dust. It must be washed. Soap is not good for it. However, a tablespoon of coal oil added to the pan of water will bring it out, nice and clean. There is just enough oil in the water to give a good polish, and the result will be more than satisfactory. Do not be afraid of spoiling the furniture. This method is for the very finest mahogany. It takes off the whitish tinge that the very best mahogany gets in time. I hope the readers of this paper will try using kerosene in their cleaning."

How many housewives have ever tried roasting meat in a stone jar or crock, The earthenware ramekin is one of the most used cooking utensils, but they are only to be found in the city stores and are perhaps a little more expensive than most cooks care to pay. A ramekin is nothing more nor less than a covered baking dish, made of earthenware, generally brown outside and white lined. For braising meats, or cooking anything that requires slow cooking, a ramekin is invaluable.

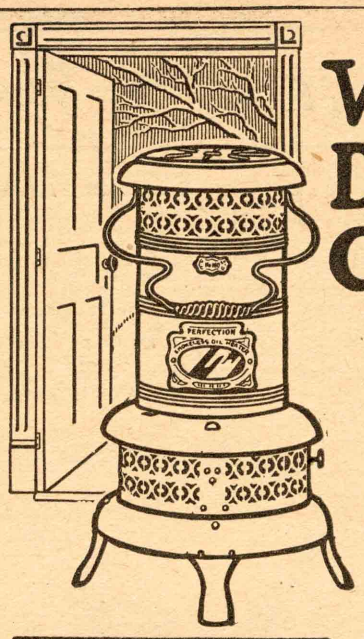
Now the country woman may have a ramekin that will serve the same purpose at much less cost. All she has to do is to buy one of those stone butter jars. A two gallon one is perhaps the best size. It will cost ten or fifteen cents. A tight fitting cover is needed. Then all that is necessary is to put the meat in the oven and let it cook. It will come out deliciously cooked, done to a turn, tender and juicy. There is no stooping down every few minutes to baste. One may put the pot in the oven and go about other work, being sure that it will not burn. It is a good way to prepare the Sunday dinner."

Here is a hint worth remembering. Now that eggs are high and promise to be more expensive this winter, it behooves every housekeeper to look up her eggless recipes and have them ready for use. There are many delicious cakes that can be concocted without eggs, as well as puddings and other desserts.

LOVE ONE ANOTHER

As I sat here the other day thinking of the men who had preached the greatest sermons of all time, and of generals who had issued commands which changed the destiny of nations, it came to me, like a silver flash across the blue, that the greatest command and the greatest sermon was given to us by Christ when he said: "Love one another." And it came to me, also that the greatest sermons are not always the longest and that the greatest commands are not given with an accompaniment of hissing bullets and bleeding dead. If all nations, all governments, all churches, all individuals, would only obey that one command of "Love one another," human misery and suffering would vanish like the morning mist before the sun. The pages of history are strewn with stories of the wrecks of institutions, polictical and ecclesiastical, whose builders had laid the foundation stones with the mortar of hate. Politicians and preachers who would redeem the world, and win for the majority that true happiness which has somehow given them the slip, can never do it by the calling of names and the fomenting of strife. The truth of the saying of Christ stands out like the sun at noon time. It is only the great lover that earns great happiness. In the world of business, where the clink of the coins drowns so much of the finer things of life, Love is daily entering in. Talks with busy men every day discover this. It is only the man who loves himself truly, who loves his business, who loves his employes, above whose sign may be placed the word SUCCESS.—Thos. Drier in The Fra.

The finest color printing, embossing, etc., in the way of elegant Christmas and New Year cards, calendars, books, etc., is done by Raphael Tuck & Sons Co., New York, London and Paris. Look for their imprint when you buy and be assured that you have the very best.



Where the Door Opens Constantly

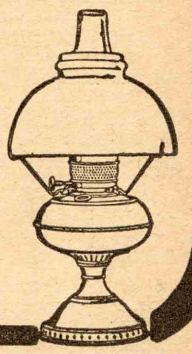
You can quickly heat and keep cozy the draughty hall or cold room—no matter what the weather conditions are—and if you only knew how much real comfort you can have from a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

you wouldn't be without one another hour. Turn the wick as high or as low as you please—there's no danger—no smoke—no smell—just direct intense heat—that's because of the smokeless device.

Beautifully finished in nickel and japan—ornamental anywhere. The brass font holds 4 quarts, giving heat for 9 hours. It is light in weight—easily carried from room to room. Every heater warranted.



The Rayo Lamp meets the need of the student—a bright, steady light—ideal to read or study by. Made of brass—nickel plated, latest improved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted.

If your dealer does not carry Perfection Oil Heater and Rayo Lamp write our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

Here's Delight for a Boy or Girl at Christmas—Fine Fun All Winter Long

There is one gift which will make any boy, or any girl, supremely happy.

It's a gift that lets them enjoy out-of-doors to the utmost.

Boys and girls who are much in the open air grow strong in body, sturdy of limb and sound of lung. Outdoors-and-exercise a-plenty is nature's great tonic and invigorant.

What gives them outdoor fun is what a boy or girl likes most.

Skating is the finest of all Winter fun. The grandest of all outdoor sports.

Then let your boy and your girl enjoy this fine sport to the fullest.

Get them for Christmas each a pair of Barney & Berry Skates.

The skates that will delight them the most—the kind any knowing boy would himself pick out—the kind boys and girls for three generations have known as the keenest, swiftest, best-of-all skates.

They cost but little. And nothing else would please half as much.

Moreover, the delight they give is not for Christmas Day only. They bring huge fun all Winter long. And for many Winters to come.

For skating is the most ready-at-hand of all Winter pleasures. Where there's water there's bound to be ice, and lots of it. Always our full share of skating weather.

Most any dealer will show you these skates. They're made in all styles. Should your dealer not have the particular kind you want, he will get them for you.

Our free catalogue will help you to choose the right style. Better write for it to-day. Christmas will soon be here.

BARNEY & BERRY
135 Broad Street, Springfield, Mass.

Barney & Berry Skates

YOU need never worry about your boy's company when he is chumming with

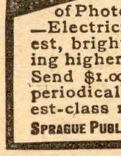
The American Boy

It is supported by able contributors. Fascinating articles and fine pictures; departments of Photography—Collecting—Mechanics—Electricity—Sports; make this the cleanest, brightest publication for boys, inspiring higher and nobler ideals.

Send $1.00 to-day and get this valuable periodical for a year—12 big books of highest-class reading. Sample copy, 10c.

SPRAGUE PUBLISHING CO., 86 MAJESTIC BLDG., DETROIT, MICH.

10 Art Post Cards FREE



These post cards are beautifully colored and are all different. No comics. Include pretty girls, floral, birthday and embossed cards. All ten free to anyone who sends 10c for a 6 months' trial subscription to our handsome illustrated family story paper. Send 10c stamps or silver today. You will be more than delighted. Address

EVERYDAY LIFE, Post Card Dept. 10D Chicago

Ranch Life in the Rockies

New Book JUST OUT. Taking like wild-fire. Everybody wants it. Hit of the day. Contains 100 views of ranch and farm scenes, government land and mining laws, correct Colorado map, etc. Describes cowboy life. Tells how to succeed.

Special Offer! The above great book is free to all sending us 30c for a full year's subscription to our big western monthly farm and family magazine. Clubs of 3 and 3 books 65c. Stamps taken. Address.

Rocky Mtn Farm Magazine, Sta. 17, Denver, Colo

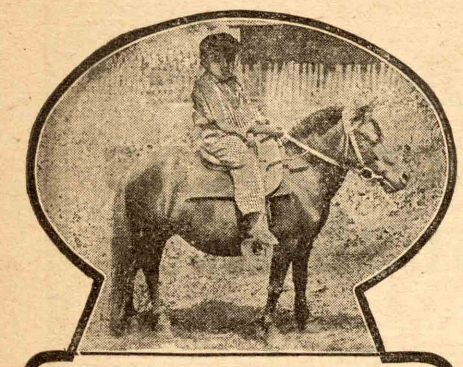
DO YOU HAVE PIMPLES? If you want a sure cure send ten cents for sample of our beautifier.

Creamy Complexion Company, Dept 36, Woodfords, Me.

I'm Afraid to Come Home in the Dark

and 216 other Latest SONGS and MUSIC 10C. Love's Golden Dream; Sweetheart Days; Stingy Moon; Flower of Youth; Dreaming; RED WING; 'Cause the Moon Can't Tell on You; I Think it Must be Love; Stars and Stripes and You; Iola; Ida Ho; Honey Boy; Bird on Nellie's Hat; When the Whippoorwill Sings Marguerite; Somewhere; San Antonio; Cheyenne; Love Me and the World is Mine; Waiting at the Church; Yankee Doodle Boy; Waltz Me Around Again Willie, etc.; 10 Pieces Piano MUSIC—Merry Widow Waltz, etc. New 1908 hits, best collection ever offered—The 216 sent with Coupon good for GOLD PLATED WATCH CHAIN AND CHARM for 10 CENTS. Address J. COOK & CO., 56 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

Tell them you saw the "ad" in Up-to-Date Farming



10 Prize Ponies

BOYS AND GIRLS EARN A PONY

Get Your Name in Quick

Some genuine, live Shetland Ponies, with phaeton, harness, saddle and bridle, will be awarded by us.

DON'T SEND ANY MONEY

Write us a postal today, saying you want to earn a pony.

HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

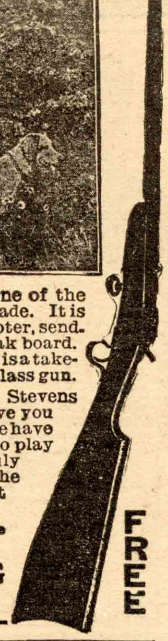
STEVENS RIFLE FREE

Write Quick. Send no Money.

The Stevens New Model is one of the most satisfactory rifles ever made. It is a very strong and accurate shooter, sending a bullet through an inch oak board. Shoots long or short cartridges; is a take-down, and in every way a first-class gun.

Remember this is a genuine Stevens Little Scout Rifle. We will give you one without a cent of money. We have given away hundreds. This is no play gun, no air rifle; but a really, truly hunting rifle. We guarantee the gun in every way. If you want one write us today.

Do not delay. Send in your name and address at once. Address



FREE

SUCCESSFUL FARMING

Dept. 302 DES MOINES, IOWA.

CAN YOU SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

Fill in the missing letters of the word below and you get the name of the richest farming state in the Union.

IL IN IS

CAN YOU DO THIS? To anyone who sends us the solution of the above together with 25 cents in stamps or coin for a year's subscription to the great farm and story magazine, **Farm Life**, we will send

20 BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS FREE

These make an exquisite series of art flower cards with the unique and rare watered silk finish. No two alike and different to most other post cards. The prettiest set you ever saw. Send solution at once to

FARM LIFE, 50 Coca-Cola Bldg., Chicago

10 Weeks The biggest, brightest and best Western Weekly paper in existence: grand views of scenery; stories of adventure and full western news weekly; 17th year; solely to introduce the paper it will be sent 10 weeks on trial for 10c; clubs of six, 50c; 12 for $1.00; stamps taken. **10c**

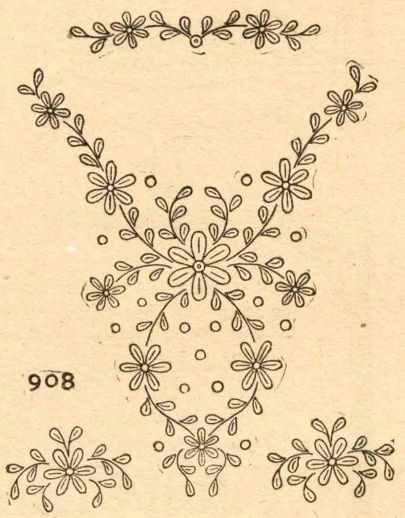
Inter-Mountain Weekly, Sta. 6, Denver, Colo.

Up-to-Date Farming Pattern Dep't.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

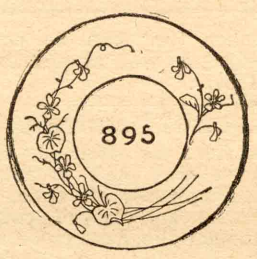
No. 908.—Certainly well balanced and graceful in its lines, this waist design for Wallachian embroidery is an extremely desirable number. The Wallachian embroidery, being nothing more than the button hole stitch, is decidedly simple and quickly executed, and derives a great part of its popularity as a result of its attractiveness when finished. The prices are:

Perforation, 25c; stamped on 2½ yards of fine linen, $1.85; material to work, 20c.



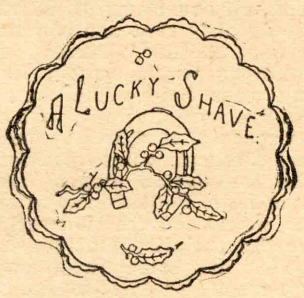
No. 895.—Many women prefer to make small and dainty articles as gifts and for this reason the design here shown should prove decidedly popular. It is graceful and dainty and when ordered on linen includes a cardboard back on which to mount it. The prices are:

Perforation, 15c; stamped on white or brown linen with cardboard mount, 25c; silks to work, 20c.



No. 906.—As a lucky shave is well to be wished by every man the real amount of appropriate sentiment may be estimated from this suggestive shaving pad design. It may be quickly embroidered and prove actually useful when made up with the cardboard back and pad of paper furnished with the stamped pattern. The prices are:

Perforation, 15c; stamped on white or brown linen with pad, 30c; silks to work, 20c.

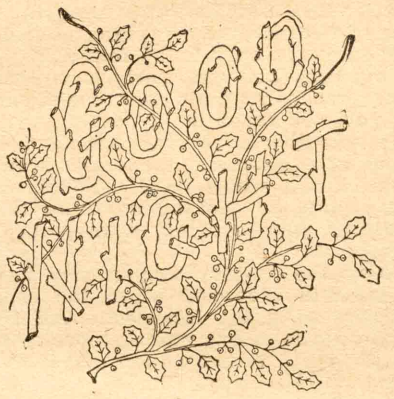


906

No. 567—568.—Equally attractive from both an artistic and practical standpoint, these pillow shams offer to the needleworker a subject that will be bound to please when finished. Used every day in the average household, and more appreciated when embroidered at home, these shams will make a well-liked gift for any occasion. The prices are:

Perforation, 25c each; stamped on fine muslin, 25c each; stamped on lightweight linen, 50c each; materials to work, 25c each.

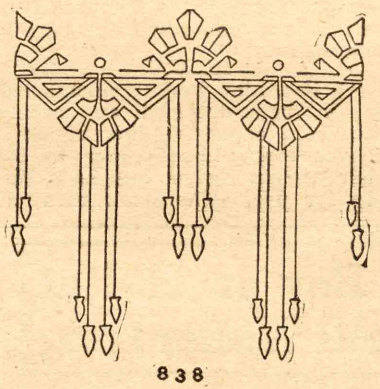
567



568

No. 838.—Of a strictly mission style and strikingly pretty, this pillow top on green burlap is easily worked in well-matched colors. Designed for hard usage, this cushion is ideal for a smoking or lounging room. The prices are:

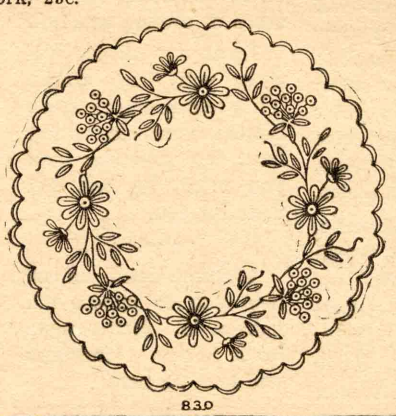
Perforation, 25c; stamped on burlap, front and back, 60c; material to work, 35c.



838

No. 830.—The life of an embroidered article depends solely upon its power to withstand washing and laundering. Wallachian embroidery becomes more beautiful with every washing and often outlasts articles of more complicated handwork. The prices of the 24-inch centerpiece shown are:

Perforation, 25c; stamped on linen, 50c; stamped on brown linen, 50c; material to work, 25c.



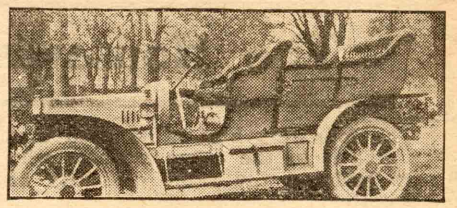
830

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR POST CARDS

10 Beautiful post cards mailed for 10 cents. 100 Assorted designs for 90 cents. One artistic calendar mailed for 10 cents. Address, **Madison Art Co., Madison, Conn.**

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR POST CARDS

Ten finest silk and gold embossed Cards, in new and lovely designs, and three months' trial subscription to popular magazine, all for only 10 cents postpaid; 30 cards, all different, and one year's subscription 25 cents. **Valley Farmer, 561 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.**



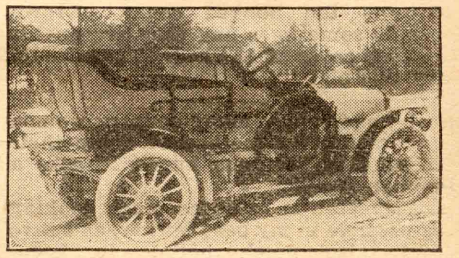
FINE AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE

I have a fine automobile that I will sell at a bargain. It is a five passenger Winton, model XIV, 30-horse power. It is large and roomy. Have carried ten adults. Can seat seven by using two stools in rear. Originally cost $2,500, and extras. Will sell for

LESS THAN 1-2 COST

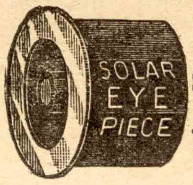
Fully equipped with good tires—rear wheels new, extra tubes, full assortment of tools, etc. Newly painted a beautiful French grey. Looks like new and acts like it, speedy and reliable. An ideal farmers car. Photos show car as it is, now in winter storage. Immediate delivery. Price, only $1,400.

J. B. FENTONY, Agent, INDIANAPOLIS, IND



$1.00 Special 60-day Offer

To Introduce Our New Excelsior Solar Telescope



Pat. Applied for.

THIS is a large powerful Achromatic Telescope for Terrestrial and Celestial use. This telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye-piece. With this wonderful eye-piece you look the Sun square in the face, on the brightest and hottest day, and study its face as you do the moon by night. Every student needs one. This eye-piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope. Remove the Solar Eye-piece lense and you have a perfect telescope for land observations. Read what this customer says:

Never before sold on any telescope for less than $8.00 or $10.00.

Stevensville, Ont., Dec. 13, 1906.
R. C. Irving & Co., Indianapolis.

Dear Sirs.—I received your telescope last Saturday. It is a dandy and I am well pleased with it.

Yours very truly, Enos. Winger.

Positively such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. These telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe. Measure closed 12 inches and open 3½ feet in five sections. They are BRASS BOUND, BRASS SAFETY CAP on each end to exclude dust, etc., with POWERFUL LENSES, scientifically ground and adjusted. GUARANTEED BY THE MAKER. Heretofore telescopes of this size have been sold for from $8 to $10. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Sent by mail

Postpaid for $1.10.

This is a grand opportunity and you should not miss it. We WARRANT each telescope just as represented or MONEY REFUNDED. Remit by Registered letter, Postoffice Money Order or Bank Draft, payable to our order.

PEOPLES WHOLESALE STORE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

FLOWER POST CARDS

Free to You

In order to introduce our large illustrated monthly, The Epitomist, which is of interest to every member of the family, we make this big offer to you.

Send 10c for a six months' trial subscription and we will send you, prepaid, twelve beautiful flower post cards absolutely FREE. These cards are strictly high-class and are something entirely new. Each card represents a scenic view and has THE LANGUAGE OF THE FLOWERS worked out most beautifully in mottoes in flower designs. For instance, in this series the violets spell out the words "Faithfulness;" the sweet peas, "Wish You Joy;" Chrysanthemums, "I Love You;" roses, "Love," etc. You won't be disappointed, for these cards are not like any you ever saw, and REMEMBER, we have a surprise for everyone that sends for these cards. There are only a limited number, so send today if you want them. THE EPITOMIST, 55 Main St., Spencer, Indiana.

DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING when writing our advertisers

Autumn In the Country

The present season is by far the the most delightful of the entire year to spend in the rural districts. It is the month when the farmers delight in "days off," in order to enjoy the hunting trips to which they look forward with such eager anticipation. Through force of circumstances, city dwellers prefer to visit the country in the summer time. That is the vacation period, and it is also the time when the heat of the city becomes unbearable. Moreover, comparatively few city people are familiar with the joys of an autumn tramp through the woods.

There are a few wise city-bred souls that appreciate the delights of a hunting trip, and to them the hunting season is the season of all seasons. The call of the wild is not only heard but hearkened to, and gun across shoulder and dog at heel, these wise ones go forth to spend long joyous days tramping through the forest, with an occasional bird to bring home as trophies of their skill as hunters.

However the farmer is the real hunter. The city-bred sportsman may perhaps laugh because the farmer boy goes forth in a hunting garb that does not bear the stamp of the fashionable tailor, but he would probably feel less scornful were he aware of the country boy's contempt for the city hunter's frequent awkwardness with the gun.

An hour's ride on any interurban road will bring into view a dozen farmers guns in hand and a dog or two following closely at their heels. In fact, on a fine day it seems as if the entire male population of the rural districts had gone hunting. They crowd the cars, they are encountered at every stop. And the talk is all about birds and rabbits and what a good dog this one has and how well that dog has been trained.

It must not be supposed that the sport is confined entirely to the men folk. Many women go hunting, and they enjoy the fun equally with the men. One does not meet so many women hunters on the road, but they hunt nearer home. It is a fact that many of the farm women handle guns with a facility equal to that of their husbands. Those who do not actually carry guns often go for tramps with the men of their families, and even the stay at homes are always interested in the tales told over the supper table by the hunters of the family.

"Come out and eat rabbit," is an invitation heard on every side in the country at this time. At one charming country home a gun room has been fitted up and city friends are invited out, two at the time, to spend a day or perhaps two days, hunting. The womenfolk hunt, too. Or rather, they tramp with the men, generally returning after three or four hours to have the meal ready on the return of their husbands. The gun room is the place where the two parties meet after supper to talk over the day's pleasures, and the women folk are never excluded.

Conceits of Fashion

Everybody is wearing ruches. No dress is considered complete without this pretty neck finish, and it certainly does help to soften the face. To the elderly woman the dainty ruche is a real boon. However, all ruches are not suitable to all faces. The deep ruchings that are now so popular are not becoming to every face, and it is always wise to try the effect before buying. The ruching can be bought in boxes of several cards each, and by keeping a box on hand one may always have a pretty, fresh ruche at hand. As the boxes do not cost a high price, there is no reason for wearing a soiled ruche. In fact, the whole attraction of the finish is in its immaculate whiteness.

Blue is one of the leading colors this year. Ther are several new shades but one can not go wrong on any tone of blue, all being equally popular.

Serge is back in fashion. This material is always satisfactory and wears well. It comes in fine French quality as well as the coarser but more durable and wiry kind. For a dress that is to see hard wear, the coarser serge is better.

The old-fashioned cashmere or henrietta is again in style. It is the material that the mothers of the present generation wore, and is so soft and graceful that it is surprising that it ever went out of style. Now that the soft, clinging fabrics are in demand for the new styles of dresses, the cashmere has become very popular. The dressmakers will not have anything to do with the coarse, stiff materials, except for suits made with coats. The stiff fabrics cannot be draped in the styles that now prevail.

White shirt waists are not so fashionable this year as they have been for several seasons past. This fall the stores are showing more silk waists than white ones. Flannel waists have also returned to popularity. Plaid silk waists are liked. The waist must be the same color of the skirt. It is not in good style to wear a black skirt with a colored waist. Neither should a skirt of one color be worn with a waist of another color.

The dress that is made all of one fabric is the proper costume this year. The most fashionable dresses are made in one piece. That is, the waist and skirt are joined together. Generally there is a belt joining the two. This style of dress is not difficult to make, and now that such good patterns are to be had, the home dressmaker can usually turn out a creditable dress for herself or her daughter.

Short coats are not fashionable this year. All of the new coats are long. Many of them are on Empire lines, with short waists and full skirts. This style coat is not becoming to all figures. Those who intend to buy a new coat this year should insist on having a style that is becoming, and not allow the saleswoman to give them an unsuitable coat because it is stylish. A becoming coat is better than a very stylish one any time.

Wings are popular as hat trimmings. They are put on stiff and straight. The ordinary hat is trimmed simply with a drapery of velvet around the crown and two wings. These wings are made from duck wings as a general thing.

This is a great year for sashes. All kinds of sashes are worn on all kinds of dresses. A graceful sash is beautiful, but unless well made and attractive, it will spoil a dress quicker than any other one feature. The short waisted dress with a sash drawn up close under the bust is not a dress to be made at home. They look pretty in the fashion books, but only good dressmakers can make them as they should be made.

EVERY BOY wants a STEVENS for Christmas

The love of a gun is born in a boy. Nothing will delight him more than a good gun of his own.

Why not let him have his long-wanted gun and learn how to shoot? It will please him immensely.

Moreover, that's by far the best way to insure his safety. For most boys will handle a gun every chance they get, whether you know about it or not.

Give him a Stevens Rifle for Christmas and see how happy it makes him. Then see how he'll take to outdoors—how he'll tramp the woods and fields—how manly and sturdy and healthy he'll grow out in the open air. See how keen of sight he becomes, how quick to think and to act. It's a good way to develop character in a boy.

Stevens Rifles are the safest of all guns and they're steady and true to the aim—straight-shooting, hard-hitting. And a Stevens Demi-Bloc Double-Barrel Gun, or any Stevens Shotgun, will please a man just as much as a Stevens Rifle will please a boy.

Send for the Stevens Catalog and learn how thoroughly well-made, how moderate in price these guns are. Tells how to choose and care for a gun. 5c for postage brings it.

Then, Dan Beard's book, **"Guns and Gunning."** A book boys revel in. Full of the lore of the woods and the camp—about birds and small game—hunting and shooting—and all that a boy wants to know about guns. Sent postpaid for 20c, paper cover, or 30c, cloth cover.

Your dealer can show you Stevens Rifles, Pistols, Shotguns, or if not, we supply you direct on receipt of catalog price.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY
225 Grove Street
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS., U.S.A.

FREE BOOK TELLS OF THIS GUN

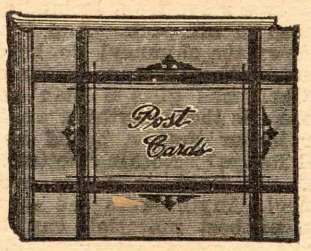
A SHOT WITH EVERY TICK OF THE WATCH

SIX SHOTS IN FOUR SECONDS

This hammerless repeater is the most rapid pump gun made; it has every known improvement—easy take-down feature, heavy breech block, covered mechanism and top rib if desired. Catalog shows our other shot guns, doubles, singles, etc. A postal brings our book—FREE.

$5 to $27

THE UNION FIRE ARMS CO., 277 Auburndale, TOLEDO, O.



This Post Card Album and a Set of 12 Beautiful Post Cards **FREE**

Read every word of this exceptional Holiday offer, it is the very thing for post card collectors.

The Album is a beauty, size 9x11½ inches, holds 200 cards. Tastefully bound in Imt. leather, ttile stamped in gold, embossed border decorations. Black leaves, perforated for holding cards without pasting. Such an album retails at 60 to 75 cents.

The Post Cards a series of 12, each shows a pretty landscape view with floral decorations. The flowers are reproduced in rich and life like colors. Printed on excellent card stock and forms a series that is most popular and attractive. This combination of Album and Cards makes an ideal Christmas present and we want to give it to you free.

Read This Offer The album and cards are free, a present to you, provided you will send us 49 cents, 30 cents of which is to pay for a trial subscription of 3 months (13 weeks) to the INLAND FARMER, and 19 cents to cover postage on the book and cards. The INLAND FARMER is a finely printed and illustrated weekly for the farmer's home. It is full of interest and information for every member of the family, old or young. Special department for young people, attractive stories, articles in every issue that interest and entertain the housekeeper. It is an ideal home paper and you will say so when you see it. Sample copy free—write today for one. Send 49 cents today, if not satisfied your money will be promptly refunded.

The Inland Farmer, 771 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky.

A CART LOAD OF FUN This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed.

Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A CART LOAD OF FUN" are the following: "A Man with a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting." "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset." "Jone's Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A CART LOAD OF FUN" is a book of 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers, price 10c each, 3 for 25c; postpaid. COONER & FORTUNE CO., Indianapolis **FOR 10 cts.**

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Pearson's	$1.50	**Our Price $1.50**
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Woman's Nation'l Daily	$1.00	**Our Price $1.00**
Paris Modes	.50	
Nat'n'l Home Journal	.50	
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HELPS IN THE HOME

Hang the woolens out on the line dripping wet, without wringing them at all. If dried this way they will not shrink.

The easiest and quickest way to keep knives always bright and clean, without the use of a knifeboard or machine, is to take a piece of wet rag, rub it well on a piece of soap and dip it in kitchen sand; rub each piece with this before putting it in the washing water. All the stains will disappear as if by magic, and the cutlery will be bright and shining with only a few minutes work.

When hemming dish towels, take two small pieces of tape and sew the tape at the center of each hem, putting the ends a little distance apart and turning them with the hem, stitching it on the machine. In this way there will be a firm hanger on each end of every towel.

Drive a hook or staple in small end of ironing board and hang in closet or inside of door.

When a garment is scorched, but not burned, the stain may be removed by hanging in the sun or in front of a blazing fire.

If you unexpectedly find your wire clotres line hopelessly rusted lay stripes of newspaper on it and pin clothes over them, then the first bright day give your line two good coats of gray paint.

In ironing handkerchiefs it is well to begin at the center; if one irons the hem first the middle will have a tendency to bulge or "full."

When food is accidently made too salty it may be counteracted by adding a tablespoonful each of vinegar and sugar.

Open canned fruit an hour or two before it is needed for use.

Keep a small box filled with quicklime in pantry and cellar. It will keep the air dry and pure.

If new tinware is rubbed over with fresh lard and thoroughly heated in an oven before used, it will never rust afterward, no matter how much it is put in water.

To clean stained tinware use borax; this brings the best results. A discolored teapot or coffee pot may be made to look like new by boiling in a strong solution of borax for a short time.

If wooden tubs or buckets are not to be used for any length of time it is well to rub them on the inside with glycerine to prevent them drying out and falling to pieces.

Remember that wood quickly absorbs impurities, so do not let the tubs stand around in the kitchen when frying or cooking onions, if they are later to be used for fine lingerie or table linen. This is the advice of a laundress of years of experience.

When ants gather on your pantry shelves, make a pie crust dough, using lard for shortening; bake in the oven and when done lay in pieces on the shelves, and in a few days there will not be an ant around.

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

One would hardly expect Santa Claus to carry a stove from Iceland all the way here in his pack. And then deliver it down the chimney! No, hardly. But for all that, a stove is one of the best Christmas gifts a man can give his wife. Is there anything would please her better than a brand new shiny Steel Range? Nothing better in the world. Or maybe a dandy good Base Burner! Anything in the stove line, made of best material, can be gotten direct from the factory. Write Hoosier Stove Factory, 161 State St., Marion, Ind., for big 64-page free catalog. It contains lots of Christmas suggestions—and suggestions for other times, too. Send today and save money. Hoosier stoves are sold on 30 days trial, freight paid.

THE GIFT FOR A BOY OR GIRL

If you want to make your boy or girl mighty happy Christmas morning, give each a pair of good skates.

Think of the fun they'll have all winter long, and for many seasons to come. Skating is sport all boys and girls like and which all can enjoy, for there's always plenty of ice, plenty of good skating, before winter's over.

And Barney & Berry skates are the kind all boys and girls want. They have been known as the best for more than three generations. Yet they cost very little. Send for free catalog of Barney & Berry skates, and you'll find many styles your boy or girl will like. Write to Barney & Berry, 135 Broad Street, Springfield, Mass.

CARPET IN THE KITCHEN

A cold kitchen in winter is the despair of those who must arise on winter mornings to build the fires. The cold floor is the greatest objection, and even though linoleums are neat and clean upon the kitchen floor, a carpet is preferable for winter time. When does a linoleum ever get warm in the kitchen? It is always cold. If it must be used, then rugs should be abundantly supplied. A medium colored carpet should be used and the pattern should be small.

CREPE PAPER LUNCHEON

If you live in a town where ribbons and other decorations are expensive, why not give a crepe paper luncheon? A charming luncheon of this order was deftly managed by a small town girl the other day. She chose pink as the foundation for her color scheme. From her old-fashioned garden she picked a number of flowers of various colors and these she arranged loosely in a flat white dish. She cut a piece of crepe paper an inch deeper than the bowl and long enough to go around it. Then she frilled on both sides and fastened around the bowl. The doilies, made for the highly polished table, were circles cut from paper.

Little Girl (who likes to use large words)—"Mah, look at the man in hith human form!"

Mother, surprised—"Human form, my dear?"

Little Girl—"Yeth, that man with the brass buttons on hith coat."

Mother, smiling—"Oh, you mean his uniform."

A BLESSING TO ALL HUMANITY

How many of our readers are bathing with the same crude facilities as were used hundreds of years ago, thus missing that greatest boon to health and happiness—a thorough, modern bath. Let it be said to their credit that the bath room is an unknown comfort in their homes only because such things required running water plus great expense. But it is no longer so. Just think—for a few dollars and with no water facilities other than a cistern or well everybody can now surround themselves with bathing advantages equal to bath rooms, bath houses and bathing resorts combined.

With wonderful ingenuity a Toledo, Ohio, genius has embodied in one simple, inexpensive apparatus all the advantages known to modern bathing. It requires but one gallon of water, yet gives four distinct baths—cleansing, friction, massage and shower, either altogether or separately.

Our representative during a recent visit at the factory was astounded at the wonderful work of the invention. Everything considered, it is not surprising the factory is rushed with orders. He was shown hundreds of enthusiastic testimonials from prominent people, together with reports from agents who are evidently making big money supplying the enormous demand. Those of our readers who wish to make their spare time profitable or provide themselves with the most up-to-date bathing facilities, should read the advertisement of the Allen Mfg. Co., 1417 Allen Bldg., Toledo Ohio, which is in this issue, and answer it at once.

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for house established 1870. Salary or commission. Experience unnecessary—we give full instructions. C. A. RAINE TOBACCO CO., BOX P 32, DANVILLE, VA.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office. $60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.

Men Wanted Quickly By Big Chicago Mail Order House to distribute catalogues, advertise, etc. $25.00 a week. $60.00 expense allowance first month. No experience required. Address Secretary, Dept. 57, 381 Wabash Av., Chicago

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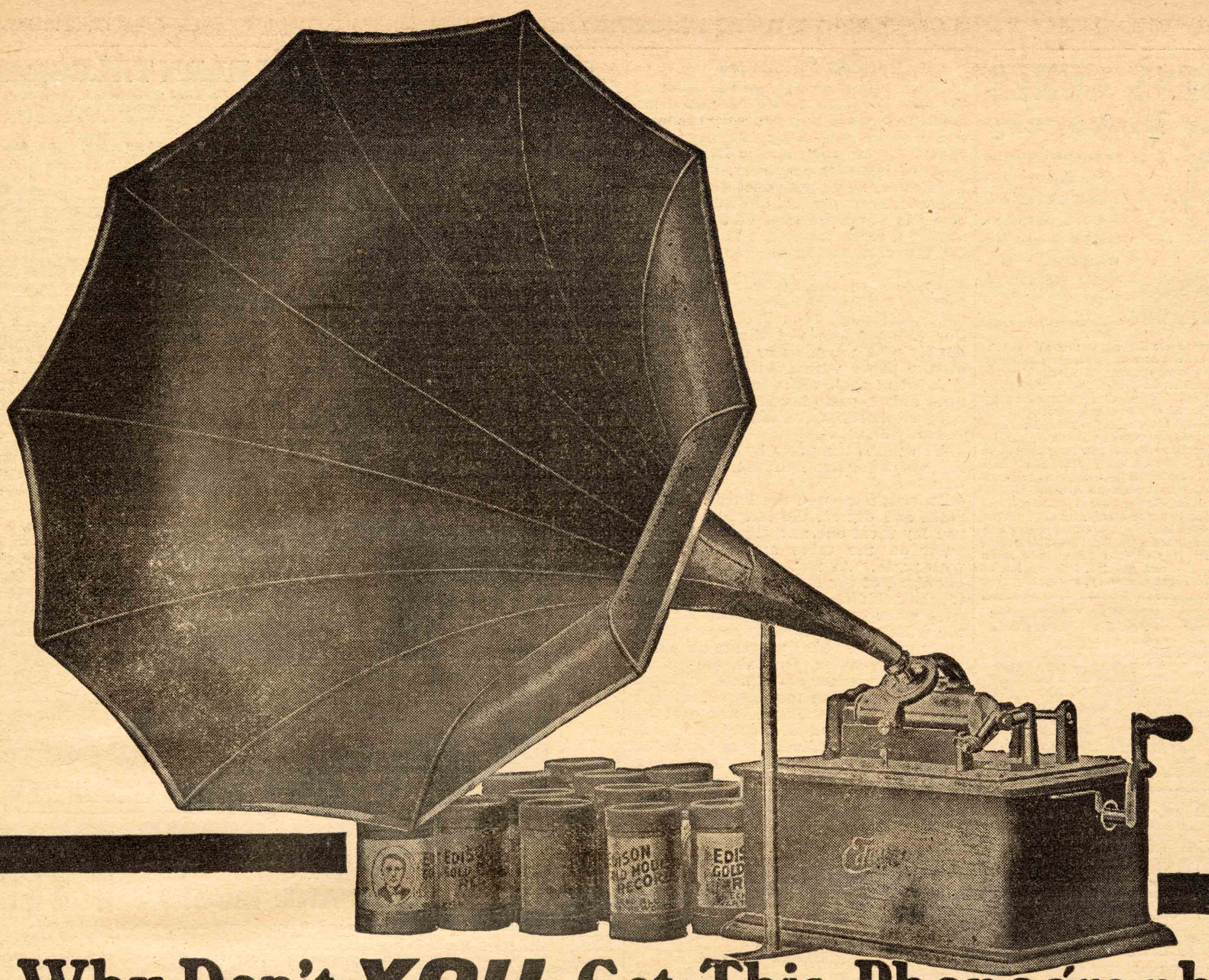

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For almost three years I have been making the most liberal phonograph offer ever known! I have given hosts of people the opportunity of hearing the genuine Edison Phonograph right in their own homes without a cent of cost to them.

Think of it! Thousands and thousands and thousands of people have been given the opportunity to hear in their own parlors concerts and entertainments by world famous musicians just such entertainments as the greatest metropolitan theatres are producing.

So far you have missed all this. Why? Possibly you don't quite understand my offer yet. Listen—

MY OFFER:

I will send you this Genuine Edison Standard Outfit (the newest model), complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded Records, for an absolutely free trial. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit; no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely nothing but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this phonograph together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will stop and think just a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

WHY I Want to Lend You this Phonograph:

I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the Genuine **Edison** Phonograph. **Nearly everyone** is familiar with the screechy, unnatural sounds produced by the imitation machines (some of which though inferior are very expensive). After hearing the old style and imitation machines people become prejudiced against all kinds of "Talking Machines." Now there's only one way to convince these people that the Edison is superior and that is to let the people actually see and hear this remarkable instrument for themselves. **That is why I am making this offer.** I can't **tell** you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison, nothing I can say or write will make you actually **hear** the grand full beauty of its tones. No words can **begin** to describe the tender, delicate sweetness with which the genuine new style Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute, or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. The wonders of the new style Edison defy the power of any pen to describe. Neither will I try to tell you how, when you're tired, nervous and blue, the Edison will soothe you, comfort and rest you, and give you new strength to take up the burdens of life afresh. *The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to loan you a Genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.*

You Don't Have to Buy It:

All I ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear this wonderful new style Edison. You will want to do that anyway because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that out of the number of your friends who will hear your machine there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done your part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as our agent or even assist in the sale of a single instrument. In fact, we appoint no such agents and at the rock-bottom price on this wonderful new outfit we could not allow any commission to anyone.

If You Want to Keep

The Phonograph—that is if you wish to make the Phonograph your own, you may do so, but it is **not** compulsory. I am asking you merely to send for a free demonstration. I won't be surprised, however, if you wish to keep the machine after having it in your own home. If you do wish to keep it, either remit us the price in full, or if you prefer, we will allow you to pay for it on the easiest kind of payments.

Our Easy Payment Plan.

There are so many people who really want a phonograph but who do not have the ready cash to pay for it all at once that I have decided on an easy payment plan that gives you absolute use of the phonograph while paying for it. $2.00 a month pays for an outfit. There is absolutely no lease or mortgage of any kind, guarantee from a third party, no going before a notary public, in fact, no publicity of any kind, and the payments are so very small and our terms so liberal that you never notice the payments.

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Just sign your name and address on this coupon now and mail it to us. I will send you our superbly illustrated Edison Phonograph Catalog, the very latest list of Edison Gold Moulded Records (over 1,500 of them) and our Free Trial Certificate entitling you to this grand offer. Sign this coupon now, get these catalogs and select your records at once. Remember the free concerts. Sign this coupon right now or send a postal card or letter if you prefer. But do it now. No abligations, just get the catalog. Sign the coupon and mail it to us right away before you forget it. Address F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributers, Edison Building Chicago.

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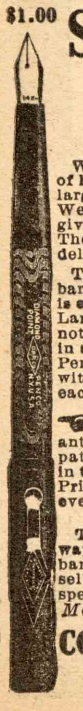
We have purchased a large quantity of high-grade Fountain Pens from the largest manufacturer in the country. We got a very attractive price and will give our customers advantage of it. These pens will move quickly so do not delay, but order promptly.

These pens have handsomely engraved barrels. Points are 14k gold plated. Feed is excellent insuring perfect flow of ink. Larger than standard size and they do not require frequent filling. Not a toy in any respect but a perfect Fountain Pen. Each pen nicely packed in a box with glass filler. Full directions with each, insuring perfect work and results.



Our $1.00 "safety clip" pen is the latest improved. It is fully guaranteed. Every pen fitted with new patent safety clip insuring its staying in the pocket. Will not roll off the desk. Price post-paid $1.00. High-grade in every respect. Sells in stores at $2 to $4.

This pen is first-class in every way. Two half-inch gold plated bands on it as shown in illustration. It sells in stores at from $1.50 to $2.50. Our special price post-paid only 60 cents. *Money back if not satisfactory.*

COONER & FORTUNE CO
Indianapolis, Ind.

HOME PAPERING

While house repairs are the order of the day, perhaps it would not come amiss to explain how the very economical woman may hang her own wall paper. Even when one is living on a basis of bed-rock necessity, it pays to have clean, new paper once a year, and the actual cost per roll of ordinary wall paper is but a fraction of the cost of having a room papered. You will not find the work half so hard as you think.

In the first place, you must be absolutely sure the walls are smooth. You do not hape to scrape off the old paper, although it is better to do so. For this purpose wet the walls thoroughly with warm water and then peel off the paper with a kitchen knife.

A lot of tools are unnecessary. You need only a paste brush and your own long clothesbrush, washed clean and perfectly dried.

You make the paste by boiling flour and water for five minute and then letting it cool.

Having measured the length of your room and cut all the strips necessary, you lay them one at a time face downward on the table and spred them with paste. As fast as you have done one-third of the strip you fold it down to the middle. In this way the two ends when covered with paste meet in the middle and effectually cover off the pasty surface. This prevents all possibility of smearing. You take your strip, mout a stepladder and unfold it as you apply it from the top downward. You smooth it down quickly by means of the clothesbrush, and if your paste has been properly strained there can be no lumps or bubbles. The seams you can press flatter by means of a celluloid ball such as you mend stockings with —that is, if you don't want to buy the tool which comes for that purpose. Whatever damp spots there are will dry if your paste is not too thin.

The selvage of the paper should be cut off after it has been covered with paste and folded over.

GIFTS

To choose an appropriate gift—one to be received with genuine pleasure—is truly an accomplishment. Perhaps a suggestion will be of assistance in making your purchases for the holiday season. Have you ever considered that an up-to-date unabridged dictionary is a gift to be longer enjoyed, longer treasured, and of more constant service to the recipient than almost any other selection you may make? The one great standard authority is Webster's International Dictionary, published by G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass. It is recognized by the courts, the schools, and the press, not only in this country but throughout the English-speaking world as the highest triumph in dictionary making. It is the most choice gift.

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A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh, Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1481 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Tremont Publishing Company
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Worry Hurts, Work Doesn't

All our troubles are about things which never happen. We suffer through fear about tomorrow. When tomorrow comes the thing we worried about doesn't occur. If we work hard and keep busy we don't have time to worry. There is no real trouble or hard luck in the world but incurable sickness and death. Everything else in the world can be outlived and overcome.

We can shut our eyes and imagine we see a beautiful rose, or we can imagine we see a horrible murder. Both look real, but both are merely imagination. They are only mind pictures. Our worry is always only in the mind. When we think, we either let our minds run into worry or into pleasant thoughts. The great cure for worry is to occupy our minds with our work and with pleasant thoughts and then we kill worry. There is a wonderful book called DOLLARS AND SENSE which tells all about worry and happiness and how to live and act to get joy out of life. This book has 80 great helping chapters that tells us how to think, live, work and act to make our lives happy and full of peace and contentment.

You can get this book by sending 25 cents in stamps to R. Hunter & Co., Oak Park. Ill. The editor of this paper believes this wondeful book has done more to drive away the blues than anything ever published.

Everything in this great book is so simple, so sensible and so plain that you feel better the moment you start reading it. We want all our readers who want comfort and help to read this wonderful book. It brings joy and sunshine and drives away clouds and sadness.

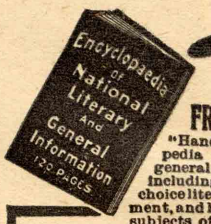
The joy of every hunter is a good gun. To know that ones gun is safe, sure, quick, accurate—in short, reliable—is an ever present pleasure. A gun to meet every requirement is made by the Union Fire Arms Company, 277 Auburndale, Toledo, O. They make a hamerless repeater that hits the mark six times in four seconds, if desired. It is one of the fastest guns made. No matter what kind of a gun you want send for the Union catalog—they have a gun to suit.

So there is nothing finer for Christmas presents than handsome jewelry. A diamond ring is best of all. Genuine diamonds are increasing in value every year. Besides being most beautiful to wear they are a good and safe investment, judging from the past. See the advertisement of one of Chicago's leading jewelry houses in this issue; it is Loftis Bros. & Co., Dept. P221, 92-98 State St., Chicago. They will send a handsomely illustrated catalog free if you ask for it.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Great demand for operators. Best equipped school in Central or Southern States. New superior methods in practical work; expert instructions. Positions for graduates. Write for catalogue.

Kentucky School of Telegraphy, Dept. D, Owensboro, Ky.



FREE

FREE TO OUR SHIPPERS

"Handsome vest pocket Encyclopedia of 128 pages, containing general and valuable information, including National Songs, list of choice literature, our Federal Government, and hundreds of other valuable subjects of equal interest—also instructions for Dealers, Trappers and Hunters. How to care for and **grade your own furs**—recipe for scents, baits, etc. **Free to our shippers**—sent to others upon receipt of 25c in stamps. You would not part with it for $5.00, if you could not get another."

FURS WANTED We pay generous prices for all kinds of furs—give liberal grading and **pay express charges.** Prompt remittances. Twenty years of square dealing makes us the largest exporters in U. S. Ask your banker about us. You can't afford to sell your furs before you write us.

M. SLOMAN & CO., 142 Congress St., Detroit, Mich.

FREE STOVE and RANGE BOOK 64 pages Free
Write for it today!

This book will save you from $12 to $30 when you purchase a stove or range. It explains how the best and finest stoves and ranges in the world are made, and tells you how to "know the best."

HOOSIER STOVES and RANGES FROM FACTORY TO USER

Are heavily made of highest grade selected material, beautifully finished, with all new improvements and features. **"Guaranteed for Years,"** backed by a million dollars. "Hoosiers" are fuel savers and easy bakers. A child can operate them. Sold on 30 days free trial. No Freight to pay.

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AND OUR SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER

HOOSIER STOVE FACTORY, 161 State St., Marion, Indiana

HOOSIER STEEL BASE BURNER

60 OLD TIME SONGS FREE
WORDS AND MUSIC

This magnificent collection of the songs our mothers sang, is durably bound in a scarlet and black cover. Now, freshly engraved music plates, and new type set verses, all printed on good quality book paper. These songs will endure for ages, and no home is complete without them. Here are the sixty songs in the collection.

America	Flow Gently, Sweet Afton	Last Night	Rocked in Cradle of the Deep
Annie Laurie	Forty-Nine Bottles	Last Rose of Summer	Rule, Britannia
Auld Lang Syne	Girl I Left Behind Me	Love At Home	Russian Hymn
Austrian National Hymn	Good Night Ladies	Maggie by My Side	Scots Wha Hae
Battle Hymn of Republic	Harp That Once Thro'	Maryland, My Maryland	See the Conquering Hero
Blue Alsatian Mountains	Her Bright Smile	Massa's in De Cold Ground	Soldier's Farewell
Bonnie Doon	Highland Mary	Minstrel Boy	Stars of the Summer Night
Bonnie Dundee	Holland's National Hymn	My Bonnie	Swanee River
Brave Old Oak	Home, Sweet Home	Nelly of the Hazel Dell	Sword of Bunker Hill
Coming Thro' the Rye	I Cannot Sing the Old Songs	Oft in the Stilly Night	Take Back the Heart
Dear Evelina	In the Gloaming	Old Cabin Home	Then You'll Remember Me
Die Wacht Am Rhein	Jingle Bells	Old Folks at Home	Warrior Bold
Dixie Land	John Brown's Body	Old Kentucky Home	When the Swallows
Do They Miss Me At Home	Juanita	Old Oaken Bucket	Woodman, Spare That Tree
Douglas, Tender and True	Killarney	Robin Adair	Yankee Doodle

We want to get 50,000 new friends for our great weekly story paper the Chicago Ledger. This paper has over a million readers a week. It is printed in beautiful colors and it is full of most fascinating reading. When it once gets into a home the folks want to subscribe for it right along. We have many subscribers who have read the Ledger over 25 years. We want it to be a friend in your home and to get started we will send the Song Collection described above, absolutely free to every one who sends in 25 cents in stamps for thirteen weeks' subscription. Everybody in the country knows the Chicago Ledger and what a great weekly it is. When a big publishing house makes such a liberal offer as this you may be sure you get big value for your subscription and the fine present of the 60 old time songs will keep us in your mind. Send in your 25 cent subscriptions to the Ledger today. The song collection and the first copy of the Ledger will be sent to you at once. Address **CHICAGO LEDGER, 84 DEARBORN AVE., CHICAGO, Ill.**

Boys THIS COMPLETE OUTFIT FREE

Here is an opportunity for every boy to get one of these splendid hunting outfits absolutely free of charge. All we ask in return is a few minutes of your spare time. The outfit consists of a first-class all-steel air rifle, combination pocket knife (8 tools in one) hunting belt and supply of shot. **The air rifle is one of the best made** being made of the best grade of steel, nickel plated, with highly polished walnut stock and fitted with improved Globe sights, making it an accurate shooter and just the thing for hunting all kinds of small game such as birds, squirrels, etc. A complete outfit as described goes with each rifle. **We are making one of the most wonderful and liberal offers ever made by a reliable firm.** All you have to do to get this complete outfit is distribute only 8 of our beautiful colored art pictures, size 16x20 inches, on our special plan at 25c each. It is the most liberal offer you ever heard of and you will have no trouble in getting only 8 people to accept this liberal offer. When you have collected the $2.00 in all and sent it to us we will send you the air rifle and complete outfit at once, as described above. **Send no money, but write for the outfit today. It will cost you nothing to try.** Address **DAVIS BROS. PUBLISHING CO.** Dept. 97 TT **CHICAGO**

GAMES! GAMES! GAMES!

Tricks and riddles will entertain the whole family, friends and neighbors. We own the assortment at a bankrupt price, and give you the benefit of it. Everyone can have games this season. **See what you get**—1 game Nine Men Morris; 1 game Fox and Geese; 1 game of Authors (48 cards in pack); 1 Chess and Checker Board and Men; 1 set Lominos; 1 game Pantomines; 1 game Tableaux; 1 game Clairvoyant; 3 Magic Tricks; 1 game Forfeit; 1 game Fortune; 275 Select Autograph Album Verses; 50 Charming Conundrums with Answers; 11 Parlor Games; the great game of Rivals (size 12x18); Game of Letters; Magic Music; Assortment of Comic Cards--the Button Busters and Side Splitters, "Well, I'll Be Blowed," "The Missing Link," "Only Spooning," "It's the Man Behind the Gun that Does the Work," etc. All sent postage paid to anyone sending only 2 new subscribers to The Welcome Guest at 10c each. Send today to

The Welcome Guest,
Dept. 36 Portland, Maine

WESTERN CANADA

More Big Crops in 1908

60,000 settlers from the United States in 1908. New Districts opened for settlement. 320 acres of land to EACH SETTLER—**160 free homestead and 160 acres at only $5 per acre.**

"A vast, rich country and a contented, prosperous people." Extract from correspondence of a Kansas Editor, whose visit to Western Canada in August, 1908, was an inspiration.

Many have paid the entire cost of their farms and had a balance of from $10 to $20 per acre as a result of one crop.

Spring and Winter Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Peas are the principal crops, while the wild grasses bring to perfection the best cattle that have ever been sold on the Chicago market.

Splendid Climate, Schools and Churches in all localities. Railways touch most of the settled districts, and prices for produce are always good. Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies.

For pamphlets, maps and information regarding low Railway Rates, apply to **Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can.,** or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

W. H. ROGERS,
3d floor, Term. Traction Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind.

MENTAL RECREATION

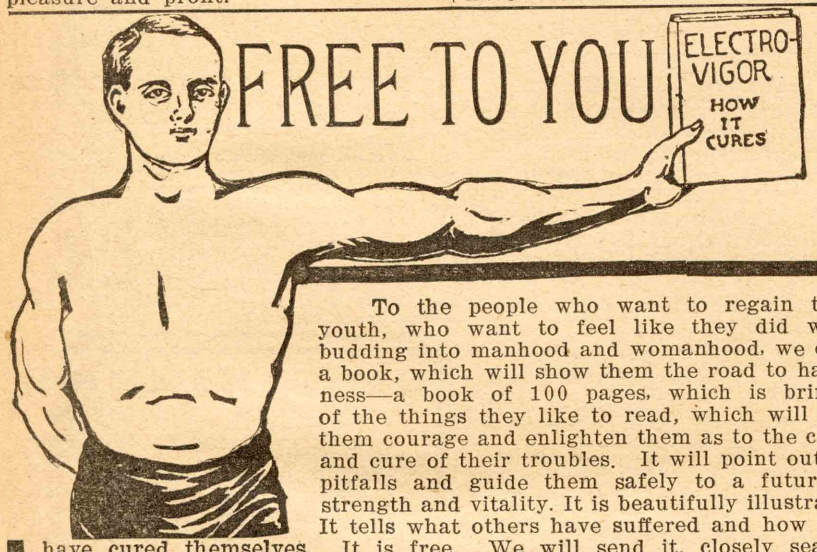
The body needs exercise to make it develop properly and be healthy, and so does the mind. The body needs rest and recreation, and so does the mind. The school days are here, and the boys and girls are at study. Work is being done, not for the present, but for the future, and the usefulness of the future man and woman depends upon the work of the boy and girl in the school.

Therefore, while many of the hours of both day and night are devoted to study, do not neglect proper rest and recreation. Idleness is not always rest. Sitting down with folded hands, doing nothing and trying to think nothing, does not always bring needed relaxation—the kind that invigorates. Provide for proper amusements. The dullest neighborhood need not be without them. Social communion, moral games, literary exercises, historic or literary readings, old fashioned singing socials, spellings bees—anything to improve the mind, broaden the thought, cultivate the social amenities, and bring the relaxation from lesson study both mind and body need. Make the approaching winter a season of pleasure and profit.

IN THE GARDEN

People who want to raise fine roses should prepare the ground for them in the fall. To begin with, an ideal location is one open to the morning sun and a little below the level of the adjoining ground. The soil, if wet, should be drained before snow comes, and this is best done by digging out the bed to a depth of about three feet and filling in one foot with broken bits of gravel, cinders or anything that will permit a free passage of water. The soil for filling the remaining two-thirds of the bed should vary to suit the species of rose grown. For the hybrid perpetuals heavy loam is decidedly the best. This contains some clay and if it can be taken from the cow lot, the better. Grass roots are very good to add, but they should be chopped fine and buried several inches below the surface to prevent all possibility of growth.

For tea roses, a lighter, warmer soil is desirable. In the heavy loam two parts of sand and leaf mould should be thoroughly mixed. In preparing all rose beds it is important to remember that manure should be mixed with the filling intended for the lower two-thirds of the bed. The top one-third should never contain recently added manure. In preparing a bed on the lawn or in the door yard the sod or top soil should be entirely removed and placed apart. Then the best of the subsoil should also be taken out and placed apart. This should be done to the depth of two feet. The bottom of the bed should now be loosened up with a pick, the good subsoil mixed with well rotted manure from the cow stable mixed, and returned, and then the topsoil mixed with small pieces of the soil and more manure should be put in to about three inches of the top. These last inches should be filled in with good, unmanured topsoil. When settled the bed will be slightly lower than the surrounding ground. It is the gravest error to make the rose bed higher than the ground surface. Beds should be made in advance, so that they will have time to settle.



To the people who want to regain their youth, who want to feel like they did when budding into manhood and womanhood, we offer a book, which will show them the road to happiness—a book of 100 pages, which is brimful of the things they like to read, which will give them courage and enlighten them as to the cause and cure of their troubles. It will point out the pitfalls and guide them safely to a future of strength and vitality. It is beautifully illustrated. It tells what others have suffered and how they have cured themselves. It is free. We will send it, closely sealed, without marks, if you will mail us this coupon. If you are not what you ought to be, send for it today. Electro-Vigor, Dry Cell Body Battery builds up broken-down people, restores youth and vigor and makes them look and feel strong. It will cure Nervousness, General Debility, Weakness of any kind, Stomach, Heart, Liver or Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, pains in the back and shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia and all evidences of physical break-down in men and women.

"For many years I was afflicted with Prostatic trouble and the various remedies that I tried did me no good. At last I tried your Electric Belt and it cured me completely."

LOUIS KOHLMEYER.
914 Bayard Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

"I am a farmer sixty years old,, had been suffering with Nervousness, Back and Stomach Trouble for a long time before I purchased one of your Belts. I tried all the local doctors, but they could do nothing for me. You Belt cured me."

STEWART HENDERSON.
R. R. No. 1, Triplett, Mo.

WRITE TO-DAY

Cut out this coupon and send your name and address to Dr. A. O. Hall Co., 84 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., and we will send you our 100-page book, in plain wrapper, closely sealed and prepaid, free.

DR. A. O. HALL Electric-Vigor Co
84 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Please send me, prepaid, your Free Book. (UP-TO-DATE, 12 1, 08.)

Name .....

Address .....

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

Agents make money selling Ferry's Handy Hame Fasteners. Every farmer and teamster needs from one to a dozen pair. Sample 25c. Dozen $2.25 Cooner & Fortune Co Indianapolis. Ind.

Agents make $103.50 per month selling wonderful self-sharpening patented scissors and cutlery. A. C. Giebner sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $13; you can do it. We show you how. Free outfit. Thomas Mfg Co., 460 Home Bldg. Dayton, Ohio.

Agents: $75 monthly, Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample Free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 241. Dayton, Ohio

Agents wanted—Household Necessities, large profits. Stamp for mammoth catalog. Shipman Agents Supply Dept., 651 Prospect Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Permanent, profitable, employment. Golden opportunity for salesman or farmer. Seeds, Feed, Silos and Specialties. Necessities, great demand. Lake Erie Seed Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Three Agents wanted in each county, farmers sons preferred. The cheapest, quickest, simplest, best all round wrench ever made. grips any size or shape immediately, no adjusting, no "monkeying." 100 per cent profit. Sells itself on sight. Circulars and samples sent prepaid for 75c. Money back, write quick. Lake Superior Wrench Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Wanted good agents either sex in your neighborhood to sell the great discovery, Golden Magic Oil, which instantly relieves all rheumatic aches and pains and lame back. Cures all rheumatism therefore has enormous sales. Men with rigs to travel through the country are also desired. Money in this for you. Write us today. The Stover Remedy Co., Dept. D., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Auctioneers

Auctioneer farm and live stock; any locality. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. W. Marmaduke, Washington, Ind.

Dogs and Pet Stock

For Sale Collie Pups and Ferrets, best of stock at very low prices. Ralph Miller, Lowell, O.

Hounds for hunting Fox, Coon and Rabbit; all ages. Describe what you want and enclose a stamp. W. E. Lecky, Holmesville, O.

Farm Lands

Farm for sale cheap. 150 acres in Central Kentucky. Fine location; lays well. Adjoining railroad town, school and church. R. Duddles, Spurlington, Ky.

Farm for sale. 40 acres; fine farm; fine improvements. C. A. Dewey, Festus, Missouri.

Farm for sale; 5 miles west of Frankfort, Ky. Sarah Stevers.

Florida Why not spend the winter in Florida? Houses to Rent, Boarding House Rates, Real Estate Bargains, Orange Groves. Copy weekly paper. Hunting, fishing and any information, J. Q. Crosby, San Mateo, Florida.

For Sale good stock and grain farm. 170 acres in cultivation, 70 pasture. All fenced. Good buildings. $46 per acre, part time. Address owner for particulars. Isaac Bowles, Rock, Kan.

For Sale, 320 acre farm in the famous Sturgeon district. 140 acres in crop. Near post office and store. 14 miles from Edmonton. River through pasture field. Coal on place; also phone. Apply D. B. Wilson, Namao, Alberta, Canada.

I Sell farms in Oceana, the best county in Michigan. Fruit, grain, poultry and stock farms. Write for my list. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

Millions of acres Texas school land to be sold by the state; $1 to $5 per acre; only one-fortieth cash and 40 years time on balance; three per cent interest; only $12 cash for 160 acres at $3 per acre; greatest opportunity; good agricultural land; send 50 cents for Book of Instructions and New State Law. J. J. Snyder, School Land Locator, 133 9th St., Austin, Tex.; reference, Austin National Bank; also this paper.

For sale, farms and timber lands; improved and unimproved, in Jefferson and Cleveland counties. The coming part of Arkansas; saw-mill location. Also a two-stand cotton ginnery and grist mill. Buy direct from owner, and save money. Correspondence solicited. H. M. Dial, Kedron, Arkansas.

If you want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

$9000 cash will buy section of land with all belongings; 5 miles north of this city. Sam Franzen, Ardmore, So. Dak.

Nineteen years experience ranching, farming and gardening qualify me to properly assist you selecting a new home. Irrigated, unimproved and ranch land for sale. Homesteads near R. R. Longest electric R. R. in world now building. Write me or come 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Howard Brown, Granada Prowers Co., Colo,

Rich Texas land for sale. Open prairie, ready for plowing. Near several railroad stations, and beautiful Victoria, Texas. J. Wellington Fort Worth, Texas, gives full information.

Snaps in land in Central Minnesota; send for list A. Murray, Wadena, Minn.

Snap 106 acres, Central Wisconsin. Part estate, level, half plowed, balance good oak and pine. No buildings. Fenced, well, school at corner, R. R., telephone. Good road to market 5 miles. $15 cash or take small farm Ill. or Ind. S. F. Fuller, Waterman, Ill.

Write me for free booklet, descriptive of Smith Co. Texas, the heart of the great fruit and truck belt. The best "Poor Man's" country on earth. Chas. T. Bonner, Sec'y Com'l Club, Tyler, Texas.

Farm Products—For Sale

Fine sweet potatoes for sale by Harrington Union, Write to J. M. Peckham, Pres., Harrington. Kent Co., Delaware.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 pounds leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Ferrets

Ferrets for sale. Stamp for prices. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

4000 Ferrets for sale. Write for price list; it's free. Safe arrival guaranteed. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich. (Successor to Lewis DeKleine)

Furs and Tanning

Fur robes coats and mittens, from your cow or horse hide. We tan and manufacture to order. Samples free. Logansport Robe & Tanning Co., Logansport, Ind.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Excelsior Swing Stanchion. Warranted the best; 30 days trial; stationary when open; noiseless, simple, sanitary, durable. The Wasson Stanchion Co., Box 615, Cuba, N. Y.

For Sale Angus cattle of either sex. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

For Sale Standard Delaine rams; Angus cattle; two Duroc sows and a boar—sows bred—Low price. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Tamworths Immense size, early maturers, economical feeders and most prolific of all hogs. Booklet free. W. W. Morton, Russellville, Ky.

Movable Fence

Up-to-Date Movable Fence. Storm proof. Made at home from old fencing or wire. Can set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect, Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Supplies

Absolutely the best breed of chickens for farmers. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Irvington strain leads. Fine red cockerels $3 to $5. No smut or white. Irvington Poultry Yards, Irvington, Ind

Free—Valuable book on poultry or picture of your breed in colors. Send 4c postage. Feed, $2.00; charcoal, $1.75; grit, 60c, per 100 lbs etc. Conkey's Roup Cure, 50c and $1.00 prepaid. Harry Ruble, Albert Lea, Minn.

For sale, Buff Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks, Duroc pigs. Write your wants. Z. Swonger, Box K, De Graff, Ohio.

Over 40,000 poultry keepers use the Potter System of selecting laying and non-laying hens and Potter Poultry Fixtures. This system teaches you how to pick the layers from the loafers in your flock and how to make more money on your flock. Send for full particulars and large 64-page catalog on Potter Fixtures, Perfection Feed Hoppers, Trap Nests, etc. Write us today. Potter Poultry Products are for Particular Poultry People. Are you particular? T. F. Potter & Co., Box V, Downers Grove, Ill.

Miscellaneous

Everybody listen. No more deception. We sell everything you need to make life comfortable. Initial Silk handkerchief 50c; don't go wrong. Send today. W. J. Overbey, King, N. C.

No More Abuse! No More tears! You can stop your husband, son or father from drinking without sending them to any sanatorium. I know a harmless method which will do the work. Write me and I tell you how. Address E. Fortin, 95 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.. R. 98. Absolute secrecy promised

Wing Pianos best toned and most successful. Est'd 40 yrs. Recent improvements give greatest resonance. Sold direct. No agents. Sent on trial—freight paid; first, last and all the time by us—to show our faith in our work. If you want a good piano, you save $75—$200. Very easy terms. Slightly used "high grades." 1 Steinway, 3 Chickerings,, etc., $75 up, taken in exchange for improved Wing pianos—thoroughly refinished. Send for bargain list. You should have anyway—"Book of Complete Information about Pianos." 152 pages. N. Y. World says: "A book of educational interest, everyone should have." Free for the asking from the old house of Wing & Son, 361-391 W. 13th St., New York.

Xmas presents that are guaranteed. Watches and Rings for all members of the family. Prices of each $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00 up to $35.00 each. All rings solid gold. Send for catalog. Ontario Novelty Co., Lakewood, N. Y.

F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society of Equity

(INCORPORATED)

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Michigan.

Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Directors—President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Iowa.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johnson, Attica, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, S. D.

NOTICES

LOCAL UNIONS. The Farmers' Society of Equity has ready for delivery a complete assortment of blanks, forms and instructions for the use of local unions. If your union has not received them please apply to headquarters at once. Price with charter, 50 cents.

ORGANIZERS. Send us the dates of your meetings at least 10 days before the date of the paper you want them to appear in. Also keep a supply of report blanks on hand. They are free.

Members' buttons for F. S. E. cost secretaries and organizers one cent each. A supply should always be kept on hand for delivery to new members. The same way with members' cards and fee and dues stamps, but these will be sent on request without advance payment.

"The Farmers Society of Equity—Its Scope and Philosophy—The Cycle of Profitable Farming."

This is the title of an article in this number, beginning on page 2.

Every reader should study it very carefully. It defines the steps that are necessary in the perfection of agriculture as a business.

The Farmers Society of Equity is the means through which it is hoped this perfection, or completion, is to be accomplished. And the chief distinction from, or improvement over the original plan of the society lies in the four Great Lessons that may be taught in the local unions in the future.

These Lessons, or they might be called "Degrees," are called: (1) Co-operation; (2) Production; (3) Organization; (4) Mutual Benefits. All of these Lessons may be so thoroughly taught and so powerfully illustrated in the local unions that they will never be forgotten or departed from in the daily work of the member.

They can also supply what has been lacking in the past, viz.: the entertainment and novelty in the local unions to hold the members' interest until enough organization is effected to accomplish the great objects of the society.

But we refer to the article itself and will say that there is no compulsion placed on any local union to adopt these Lessons and teach them, or on any member to receive them. The 1908 convention ordered that they should be prepared and submitted to the unions and they were to be free agents in accepting or rejecting them, as they are allowed to govern themselves in other matters not contrary to the constitution of the society or laws of higher unions.

Therefore the presidents of local unions should apply to the National Union for the "Special Features" or "Lessons" on Co-operation, Production, Selling or Marketing, and Mutual Benefits and then decide whether his union will adopt them or not.

The attention of local unions is called to the notice in this number explaining how they can secure a new charter. For fear this will escape the notice of some officers, members are requested to call their attention to it.

Members in Nebraska are about to call a mass convention to elect State officers and prepare to organize the State. If such a desire exists in any other State it should be expressed to headquarters. This is particularly addressed to members in Virginia, New York, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

It is the intention to make UP-TO-DATE FARMING better each issue. We think we are succeeding, but what do you think? Don't be afraid to speak out whether to commend or criticise.

We have just issued a pamphlet "The Print Shop of UP-TO-DATE FARMING" that shows in pictures the place where "the paper with a mission" is produced. Our readers will enjoy looking over this pamphlet and we will be delighted to send a copy free on request.

"The paper with a mission" now has a few readers in nearly every county in the country and many in some; but this does not satisfy our ambitions, neither can it accomplish our object. We must have many subscribers in nearly every county in the country.

We have said before: "UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the greatest single force for improving farm conditions," but we want to multiply this force.

We believe these things can be done. We are already under heavy obligations to many good friends who have sent clubs of subscribers. We thank them from the warmest part of our heart and will thank all the others who do the same.

But, while we trust our friends—present subscribers—we don't put all trust in them as we never put all trust in Providence to solve farmers' problems. But we are employing every legitimate means possible to bring this paper to the attention of new people. To this end we have closed a contract for advertisements to appear in all the other good farm papers of the country.

When you see the advertisements of UP-TO-DATE appearing, please tell your neighbors who take such papers and who are not subscribers to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, that you can recommend the paper. In this way the results from the advertising can be greatly increased.

All of this is done at the expense of the paper, but it has for its ultimate object the establishment of the Farmers Society of Equity and the accomplishment of its good objects.

Boost the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

MINIMUM PRICES

The following minimum prices were agreed upon by the 1908 convention of the Farmers Society of Equity. It is urged that all producers will familiarize themselves with them, keep them in mind, ask them, or if market affords it or conditions in any locality justify it, a higher price and hold for them.

Where the price is based on a central market the farm price will be the minimum price less the freight and a fair commission for the home handler, unless the owner ships direct.

Minimum Prices As Agreed Upon by the Convention:

Wheat, No. 1 hard at Minneapolis,	$1.25 bu.
Wheat, No. 2. red at Chicago	1.20 bu.
Corn, No. 2, at Chicago, until Jan. 1,	.60 bu.
Corn, No. 2, at Chicago, after Jan. 1,	.65 bu.
Oats, No. 2, at Chicago	.45 bu.
Barley, good malting, at Chicago,	.75 bu.
Timothy Hay, good, at Chicago,	10.00 ton
Clover Hay, good, at Chicago	8.00 ton
Cattle, prime, at Chicago	6.50 cwt.
Hogs, prime, at Chicago	6.00 cwt.
Rye, at Chicago	.80 bu.
Irish Potatoes, at Chicago	.75 bu.
Sweet Potatoes, at home	.75 bu.
Beans, white, at Detroit	2.00 bu.
Beans, red, at Detroit	2.00 bu
Eggs, at home, May 1 to Sept. 1,	.15 doz.
Eggs, at home, balance of year	.20 doz.
Poultry, at home, chicks weighing 1½ lbs.	.12½ lb.
Over 1½ lbs.	.15 lb.
Hens	.10 lb.
Geese, feathered,	.10 lb.
Geese, plucked,	.08 lb.
Ducks, feathered	.10 lb.
Ducks, plucked	.08 lb.
Turkeys, hens,	.13 lb.
Turkeys, toms,	.14 lb.
Butter, at home, May 1 to Sept. 1,	.20 lb.
Butter, at home, balance of year	.25 lb.
Milk, at home, May 1 to Sept 1,	.04 qt.
Milk, at home, rest of season	.05 qt.
Buckwheat, at home	.85 bu.
Contract seed peas, an advance of 25c a bu.	
Flax, at Chicago,	1.25 bu.
Wool, at home,	30c lb.
Broom Corn	$75.00 to $100.00 ton

Young Men Paid Too Little

Keeping back their rightful wages is a fruitful cause of discouragement in young men. Fathers often work their sons day in, day out, and all the returns they get are meals, a room and a few common clothes. Such young men are often faithful. They're steady, hard workers. They could earn much more at some other occupation. They could get ahead. They could save some money and learn to be independent. Instead of working for his "keep", or getting $20-$50 a month, by preparing himself he can multiply that by four and get $80. a month or multiply it by five and get $100. a month.

A call from the railroads—a steady one too—demands intelligent well-trained young men for places of responsibility. The Wenthe Railway Correspondence School, Dept. E-R-184, Freeport, Illinois, is manned by real working railroad men proven capable on the great railroads which employ them. These experienced teachers pass on to students all the information necessary to make successful railroad brakemen, firemen electric railway motormen and conductors. The school also offers excellent courses preparatory for the Government Railway Mail, postoffice and Carrier examinations.

Wouldn't you like to take your place behind a powerful monster? Wouldn't you enjoy speeding across the prairies of the West or through the hills and valleys of the East? It's pleasant, money-making work, full of charm and romance. Write Mr. F. C. Wenthe, Dept. E-R-184, Freeport, Illinois, for the new booklet that tells the "how" of it and gives a list of the salaries that railroads pay in comparison with farm work, store clerks, etc.

Notice to Local Unions

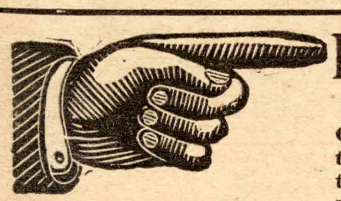
All local Unions desiring a charter from the Farmers Society of Equity can secure it by reporting its officers and members to the number of ten or more and remitting the dues as provided in the By-Laws to-wit: $1.50, less 40 cents to remain in the Local Union, or $1.10 per member. And an additional sum of 50 cents for supplies and delivery. Reports should be made to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Indiana, except for Kansas, they should be sent to C. W. Peckham, Secretary, Haven, Kan., and for Michigan to Charles Emmerson, Secretary, Traverse City, Mich.

The following was an act of the mass convention that incorporated the Farmers Society of Equity:

RESOLVED, That all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907, will be accepted into the Farmers Society of Equity upon the payment of the annual dues provided, viz.: $1.50, which will place them in good standing for one year from the date of payment; *Provided*, the terms of this resolution shall not be in force after the 1st day of March, 1909.

Members and officers of local unions are requested to recommend a person to act as organizer in their district.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, (Inc.)
Indianapolis, Ind.



IN the last issue of Up-To-Date Farming I told you of my plans for a greater paper and a greater society.

Amongst other plans was the incorporation of a company, the Equity Publishing Company, to publish Up-to-Date Farming in the future. I assume that you read that important article, but if you did not then hunt up the paper, November 15th number, and read it now. Please don't fail to do this.

The announcement that this paper will be published by a company, composed mainly of the subscribers, is one of the most important that we ever made. Up-to-Date Farming has had a great and creditable career in the past, but because of this latest move it is destined to have a much greater and glorious future.

No opportunity of equal advantage has probably ever been offered to the readers of this paper than the one to become interested with me in the great facinating and profitable work of publishing one of the greatest papers that goes into American homes. I cannot begin to tell you of this opportunity here. I would like to sit down in your home and explain all to you, but you are too far away. Therefore, I want you to send for two pamphlets, "A Prospectus," and "The Print Shop of Up-to-Date Farming." They will be sent free.

Don't think for a moment that I am going to relinquish my interest in Up-to-Date Farming, or that I have a thought of discontinuing my work through it. Nothing is farther from my intentions. I have no other business. My future is all tied up in the paper, and my future success will be the success of the paper. I am working as hard now, and doing as good work as ever in my life and I intend to continue along this line untill the end.

I want to hear from all the true hearts, who believe in the mission of this paper and who want to join with me in a work so good and as profitable as this. To write places you under no obligation, but I do want to hear from every one and, PERHAPS, you will find it was the part of wisdom for you to write. I THINK IT WILL BE.

Yours truly,

J. A. EVERIT, President.

Equity Publishing Company, Indianapolis, Indiana

ORGANIZERS

The Farmers Society of Equity wants organizers. Any person who considers himself competent to present the grand principles of this grand movement should send at once for terms and particulars. With the instructions and assistance we will give success is sure to attend your efforts.

Don't conclude that this does not interest you. It does, or should interest every person whose interests are in agriculture, and others who have time to engage in an honorable and profitable business.

☞The F. S. E. has added some new features that furnish entertainment and novelty in local union meetings and which will serve to hold the interest of the members until enough organization is secured to accomplish the main object. This supplies what the Society heretofore has lacked. These new features will multiply results for organizers. Local unions also should write for them. Address

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, (Inc.)
Indianapolis, Ind.

HOLD ON TO YOUR MONEY

Don't Spend a Penny

until you are certain you are getting GOOD VALUE for it. In these times every man and woman must be careful of their money, must hold on to it and NOT WASTE A CENT. Sick people should BUY NO MEDICINE unless they feel sure it will give them more than their money's worth in benefit and health. We want our pay for our medicine, but NOT UNTIL YOU SAY "Here is the dollar; you deserve it," not until we HAVE EARNED IT, not until you are WILLING to send it to us. HOLD ON TO YOUR MONEY until you are SATISFIED to pay it, until we HAVE PROVEN TO YOU that we have what we claim, until VITAE-ORE HAS DONE FOR YOU WHAT YOU WANT IT TO DO. Until then, pay us NOTHING. After that, you will be willing to pay, GLAD TO PAY, as hundreds of the readers of this paper have been glad to pay. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE! We leave it to you entirely for you to decide.

We want your money only when you can say that we and Vitae-Ore have earned the dollar.

How can you refuse to give this remedy, which has won an international reputation by the cures it has made, a trial on the terms of such a LIBERAL OFFER? If you need medicinal treatment of any kind, if you are sick and ailing, if anyone in your family is ailing, worn-out, sickly, you do yourself an injustice if you do not send for Vitæ-Ore upon the terms of this thirty-day trial offer. Read the offer! Send for this medicine! Do it today! Each day lost makes a case older, more obstinate, harder, and pains you more. YOU DON'T PAY A CENT UNLESS IT BENEFITS YOU.

Read This 30-Day Trial Offer!

If You Are Sick we want to send you a full sized $1.00 package of Vitæ-Ore, enough for 30 days' continuous treatment, by mail, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us $1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than $1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 5 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes time if it means new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what V.-O. is, and write today for a dollar package on trial. Address as below:

What Vitæ-Ore Is

(For Both Internal and External Use)

Vitæ-Ore is a mineral remedy, a combination of substances from which many world's noted curative springs derive medicinal power and healing virtue. These properties of the springs come from the natural deposits of mineral in the earth through which water forces its way, only a very small proportion of the medicinal substances in these mineral deposits being thus taken up by the liquid. Vitæ-Ore consists of compounds of Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, elements which are among the chief curative agents in nearly every healing mineral spring, and are necessary for the creation and retention of health. On a package of this mineral-substance, mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative, healing value, many gallons of the world's powerful mineral waters, drunk fresh at the springs.

ITS PURITY IS GUARANTEED

Vitæ-Ore contains no alcohol or any injurious or poisonous drug. It is absolutely guaranteed to be pure and wholesome, under all Pure Food and Drug Laws, both State and National. It consists of substances that the body needs and thrives upon, that all of the family may safely use, old and young, children or grandmother. It is a clean remedy, sold by clean people, through clean methods.

HELP A FRIEND!

If you have a friend or neighbor who is sick or ailing, show him this offer and tell him to write to this Company for a 30-day trial treatment. It is a little thing for you to do, but it may mean big things for him, and if so, he will bless you for it.

Made a New Woman After Months of Misery.

BELLEVIEW, TENN.—I have been suffering a long time from Female Weakness and Bladder Trouble. My Kidneys ached continually day and night and my periods were so bad that I could not sit up, but was in bed half of the time. They usually lasted for three weeks at a time. I had doctors attending me, but they did me no good. Then I saw the advertisement of Vitæ-Ore and concluded to try it for a month. I sent for a trial package and began using it as per directions. I can now testify that this one trial package has almost entirely cured me. I feel like a new woman. I can do all my housework with pleasure. I am only sorry that I did not see your trial offer long ago and thus save months of misery. MRS. M. A. CUMINGS.

She Is Perfectly Cured.

TONY, WIS.—I have been using Vitæ-Ore for two months. Before using it, no food would agree with me whatever. Now I can eat almost anything. I must say that I am perfectly cured. I cannot praise this medicine enough and will recommend it to every one. MRS. LENDERT BOS.

Permanent Benefit in a Serious Complication.

SUMNER, ILL.—I have been using Vitæ-Ore for five years. After having used local doctors' medicines which did me no permanent good, I found permanent relief in Vitæ-Ore. I find it a great remedy for the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. It is a great relief for Rheumatism which I formerly had so often, particularly in Winter and Spring. My trouble was a serious complication of diseases and Vitæ-Ore is the only remedy which ever gave me any permanent benefit. It saved me many doctor bills. MRS. R. M. HARDACRE.

CURED HIS SCIATIC RHEUMATISM.

Left Leg Was Altogether Numb—Spent $280 for Treatment at One Time.

DES MOINES, IOWA—I am a brick-mason and have suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism for nigh on to three years. At one time I was in bed for ten months. The doctors first said that I had Lumbago and then others pronounced my condition Sciatica or Sciatic Rheumatism. I spent $280.00 for treatment at one time and received no benefit. At last I read an advertisement for Vitæ-Ore in my Lodge paper and sent for a dollar package on thirty days trial. I found it so beneficial that I sent for more. Before using Vitæ-Ore my left leg was numb; it had no feeling whatever. Vitæ-Ore fixed me up all right. It placed me on a solid foundation and I can use both my limbs now, the left as good as the right. I have no more pain, feel better in every way and have a splendid appetite. I suffered so badly that many a time I said to my wife that had I a dog that suffered as I did, I would shoot him to get him out of his misery, no matter how I loved him. I feel so good over my cure that I want to give every sufferer the benefit of my experience. FRED KOMBROWSE, 614 E. 16th St.

RESTORED TO PERFECT HEALTH.

Had Kidney Trouble and What the Doctors Called "Rose Cancer."

ERIE, PA.—Some time ago I was afflicted with Kidney trouble, and was all run down. I could not pick up a ten pound weight; none of my friends expected me to live. I procured a package of Vitæ-Ore and in three weeks from the day I began to use it I went to work. I continued the use of Vitæ-Ore and was restored to perfect health. I also had what the doctors called Rose Cancer, and I cured it by keeping Vitæ-Ore bound on the sore for six weeks. It has never bothered me since. I shall never cease to recommend Vitæ-Ore while I live. I am seventy years old, and strong and healthy. A. MYERS.

USE THIS COUPON

If You Don't Wish To Write a Letter.

THEO. NOEL COMPANY., Vitae-Ore Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I have read your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming and want you to send me a full-sized ONE DOLLAK PACKAGE of Vitae-Ore for me to try. I agree to pay $1.00 if it benefits me, but will not pay a penny if it does not. I am to be the judge. The following is my address, to which the trial treatment is to be sent:

NAME_____

TOWN_____

Street or R. F. D. Route_____ STATE_____

IF YOU SUFFER from Rheumatism, or any Kidney, Bladder, or Liver Disease, Dropsy, a Stomach Disorder, La Grippe, Female Ailments, Functional Heart Trouble, Catarrh of Any Part, Nervous Prostration, Anaemia, Sores and Ulcers, Constipation or Other Bowel Trouble, Impure Blood, or are just Worn-Out, send for a 30-day trial treatment of Vitae-Ore right away and see what it will do for you. It strikes at the root of disease, eradicating deep-seated lesions and cures where other remedies failed to benefit.

Address, THEO. NOEL CO,. UP-TO-DATE DEPT. Vitae-Ore Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

The Man of the Hour

THE MASTER EYE SPECIALIST WHO SAYS:

There is no excuse for you to wait and grow blind from Cataracts, Glaucoma, Iritis or any chronic disease of the internal eyeball, because it can be cured—the disease can be stopped—the inflammatory product can be absorbed and the sight restored.

There is no need for you to suffer with Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Red, Sore Eyes, Scums over the sight, Spots on the Eyes, Pterygiums, Ulcers of the eyes, because it can be cured.

There is no need for you to go around wearing glasses for weak eyes or eye strains or allowing your eyes to ache and pain and blur, and cause you to have headaches, because I have a treatment that stops these diseases quickly and completely and you can use it at home without interfering with your work or duties.

This treatment is not new. I have used it in my pracice for eighteen years, and treated a hundred thousand people with it and know the remarkable cures that I have made with it and say positively that it does cure these diseases when the structures are not injured.

After 28 Years Experience I Know That Ninety Per cent of the Total Blind People of the World

W. OAKLEY COFFEE, M. D.

EQUIPPED WITH EVERY DEVICE KNOWN TO MODERN SCIENCE, RIPE WITH 28 YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE in the treatment of the Eye and the Ear. Backed by thousands of testimonials from grateful patients. Dr. W. OAKLEY COFFEE offers you ABSOLUTELY FREE without one item of expense to you a 15 DAYS' TREATMENT in order that you may thoroughly test the famous absorption method which has unquestionably made him the foremost physician in this country today in the successful treatment by mail of the Eye and the Ear. Why should you hesitate? It costs you nothing! Dr. Coffee doesn't want your money nor to waste his time unless he knows that he can cure you. He won't even attempt your cure unless satisfied that he can master your ailment. Dr. Coffee is one of the foremost citizens of Des Moines, Iowa. His big Infirmary just completed stands as a monument to his successful career.

are made blind from simply neglecting simple diseases to start on that could be easily and quickly cured by simple remedies had they used them. I want to warn you that the little blurring of your sight, the running together of words when you are reading, the little floating spots before your eyes, the redness and congestion or slight inflammation in the eyes today, may mean a total and complete blindness in a year's time. Are you going to be one of these people? Are you going to allow your eyes to grow weak and grow blind or have an operation performed on them or burn them out with Blue Stone or caustic, without making an honest, reasonable effort? Remember that it does not make any difference what kind of an eye disease or weakness that you have, I want you to write to me, let me tell you about your case; let me prepare my marvelous Absorption remedies and send them absolutely free of charge for you to use on your eyes for fifteen days. This is what I want and what I ask of you.

DO NOT GO BLIND

You can't realize all the horrors, the terrible suffering, the long black night which blind people have to go through after you get blind. You would give anything on earth for sight, but if you wait too long until the Optic Nerve is destroyed, nothing can be done. Twenty-eight years of my life have been devoted to the studying and treating peoples' eyes and save them from blindness and restoring their sight. I have treated

A HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE WITH THESE REMEDIES

and I know how they suffer and how they feel and how thankful they were to me for giving them eyesight and this is what I want to do for you if you will allow me, and I do it free—give you the privilege of trying this treatment without price and without money.

I have restored sight to many people past eighty years of age. I have restored sight to children, to babies in their mother's arms when they could not see the light of day before using the treatment. I have treated every form and character of eye disease and weakness. I have caused people to throw away their glasses after they had worn them twenty years. Their sight returned to normal. It is this twenty-eight years experience, these records of cures of the thousands of cases, with my prescriptions and my medicines that I am offering you absolutely free to try.

AFTER TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS EXPERIENCE

I have originated a combination of remedies that I think are the most wonderful and effective for removing all diseases and weakness from the eyes, ever known to the medical profession. These medicines have a particular action on the glands, blood vessels, and nerves of the eyes in causing them to throw off all diseases and weakness and I am offering my services and a fifteen days' course of these remedies absolutely free to you if you suffer with any weakness or disease of the eyes whatever.

I DON'T ASK YOU FOR MONEY

I simply ask you to write me a history of your cose—tell me all about it, how long you have suffered—let me prescribe the medicines and send them to you and restore your sight and cure your blindness.

Warning Symptoms of Failing Sight and Eye Diseases

Do your eyes smart or burn?
Do they weep or run water?
Do they ache or pain either in or above the eyeball?
Does the type blur or words run together when reading?
Do you have floating spots before the eyes?
Do your eyes feel weak, sore or tired?
Is your vision becoming smoky or cloudy, or dim?
Are your eyes red, sore, inflamed or lids granulated?
Are you wearing glasses now? If so, how long?
Have you any Spots, Scums, Pterygiums or Growths of any kind growing on the eyeball? If so, describe them.
Have you Cataract forming in the eyes?
Do you see two objects (or double vision?)
Do you suffer with Wild Hairs?
Can you see to read the smallest print?
Test the sight of each eye separately and see if one eye is failing.
Take a plain white card and stick a pin through it and close one eye and look through it with the other. If you see any spots or webs it is cataracts forming.
All these symptoms indicate disease, weakness or disturbed circulation in the eyes. Any of them may mean that a disease is creeping over your Optic Nerve that will make you totally blind if it is not stopped.
I want you to write me about any of the above symptoms; let me tell you what they mean; let me cure it before it is too late. Don't take chances on blindness. There is no excuse for it.

I am going to prevent blindness in every person that will let me help them. I have a large Infirmary which is equipped with every scientific appliance necessary for the successful treatment of eye diseases by the Absorption method. I am not going to give you any excuse for not trying this treatment. I am not going to allow you to go around wearing glasses or suffering with weak or diseased eyes or to gradually grow blind or to have an operation performed on them, if you will allow me to send you these medicines and prove to you how quickly and completely they cure these diseases and restore the eye to health and strength.

I DON'T CARE

who has treated you or who has pronounced your case incurable or how long you have suffered or whether you have any confidence in these statements or my theory or not, I simply ask you to investigate for yourself. Write me the history of your case—tell me your troubles and let me give you relief. I will send you the treatment—let you use it for fifteen days. If the treatment is not satisfatcory—that settles it. You have paid nothing, you owe nothing. I don't want anything of you. I believe that I have an absolute cure if it is used in time. I don't ask you to risk any money or place yourself under any obligations—simply to give the treatment a fair trial.

All this I do for every person suffering with eye diseases, absolutely free.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON---SEND TODAY

IF YOU WANT TO TRY THE MOST REMARKABLE TREATMENT ON EARTH FOR THESE DISEASES—A TREATMENT THAT IS CURING THOUSANDS—IF YOU WANT TO TRY IT ABSOLUTELY FREE; ACT NOW—YOU MAY NEVER HAVE THIS CHANCE AGAIN.

DR. W. O. COFFEE, Dept. 68, Des Moines, Iowa.

My eyes are bothering me and I fear there is something wrong with them. Please send me your diagnosis blank with full instructions how to test my eyes. I will fill out the blank carefully and return it to you. If you think your treatment will benefit me, you are to send me 15 days' treatment free as advertised in the November Up-to-Date. It is understood that I am under no obligation to continue the treatment unless I am satisfied that it will benefit or cure my case, and of this I am to be the sole judge.

Name .....

Address .....

Up-To-Date Farming

OUR MOTTO:
FARMERS TO THE FRONT
OUR OBJECT:
EQUITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS
OUR PLAN:
CONTROLLED MARKETING

Volume XI | INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, DECEMBER 15, 1908 | Number 24

BURLEY TOBACCO ALL SOLD

GREATEST FARM TRIUMPH OF THE AGE

The crowning triumph of farm organization along the lines of Equity, was achieved, or at least was made public, after the forms for the preceding issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING had been closed. It was the culmination of several years of struggle between the tobacco growers of Kentucky and the tobacco trust, and the victory is all on the side of the growers. It has been said and quite generally believed that the side which has the money always wins, but we have contended otherwise. Our ar-

(Continued on Page 4)

"FOR THE CO-OPERATING OR ORGANIZED FARMERS OF AMERICA"

A LATE REVIEW

ADDRESSED TO FORMER READERS

When UP-TO-DATE FARMING recognizes a duty it never hesitates in its performance. In the past we have performed many pleasant duties and some unpleasant ones. But duty has always decided our course.

Thus we have hewn to the line marked by duty all through the troublous year that is closing and thus we approach another duty that we owe to about 25,000 former readers of this paper and members of the Society of Equity.

We will venture the assertion that not one of our many readers has a regret that he followed the advice given through this paper on the momentous problems that confronted us, but we have daily evidence that many former readers have regrets that they allowed themselves to be deceived and led astray.

The duty we owe to these 25,000 old members of the society is to acquaint them with the recent events that have been transpiring, as they effect the society. They are entitled to the truth and facts so that they may enter the new year with a full knowledge and guage their acts as their best interests dictate. In this way we hope to bring about a reunited society.

The last issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING that was sent these people was April first number. We will assume that each number was read carefully, therefore we will confine this article to a cronological account of subsequent events.

* * *

CHICAGO TRIAL

April 9th, 1908, the trial of Bowne, Nelson and Gentner, eidtor and publishers of the Equity Farm Journal, for criminal libel, was called in the Chicago Criminal Court, and was concluded April 18th. The Jury promptly returned a verdict of GUILTY against all the defendants. A motion for a new trial was made by the defendants. The court granted it as to Gentner, but refused it to Bowne and Nelson who were sentenced to pay fines of $200 and $100, and costs, respectively.

In May first number of this paper was the following, referring to the trial:

Mr. Everitt, as the members of the A. S. of E. and readers of their paper, know, was charged with many misdemeanors including mismanagement of the society while he was its president and head. These things were charged or insinuated against him before, and at the October, 1907, convention, but he was prevented from facing his accusers at the convention.. But it is not necessary to review the acts of the convention or subsequent ones leading up to the arrest of the three people who now stand convicted of one of the most contemptible crimes in the calendar.

Mr. Everitt was not allowed his day in the convention, but he has had his day in court and after the most searching investigation of nearly every act of his life for thirty years, stands an exhonerated and vindicated man. He has borne accusations heaped upon him by his enemies who thought to profit by tearing his business down and besmirching his name and fame, always confident that right must prevail.

But we do not write this in the spirit of vindicativeness. The crimes were committed, the prosecution was necessary, the verdict of "guilty" was inevitable, if justice was done. Mr. Everitt regrets all the past as he would much rather that nothing had occurred to arrest the development of the society. Even the guilty people should be thankful that the end has come as they have known for some time that the pendulem had swung to the limit of its arc and must return and would rend asunder the fabric of malice, wrong, injustice and villification that they had woven. We believe every honest man, every true and loyal member of the society and every subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming will rejoice over the fact, as proven by the verdict, that their confidence in Mr. Everitt, the founder of the society, was not misplaced and had not been abused.

Right will prevail and wrong must perish. We now believe any who were placed in a position of doubt will doubt and hesitate no more, but that they will, without delay, renew their allegiance to this paper which was their guide and counselor in the past.

WALROD'S CONFESSION

July 10, Claire R. Walrod made a complete sworn confession of the base conspiracy we have often charged. This party was an employee of the headquarters all through 1907, was one of the most active people in the 1907 revolutionary convention, later was entrusted with the headquarters of the old society while President Barnett and Secretary Pauley were absent at their homes and finally went to Chicago to work on the official paper. In his confession he lays bare the whole conspiracy and the part each person played. We will not attempt to give even an outline of it in this article, but will send a printed copy free to interested parties on request.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL PAPER

November, 1907, the alleged official paper —Equity Farm Journal—was started. Previous to that time, Theo. G. Nelson and others, "by strategy," we use their own expression, secured a proof of the subscription list of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. With this as a basis, they, through misrepresentations and fraud, obtained a permit to mail the paper at second class rates. Then they began the most scandalous attacks on Mr. Everitt and sent their paper to nearly all his old subscribers and friends, whether members of the society or not. The publication of the lies in their paper and the circulation of the same and others by the headquarters of the society impelled Mr. Everitt to seek the protection of the law. He accordingly appealed to the state officers in Indiana and Illinois, which led to the arrest of the chief officers of the society, the editor and publishers of the paper and some of the employees and ex-employees while others fled from the state to escape arrest, all of which has been published in these columns. Outside of the Chicago case the others could not be brought to trial yet on account of postponement, secured by the defendents, but all are pending.

In June, or about that time, the post-office department became aware of some of the irregularities connected with publishing the Equity Farm Journal and required the publishers to obey the law. The paper suspended publication in July. At the Milwaukee convention, held in October, the debt of the official paper was reported as $7,543.19, with $2.25 cash on hand as published in the Equity Farm Journal.

A. S. OF E. HEADQUARTERS

Also from the same paper we get the statement that the indebtedness of the Barnett and Pauley headquarters was reported at the Milwaukee convention to be $5,400.00, with $195.43 cash on hand. But this did not include the debt of about $7,000 owing to Mr. Everitt and contracted in the early years of the society while it was being established, nor other claims against the society, which are now in suite in the Indianapolis courts and expected to be tried in January.

MILWAUKEE CONVENTION

October 6th, the Barnett-Pauley faction met in national convention at Milwaukee, Wis. This convention was declared illegal by their attorney and it then resolved itself into a conference. They will attempt to legalize the convention by representatives meeting in Indianapolis in December. Reputable attorneys and state officials of Indiana have expressed themselves that this will not legalize the convention. If they are right, then that society must be without legal standing until October, 1909, when, if there are any adherents, they may meet as provided in Articles of Incorporation, in Indianapolis in October and possibly give the society legal life again.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The Milwaukee convention elected C. O. Drayton, president; M. F. Sharp, vice-president; S. D. Kump, secretary, and Chas. A. Speer, one of the directors. This quartett and the parts they played in bringing the society to its present condition all through the years 1907 and 1908, are so well known to present and past readers of the paper that they need no rehearsal now. We will say, however, that it was a fitting tribute to them that they should now stand as sponsers for what remains of the great and good organization that they were largely responsible for wrecking in a vain attempt to gratify their personal ambitions.

THE MASS CONVENTION

October 27, 1908, members of the society met in mass convention at Indianapolis to consider what steps should be taken to save the society and reestablish it. Because of the unconstitutional and illegal conduct of the officers who had been in charge for a year and the irregular 1907 convention, the opinion was held that the charter of the society could be acquired if a contest was made for it. But when the cloud on the charter, and the debts of the society were considered the conclusion was reached that the old charter was not a desirable acquisition. It was then decided to incorporate the true principles, and the correct plan of the original society under the name Farmers Society of Equity. This was done October 30, 1908.

It should be born in mind that the mass convention was an expression of the second convention held in 1907 by the loyal members who refused to act with the revolutionary convention. The Farmers Society of Equity represented such convention down through 1908 but was not incorporated until the date above mentioned. It had many adherents before the convention and is now the only hope of farmers who want to see the great principles of the original society carried out.

CHAS. A. SPEER PLEADS GUILTY

The trial of Chas. A. Speer for criminal libel was called at Princeton, Indiana, Dec. 14, and came to an abrupt end by the defendant pleading guilty. Thus has ended another chapter in the conspiracy and this self-confessed criminal stands with all the baseness of his character exposed before the many people he and his co-conspirators succeeded in deceiving for two years. All these people may now well try to forget Chas. A. Speer and his efforts as they would a hideous night mare that appeared to frighten them in their attempt to establish the old American Society of Equity. As Speer is director of the A. S. of E., and its chief officers for the next year were co-conspirators with him, does it not follow that the old society must give way to the new until it is purged of all such people? Then there can be a coming together, but not before. Equity and iniquity cannot mix or harmonize any more than can oil and water.

Need we say more? We would not have reviewed these matters which are thoroughly understood by the present readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING except to place them before the 25,000 old subscribers and members who may be uninformed or misinformed as to the true status of the society. We consider we owe this to them so they may be in a position to act with the greatest wisdom in the future and to maintain the organization at its original strength.

WHICH WILL YOU SUPPORT?

As the time to pay 1908 dues will soon arrive let each member consider the following:

1. Dues paid to the old A. S. of E., under Drayton, Sharp, Spear, et. al., will go, largely or entirely, toward liquidating its debts. As these debts were contracted in an unholy attempt to ruin the person who gave the society to farmers and who established it largely at his own expense and which debt remains unpaid, and later in paying fines and costs, the result of criminal prosecutions by the states of Indiana and Illinois, we believe the old members will refuse to pay dues for these purposes.

2. Payment of dues to the Farmers Society of Equity will be used entirely to build up the society along lines that were so successful before 1907. Every dollar can be used for development as the society has no debts.

OUR APPEAL

We again appeal to farmers and all who want more of Equity to prevail in all the business relations of life to once more rally to the accomplishment of the great purposes of the society and make it greater than it ever was in the past. Its plan is as potent as it ever was to give benefits, the unfortunate experiences of the past are the real safe-guards against a repetition in the future and the best guarantee that the movement will now go forward without hindrance to the accomplishment of its great objects for the betterment of the whole human race.

When you next meet in your local union decide this matter as your best interests dictate, always keeping in mind that the complete solution of farmers problems can only come through one society for all farmers, for all crops and for the whole country. The Farmers Society of Equity is the only organization now before farmers that has a practical plan which has been tested and is in successful operation.

The membership fee to join the Farmers Society of Equity is $2.00. Of this the local union retains 20 cents. This also pays the dues for one year. The annual dues is $1.50, out of which the local union retains 40 cents. The official paper—UP-TO-DATE FARMING—is sent to all members.

HOW TO AFFILIATE

Following is a resolution adopted by the mass convention:

Whereas, One of the objects of this Mass Convention is to bring about a re-united society, and

Whereas, The Farmers Society of Equity alone represents the true, original principles of the society and represents the correct plan to accomplish the good objects;

Therefore, Be it Resolved, that all members of the society who were in good standing in 1907, will be accepted into the Farmers Society of Equity on the payment of the annual dues provided, viz: $1.50, which will place them in good standing for one year from the date of payment; provided the terms of this Resolution shall not be in force after the 1st day of March, 1909.

* * *

On receipt of report as above to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., and 50 cents extra, a charter will be issued to any organized local union and necessary supplies, members cards, buttons, etc., will be sent. Members at large will also be accepted on the payment of the dues as stated.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers
227 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT, *Editor*
JOHN P. STELLE, *Assoc. Editor*

Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.
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YOUR ADDRESS should always be written very plainly, including *County*. Do not give street or box number when not necessary to facilitate delivery of your mail. If on a rural route use the letters R. R. before the number.

RENEWALS AND CHANGE OF ADDRESS. Give the same as before. If a change from one member of the family to another, so state. If you change your post-office give old office as well as new.

IMPORTANT. When writing about your subscription, requesting a change of address, renewing or ordering cancellation, send the printed address from your wrapper. This will help us very much.

THE LATEST DATE shown with your address is the date to which your subscription is paid. Please keep your time paid *in advance*.

MEMBERS of the Farmers Society of Equity will find the date on their wrapper to which subscription has been paid.

AGENTS WANTED. If you want to engage in a profitable business all your time or part time, write to us.

CLUBS. We want every subscriber to send clubs of three-months' *trial subscribers* at 10 cents each.

ADVERTISERS. Only reliable advertisers are admitted to our columns, and we guarantee that they will deal honestly with subscribers. Should they not, we will make good any loss to paid in advance subscribers. It is understood that this guarantee is not binding on the publisher unless you mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING when you write and you report any dissatisfaction within a month of the date of the paper.

A REPLY TO MANY

Hardly a day passes that I am not asked to reply to statements made in the Wisconsin Equity News or the Chicago sheet put out by the convicted criminals. We usually reply that it is of no use, for as soon as one lie is nailed these people invent others. The only safe course to follow is to not believe anything that appears in the papers. You cannot know a statement made by a known liar is true unless you knew it was true before spoken by him. Therefore such papers are certain to deceive their readers and may cause them much loss.

I am led to write this because Garrett M. Walrod, editor of the Wisconsin paper, who is one of the people out on bond, said in the last issue: "Everitt concluded that he did not want the trial to come off and had the case postponed."

The fact is the case has been set several times and postponed by the defense. It was last set for Dec. 7, but was postponed because their attorney, Carson, was ill. It is expected to be tried in January and will be tried on the first day I can force it. Speers' trial is now set for December 14th. The whole grist will be ground out and then the hopper will be filled with another. Let the Wisconsin Equity News people read the preceding sentence very carefully.

J. A. EVERITT.

MICHIGAN MASS CONVENTION

To be held in Bridge Street House, Grand Rapids, December 29th, beginning 9 a. m. The object:—To take final steps for organizing the state. Every member who possibly can should come. Each local send delegates.

CHARLES A. EMMERSON, Sec.,
Traverse City, Mich.
W. E. GREILICH, Pres.,
Traverse City, Mich.

DEAR EDITOR:

Since I moved to Virginia I have missed your paper. The farmers here need your paper to help them market their crops. The way it is here; a man raises a crop of tobacco and then hauls it 30 miles over the worst roads in the country to Richmond to be sold at auction and has to take what the buyers choose to give him. The farmers are helpless.—W. D. Jones, Dabney, Va.

(We can hardly conceive how it is possible for the growers of tobacco in Virginia to remain under the domination of the old system when the growers in their neighboring state have thrown off the yoke so completely. But "he who will be free, must strike the blow." As long as the farmers of Virginia want to perpetuate the old system they can.—Ed.)

Invest Your Savings

For years there has been a tendency among farmers to become connected with live publishing interests—and not without good cause. It is a well known fact that great profits are derived from some of the hundreds of agricultural papers printed in the United States. No brighter prospect was ever extended the farmers than this opportunity to invest in a few shares of the Equity Publishing Company stock, which now publishes UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

5000 shares are now offered for distribution amongst our subscribers, and friends. The price is $10.00 a share. We don't ask you to invest until you have investigated. We have issued two booklets,—one is a prospectus, the other illustrates the various departments connected with UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Both booklets will be sent FREE on request. Ask for them. Address

GARRETT WALL, Secretary
***The* EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY**
Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Representing the Organized or Co-operating Farmers of America

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A GREAT TOBACCO DEAL

A WONDERFUL TRIUMPH OF FARM ORGANIZATION

Elsewhere in this issue we give a detailed account of the great Kentucky tobacco sale that marks the most signal triumph ever won by farm organization. The struggle has been a long and severe one, with unprecedented determination and persistence on both sides, each seeming to regard the issue a matter of life or death. But the contest finally ended where all such contests ultimately must, with the right triumphant. The farmers grew the tobacco and they had it for sale; but it was their personal property, and the common rights of property made them a party to any deal which gave that ownership over to another. That is all the farmers contended for. Heretofore they had not been a party to the sale of their own property, or, if considered a party at all, they were only a passive one. The purchaser offered a price. The owners of the tobacco could accept it or not as they pleased. Some may even yet contend that this gave the growers their say—their "day in court." But the tobacco was not grown for the growers' use, but as a needed supply for manufacturers, with the understanding in advance that the manufacturers would purchase the product. If the manufacturers had had no reason to believe tobacco would be produced, not a factory would have been established; and if the farmers had been given no reason to believe the tobacco would be purchased not a plant would have been set. Here lies the mutual dependence and obligation for fair treatment on both sides.

The situation, therefore, was this: The farmers grew the tobacco with the understanding that it would be purchased by the manufacturers. They had no use for it themselves in the quantities grown, and if unsold it would contribute nothing to their incomes or to the support of themselves and families. But the money they had a right to expect from its sale would do both. On the other hand, the manufacturers needed the product, and could not do business without it. They, therefore, stood ready to buy in whatever quantities they desired or could profitably use.

Thus far there was no hitch in the discharge of the mutual obligation. The manufacturers had established their plants, depending upon the growers for the needed supplies, and the supplies had been produced. The farmers depended upon the manufacturers to buy the product for money, and the manufacturers stood ready to do so. But there had been no agreement as to price. That had been left to some indefinite, something called the "market," regulated by something equally indefinite called the law of supply and demand. After the crops had been made, the manufacturers, knowing the farmers must sell to live, claimed the right to control the market, construe the law of supply and demand, and, without consulting the owners of the property, fix the price at which it should sell. The growers were unorganized and helpless, and thus was the business transacted year after year. The growers continued to furnish the supplies, and the manufacturers to purchase so much as they wished at prices determined by themselves; meanwhile encouraging the farmers to grow more and more every year, each increased production marking a lower price level.

Once in a while, different manufacturers, desiring to procure the same product, strove against one another, and temporarily bid up the price. But the docility of the growers and their ready acceptance of whatever price was offered taught the buyers that if they could arrive at a mutual understanding and cease to bid against each other, they would be masters of the situation, and could get their supplies at whatever prices they chose to name.

Out of that idea grew the tobacco trust. The large manufacturing establishments combined into the American Tobacco Company, and thenceforth there was virtually but one purchaser. It was easy now to fix the price at no matter how low a figure, and the growers must accept it or keep property that had been produced to sell, that was of no value to them, except in its sale, and that they had depended upon for money to meet their living expenses.

These low prices brought a constantly increasing deficiency, and, urged to an increased production to meet the deficit, each year brought the price lower and lower, until the growers found themselves more and more helpless, their incomes dwindling to nothing and disappearing, and their families, in spite of their increased labors, falling further and further into penury and want. There were a few independent buyers that resisted the golden arguments of the combination, but they were not strong enough to impede the progress of the trust, nor to relieve the growers.

At this auspicious moment UP-TO-DATE FARMING began to teach equity in business, and to contend that the producers of crops owned them by right of production and had a right to place a price thereon; that it was theirs to say, pay the price or do without the goods, rather than for the buyers to say accept our price or there will be no sale. The tobacco growers of Kentucky and elsewhere, as well as the producers of other crops in many places, saw the justice of this contention, accepted the plan, and prepared themselves by organization to put it to the test. The tobacco struggle has been a battle royal. Each foeman proved himself worthy of the other's steel. The trust had the money and the influence in high places, but the growers had the property and civilization's common sense of right and justice. So the struggle, at least for this time, and for all time, if wise counsel prevails, is ended, and its ending marks, if not the first, the greatest victory for the tillers of the soil.

We feel no inclination to gloat over the vanquished foe. The contestants know each other better than they did before; and it only remains for them, in the future, to meet on common ground, as parties with equal rights and mutual interests, doing business with each other, and adhering strictly to the true principles of equity and fairness. It would be just as wrong, and just as far from equity, for the growers to take an unfair advantage of their victory, and arbitrarily make prices too high as it was for the buyers' combine to take advantage of their power and the growers' helplessness, and make prices too low. No matter what extremists may say, and hot heads may urge, our advise is to carefully follow the lines of equity in all subsequent proceedings and deals. Produce to supply the demand, but not to glut the market. Sell so as to secure equitably remunerative prices, but never allow yourselves to be tempted to extortion to gratify greed.

In this victory there is a great lesson for the producers of every crop that grows from the soil. The hand of arbitrary prices, made by the buyers, is laid more or less heavily upon every product, and intelligent control of production and marketing, directed by unselfish but determined co-operation, is the only thing that will, or can, remove it, and the surest and safest road thereto is through the Farmers Society of Equity.

ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE

Mr. Richard C. Hall, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, reads a good lesson when he says: "If a grocery jobber is loyal to himself, his trade and this market, he will lose no opportunity of seeing to it that a country dealer in dry goods or saw mill supplies, or any other line, makes his purchases here." In other words, when a business man of a town is drumming up business for his own line, he should drum up business for all other lines; that the town and its interests comprise all the business done there, and that the prosperity of the town, city or community grows out of the prosperity of all its parts.

There is nothing truer. The man, no matter what his calling, that can see nothing above, beyond or below himself, would as well live in the midst of Sahara so far as progress is concerned. The person that sells eye salve can have a trade only by there being something to attract people to his store who have eyes; and since people who have eyes also have feet, bodies, heads and appetites, the eye salve seller is benefited by the sellers of shoes, hats, clothing and provisions. Besides, were the eye salve man left alone, he could not possibly build a town, whereas with all the others, working all for each and each for all, the town naturally grows. There is little room for exclusive selfishness in a world like ours inhabited by a people like us.

The lesson is just as valuable to farmers. That man must farm on a very large scale that can produce enough of any one commodity to attrcat a general market, and that one must have an unexpected pull who, by himself, can secure prices on the value level his products merit. Savage beast or man may "live for himself alone," and wrest his living from nature or his fellows, but he makes no progress and expects none. But the music of civilization is set to the tune of co-operation, of what is good for you is good for me, and I'll help you if you'll help me, all for one and one for all, and so stand together with the combined strength of the bundle of sticks that defy a power one of the sticks alone could not withstand for a moment.

SHORTAGE ADMITTED—HOW THE VICTORY WAS WON

In the United States Tobacco Journal's Louisville report of the "Big Deal," we find the following: "That the holding up of these enormous quantities of tobacco in the pools, and the reduced acreage this year, has caused a shortage in the supply of all tobacco manufacturers, is admitted!"

That such a course would accomplish that result, UP-TO-DATE FARMING said a year ago, two years ago, just as emphatically as it can say it now. It was not a prophecy. It was simply reasoning from cause to effect—an inevitable effect produced by an irresistable cause. And it will apply to every crop of general or specific demand in the United States. The farmers are masters of their business, if they will be.

PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS

If a Square Below is Marked Please Read This Very Carefully

DEAR SUBSCRIBER:

We sincerely hope you have enjoyed reading this paper and that its teachings have benefitted you and will continue to do so. If you live on a farm or have farm interests, we don't see how it can be otherwise. Or if you live in town or city and may not be directly interested in farming, and have carefully read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *you* must have been benefitted.

Agriculture is the greatest and most important business of this country. All other industries and institutions are so dependent upon it that every person, even if not engaged in farming, should study the problems of agriculture. It must be admitted that UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been, and is now, the great teacher of farmers and leader in thoughts and methods to better their condition. It has been and is the paper that is solving their serious problems.

These are the reasons why it has a large circulation in towns and cities as well as in the country. It is read by many of the foremost people of the nation.

We can, therefore, consistently appeal to you, whether you are farming or not, to renew your subscription now. We hope to have it promptly before your name is removed from our list. If you are a member of the F. S. of E. you should pay your dues promptly and thus renew the official paper.

The subscription price is 50 cents a year. Frequently we published Special clubbing offers and offers of premiums. Subscribers are at liberty to embrace them when renewing unless they are restricted to *new* subscribers. We solicit clubs of three months trial subscriptions, for 10 cents, at all times. These must be *new* subscribers.

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(*December* 15)

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If the square to the right is marked with an "X," it is to remind you that your subscription has expired and remains unrenewed. We don't want to lose a single subscriber but want to get all the new ones possible so the power of UP-TO-DATE FARMING may be constantly increasing. Therefore this second notice, and we hope to have your renewal at once. ☐

Publisher UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
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BURLEY TOBACCO ALL SOLD

(*Continued from page* 1)

gument has been that right must ultimately prevail—that in the markets of the world right is on the side of the producers, because their products are their own, and it is theirs to determine the price at which they can afford to surrender that ownership, and that organization and co-operation farmers can secure that right, not as an arbitrary advantage forced over any one else, but simply as an ascent to the business level occupied by other classes.

Our position has been proven correct and our arguments verified by the recent triumphs in Kentucky. To make the whole story plain we reprint below what appeared in UP-TO-DATE FARMING for December 1:

By far the greatest single sale of tobacco ever made in this country or the world was consummated at Louisville, Ky., on November 19. It was by the Burley Tobacco District to the American Tobacco Company and for about 75,000,000 pounds. The prices agreed upon, which are also the highest ever paid for a large bulk of tobacco, are 20½ cents per pound average for the 1906 crop and 17 cents average for the 1907 crop.

The amount of money involved in the transaction will be around $14,000,000. As the tobacco is ready for delivery and the tobacco company needs the goods, practically this amount of money will be put in circulation at once. This will boom every branch of business and prove a God-send to many poor families who have suffered many privations while waiting for the sale and holding to their principles of co-operation for mutual good.

People outside of the district can hardly realize the conditions that has prevailed there. How these same people twice tried to solve their problem of profitable price and independence from the tobacco trust through capital stock companies to buy and hold the tobacco and failed each time. Then they accepted the Equity plan, organized, pledged, pooled, co-operated and finally sold two crops at prices equal to what they had been getting for three or four without the Equity plan. Will any person demand a more absolute demonstration of the practicability and efficacy of the plan? And it was all done without a dollar of capital.

We have reported some of the great demonstrations in this district of twenty-two counties during the campaign of organization, pledging and pooling. But none of these equalled the popular demonstration when the great sale was announced. Everybody became wild with joy and enthusiasm. The high tension of suspense endured for many months let loose and old and young, men and women, joined in one great thanksgiving. Old men played pranks like boys and thousands marched in parades riding their tobacco sticks like boys as imaginary horses. Women sank on their knees on the roads and streets and prayed in their thankfulness for the deliverance that had come to them and for the comforts the money from the sale of the crops would bring them.

This deal, it will be observed, was with the American Tobacco Company, the so-called Tobacco Trust. But the finishing of the whole business, the crowning triumph, came a few days later, when the Independent Companies took, at the same price, the entire remainder of the crops, and took all the balance of the tobacco held by the growers. Speaking of this final transaction, Hon. H. B. Sherman, who was on the ground, writes under date of November 24:

About 30 minutes ago, 9 p. m., a contract was signed by the Burley Board and the Independent Manufacturers for all the remainder of the 1906 and 1907 crops of Burley tobacco. About 40 buyers are here, and they took it all and will divide it among themselves. The Independent buyers would have taken 40,000,000 pounds more if they could have got it. The whole amount sold will reach 100,000,000 pounds, and this was done under true Equity. The methods employed were not those of the side-tracked society that ran off after strange gods. There is a happy and jolly set of farmers here to-night, and as a representative of the reorganized society. I am getting the glad hand all around. The Burley Society does not own a pound of tobacco to-night, and everybody is saying, "This is the greatest victory ever gained in the United States or any other country."

H. B. SHERMAN.

From the Lexington, Kentucky. Herald, of November 25, we take the following unbiased newspaper report of the transaction:

The remainder of the Burley tobacco pooled in the hands of the Burley Tobacco Society was sold to the independent manufacturers today for the same prices as were charged the American Tobacco Company for what it purchased from the society at the Louisville conference last Thursday—17 cents per pound for the 1907 crop and an average of 20½ cents for the crop of 1906.

The buyers will arrange the division of their purchase among themselves, the Burley Society having nothing to do with that feature of the deal.

The tobacco sold today amounts to between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 pounds and is of the same quality, grade for grade, as that disposed of to the so-called trust.

The following manufacturers who, it was alleged by the independents, were subsidiaries of the trust, were barred by the Executive Committee of the Burley Society and their bids were not considered:

The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.; R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company, Richmond, Va., and the Nall-Williams Company, of Louisville.

The independent manufacturers and brokers held a conference at the Brown-Proctonie Hotel this afternoon, beginning at 1:30 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock, the hour set for the bids to be opened, sent representatives to the Burley Society, asking that more time be given them to formulate a plan they had under way to take up the whole 25 per cent of the pool not sold to the American last Thursday.

They stated they would take the entire twenty thousand hogsheads, it was thought, and asked until 4 o'clock. President LeBus replied that he already had more than enough orders to take up every pound of the tobacco, but that he would give the independents until 4 o'clock to file their orders.

The independents met again this afternoon and formed a temporiary organization for the purpose of buying the tobacco and H. D. Miller, of the Frischman Tobacco Company, of Philadelphia, was elected chairman of the organization. At 4 o'clock this afternoon their proposition was offered to the Executive Committee of the growers.

The committee went into executive session to consider the matter and except for a brief adjournment for supper, remained in session until 9:30 o'clock tonight when President LeBus came from the session room and handed the contract for the sale of the remainder of the Burley Society's holdings to Mr. Miller, closing the deal and disposing of the entire holdings of the society.

The tobacco is sold to the following independent manufacturers:

The Blue Grass Tobacco Company, Lexington, Ky.; The White Plume Tobacco Company, Lexington, Ky.; Globe Tobacco Company, Cincinnati, O.; the E. O. Eshelby Company, Covington, Ky.; People's Tobacco Company, New Orleans; Brown Tobacco Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Lovell & Buffington Company, Covington, Ky.; Flischman Tobacco Company, Philadelphia; U. S. Tobacco Company, Richmond, Va.; Pennsylvania Tobacco Company, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Larus Bros. Company, Richmond, Va.; Weisert Tobacco Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Strader Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; Axton & Fisher, Louisville, Ky.; Clark & Scott, Milwaukee; J. L. Walker, Covington, Ky.; Smith Brothers, Scranton, Pa.; Whalen Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Boone Tobacco Company, Covington, Ky.

It was given out that all the independent manufacturers in the United States would be provided for and that each could obtain his share of the purchase by application to the independent Tobacco Manufacturer's Association of America.

President LeBus, after the sale was concluded, expressed his pleasure at the end of the contest and said that he had enjoyed the fight almost as much as the victory which finally crowned the efforts of the growers.

Mr. LeBus is being congratulated on all sides on the result of the sale, which means the bringing into Kentucky of between $3,000,000 and $3,500,000 in addition to the $12,000,000 which will be realized when the American Tobacco Company settles for its Louisville purchases.

Secretary Gus A. Brooks, of the Burley Society, said tonight that the growers were happy over the final settlement of their troubles and that the independent manufacturers were now placed in a much stronger position as an organization, which would mean much livelier competition for the future in the purchase of tobacco crops and that business in the future would not be so one-sided as it had been, with only one large purchaser for the grower's goods and the purchaser fixing the price which he would pay for the tobacco.

For more than one reason this is an unusual triumph in such contests. It not only won the price fixed by the growers but it protected and preserved the independent companies, and kept the Society's deal on the strict lines of Equity—fairness to all. The Trust no doubt would have excluded the Independent manufacturers and kept all the raw material out of their hands, and the Independent companies, for the same reason, would have preferred that the Trust be not allowed to have any of the stock. This was manifest in the exclusion of certain firms that were thought to be allied with the Trust. But the Society, adhering to the principles of Equity, stood for all and supplied all on precisely equal terms. The firms which were excluded by the Independents were not excluded from the deal, because they could look to their great ally, the Trust, for their supply. Thus was monopoly actually broken by the Society, and users as well as growers were benefited.

A word of explanation may not be out of place concerning the difference in price paid for the crops of the different years. We presume it is enough to say that the crop of 1906 graded higher than that of 1907, and that the former crop had been held longer than the latter. When farmers are compelled to hold their crops for equitable prices, it is but fair that they be remunerated therefor. It is well to say also, for the benefit of the general reader, that Burley tobacco is a much higher priced product than the ordinary tobacco; hence the price paid for these crops is not an index to what would be an equitable price for dark tobacco.

These results are a signal vindication of the Society of Equity and they are stronger arguments than any we could adduce aside from them. The same influence, the same power, the same justice, right and equity, extends its hands to every crop grown by farmers, and the same triumph awaits those who avail themselves of the same opportunity. The Farmers Society of Equity, freed from entangling alliances and visionary schemes foreign to our true purposes, stands today better and stronger than the Society ever stood before.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESS

If any actual lawlessness manifested itself in the great struggle between the tobacco growers and the purchasers of their product, the United States Tobacco Journal, published in New York, and other trust publications cannot escape their share of the responsibility therefor. All during the fight their emisaries were busy torturing rumors into facts, manufacturing outrages, if not actually instigating them, and employing every possible means to foment strife. Now that the fight is over and they, themselves, have to confess that the growers have won a most remarkable victory, the editors of these journals, like Bunyan's Giant, sit at the mouths of their caves biting their finger nails and making faces at the victors. The United States Tobacco Journal, in the same issue in which it gave the details of the victory, said in an editorial:

The sale of pooled tobacco to the American Tobacco Co., the telegraphic news of which was conveyed to our readers in our issue of last week is likely to be interpreted as a victory for the Kentucky Tobacco Pooling Trust. If so, it would signify that violence and lawlessness are the proper means to bring big corporations to terms. That the Pooling Trust employed the most reckless and criminal methods to establish its terrorism, both over the tobacco growers and against the A. T. Co., is of undeniable record. That it was neither checked nor suppressed by either State or Federal authorities will remain an everlasting disgrace to American Government as well as American civilization. And in gaining the goal for which it started out it has set the worst possible example for making defiance of law and commission of crimes successful vehicles for upsetting both the economic law of demand and supply and the ordinary regulation of justice.

This deal was made with the Burley growers for the Burley tobacco. If the editor of the United States Tobacco Journal is sufficiently well informed to intelligently promulgate the doctrine of monopoly and serve the interests of greed, he knows that the disturbances he has done so much to distort and magnify, began in the dark tobacco area, and that the Society of Equity, though accused, has never countenanced, encouraged or tolerated any form of lawlessness; that on the very first outbreak, or report of an outbreak, Mr. J. A. Everitt, national president of the organization, offered a large reward for the apprehension and conviction of the law breakers. He felt sure such conviction would never fall on a member of the Society, and it never did.

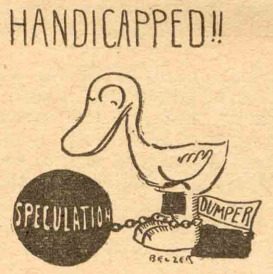
The Tobacco Journal admits that these much heralded outrages have not been brought to account in the courts, and to declare, as the journal does, that such lawlessness "was neither checked nor suppressed by either State or Federal authorities," is to admit that there was no such lawlessness, or it is to defy State and national authority, or to commit treason against the State and Federal governments through their officers and courts. Such articles as the above compel us to minimize the so-called night-rider outrages, especially so far as they have any connection with the struggle between the farmers and the tobacco trust.

We are quite willing that these monopoly papers, pensioners on the bounty of the trusts, may be placed side by side with UP-TO-DATE FARMING in a study of the course of each during this contest. We have urged firmness, but have insisted upon fairness and moderation. We have advocated union and co-operation, but we have plead for strict observance of law. We have advised the sacrifice of self for the common good, but we have held out no hope of victory, except on the true principles of equity.

And now that victory has come, we can extend our hand to both parties to the contest, and plead for equity, fairness and good will in all their future dealings. Such papers as the one from which we quote can accept the result only as it is forced upon them, and then, like whipped beasts, retire to their lairs with a snarl.

TWO COTTON CONVENTIONS

On November 10-11, at the call of Harvie Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Association, a large number of business and professional men and farmers met at Memphis, Tenn., "to discuss the cotton situation, and, if possible, to take some steps to advance the price of the southern staple," as the report states.



Also the same week another convention was held at New Orleans by the Farmers Union and the New Orleans progressive Union (a business men's organization) for the same objects.

Commenting on the two conventions, the National Co-operator says, editorially:

The cotton conventions have passed into history and the question naturally arises, what has been accomplished?

Neither convention carried to maturity any definite plan for holding the cotton crop for satisfactory prices, because of the many difficulties in the way of taking care of that part of it which is under mortgage for the supplies on which it was made. But both did much to overcome these difficulties by bringing forcibly before the business world

the fact that when this fraction of the cotton is forced upon the market in advance of the demand for it, the price on the entire crop is depressed and the South loses millions of dollars. And not only did they bring these conditions clearly before the business world, but representative bankers and business men expressed a willingness to co-operate along safe and sound methods of improving them.

In the matter of marketing that part of the crop not under the necessity of immediate sale, the work of both conventions is calculated to have a very beneficial effect. The support of the holding and gradual marketing movement by leading financiers and large planters should be a powerful stimulus to those who have hesitated as to what they should do, and where one bale has been held back before, two should be held since these conventions.

It is too early to say what may be expected from the great warehouse scheme of the New Orleans convention, because the committee in whose charge it was placed has not given a definite outline of the plan. Some such arrangements at New Orleans as that made at Galveston by the Farmers' Union of Texas would materially help, and it seems quite probable that this much will be accomplished. As to the organization of a great cotton holding company, that is another question. We do not believe that the time will ever come when it can be made successful. Our opinion is that the remedy does not lie in that direction.

The one damaging result, in our opinion, of both conventions was the disposition to compromise with the cotton exchanges. At Memphis, gambling in cotton futures on the exchange was boldly defended and the claim was made that anti-bucket shop legislation in the Southern states had helped to depress prices to the present low level. Of course, bucket shops were condemned, altho the speakers did not show why gambling on exchanges is any more beneficial to the cotton growers than on bucket shops, but the spurious claim was advanced that buyers of futures on the exchanges supports the spot market.

At New Orleans no defender of future gambling raised his voice on the floor of the convention, but in some way press reports went out to the effect that a strong sentiment had developed, or was developing, in the union in favor of amending our anti-bucket shop legislation so as to permit gambling on "legitimate exchanges," whatever they are. This ought not to have been, because there is no such change of sentiment in the union and the spreading of such reports will strengthen the speculators and gamblers in their war upon these laws, which will be renewed before the next legislatures.

As a whole we believe the New Orleans convention has greatly strengthened the holding and gradual marketing movement; has strengthened confidence in the final outcome for better prices, and we confidently expect to see more cotton held for better prices and a gradual advance in the market.

It is unfortunate for the cotton growers that, notwithstanding the two organizaions under which the two conventions were held, and which have been in existence for several years have not yet, quoting from the editorial, "any definite plan for holding the cotton crop for profitable prices." As holding part of the crop is necessary to have controlled marketing to compel profitable prices it is plain enough that relief cannot come from either of the southern organizations until they have a definite plan and a plan that is practical. And we don't see why this should be such a serious problem. A certain statesman once said, regarding the financial policy of the country, "the way to resume is to resume." It might be said also of cotton, the way to hold is to hold.

Of course there is very much more necessary than simply to send out the word to hold. The cotton growers might well study the example afforded by the tobacco growers. The former are not in worse financial condition than the latter were four years ago, and cotton is not as difficult to store, handle and market. Therefore we may conclude there is a remedy, a definite plan of action if they would only discover it and follow it.

But we wonder if there are not influences in both organizations calculated to lead the farmers away from the direct road and keep them confused? False leaders we might say. The mention of a great cotton holding company would seem to confirm our suspicion, and "the disposition to compromise with the cotton exchanges is another suspicious feature. The cotton exchange gamblers know, and farmers' leaders ought to know, that when a definite price is set on cotton and when the cotton is held for this price and sold for it there will be no gambling and no occupation for the cotton exchanges. And we will say in conclusion, until farmers conclude that they have got to set the price and sell for the price, they may about as well give up the struggle. Therefore, how can the farmers society and the gambling exchanges and boards of trade co-operate?

THE WORLD'S SUPPLY OF COAL

Every year coal becomes more and more of a necessity, not only in this country, but throughout the world. As the wood supply becomes exhausted, even the rural districts are being driven to the use of coal both for heating and cooking purposes. All this makes it interesting to know where the coal comes from, and in this, as in so many other things, the United States leads. The Geological Survey, not long since, published a report, which is to be a part of the "Mineral Resources of the United States," from which we take the following table of the world's coal production. The figures are in tons of 2,000 pounds each, and show that the United States furnishes nearly 40 per cent of the world's supply:

TABLE OF COAL PRODUCTION

United States (1907)	480,363,424
Great Brittain, (1907)	299,970,677
Germany (1907)	266,773,605
Austria-Hungary (1907)	43,955,315
France (1907)	40,708,215
Belgium, (1907)	26,261,745
Russia and Finland (1906)	23,857,961
Japan (1907)	15,362,467
India (1906)	10,957,240
Canada (1907)	10,510,961
New South Wales (1906)	8,541,525
Spain, (1906)	3,620,588
Transvaal (1907)	3,261,533
New Zealand (1906)	1,937,080
Natal (1905)	1,264,995
Mexico, (1906)	846,416
Queensland (1907)	765,265
Holland, (1906)	587,283
Italy (1906)	521,711
Sweden (1906)	327,361
Victoria, (1906)	179,907
Cape Colony (1906)	142,877
Tasmania (1907)	65,958
Other countries	8,400,000
Total	1,209,184,109

Suppose—we suppose it is no harm to suppose things. Suppose this vast coal output of the United States could be gathered into one control, as completely as natural oil is now controlled by the Standard company? Then supose the transportation systems of the country were also merged into one management or control, or had a working agreement, amounting to about the same thing. Then suppose the power which controlled the trapsportation and the power which controlled the coal output were one and the same. What further supposition is possible?

Oh, yes, we know about government and law. We know tne people have the ballot and rule. We know they elect men to office on certain great issues, but we don't know the real forces behind it all that brought out the candidates; and we don't know of any great monopoly that has been seriously interfered with by government or law. We know, too, that control of the coal output, modeled after the control of the oil output by the Standard Oil company, but to go further than Standard Oil and include transportation, has been suggested in high circles and is under consideration. We do not know that such a thing will ever be done, or even at tempted; but we know that concentrated wealth could do it, and that in a government dominated by great special interests, if there were such a government, and that seemed to be afraid to hold to account powers apparently greater than itself, if, we repeat, there were such a government, the temptation to do all this, backed as it would be by unlimited greed, would be almost irresistable. Then would the warmth and comforts of the masses of the people be in the grasp of greed as is now the simple lights used to drive the darkness out of their homes?

LOOKING TO GOOD ROADS IN INDIANA

Some broad-minded business men of Indianapolis are seeking to establish a Bureau for Good Roads in Indiana. Its object is to start a campaign of agitation and education which will lead to more effective road working and to better roads in the State.

In a circular recently sent out we find the following:

> Under the present system millions of dollars have been expended upon public roads in Indiana. A large part of these millions has been thrown away because the system is inherently bad. No matter how good or how bad, our roads are they should be very, very much better.

That is eminently true in all the States, especially the interior ones. We imagine there is more labor thrown away in road work than in any other public service. Some men of ordinary common sense do not seem to know the first principles of flowing water. We have actually seen culverts built up the hillside several feet above the point where the water would naturally seek an outlet. In other cases where ditches have been made beside the road with a grader, we have seen the machine turned out of the ditch into the road without lifting the blade, thus carrying the water directly into the road instead of from it. This merely illustrates how carelessly or ignorantly road work is done in the country. The circular referred to also has the following that is well worth consideration:

> The farmers of Indiana have vital nterest in better roads. They are not realizing their own desires for ideal highways. The cities are making rapid strides in building good and permanent streets. The country and city are alike interested in good streets and good roads. Their interests are wholly mutual. Free rural delivery, the automobile, farm traffic and comfort, as well as fair economy demand that roads should be more permanently constructed, more practically repaired and more economically maintained. This can not be done under the present system.
>
> Road building material has been wasted with a profligacy that is appalling. Thousands and thousands of yards of material are dumped upon the roads, which, because of bad drainage, bad grading and subsequent neglect, are of but little practical utility. This waste should be stopped.

MISTAKEN IDEAS OF FARM PROFITS

The exaggerated figures given out by the Department of Agriculture and the high prices consumers in the cities are compelled to pay for articles of food, give a mistaken idea of the profits received by farmers. These people think the prices they pay their baker and grocer and at their meat market, verify the Deparment's figures, and, therefore, the farmers must be the richest people on earth. But the prices paid in the cities are no index to the prices received by the farmers. A Chicago contemporary gives the following table of prices paid to the farmers within a radius of 200 miles from Chicago and the prices charged at the same time for the same articles by the retail dealers in Chicago:

	Farm prices	*City retail prices*
Milk, per quart	.03½	.07
Butter, per lb	.24	.31
Comb Honey, per lb	.15	.22
Extracted Honey, per lb	.10	.25
Potatoes, per bushel	.55	1.00
Apples, per bushel	.80	1.60
Tomatoes, per bushel	.75	3.00
Eggs, per dozen	.18	.26
Stewing Chickens, per lb	.11	.18
Spring Chickens, per lb	.16	.25
Hogs on Hoof, per lb	.06	...
Pork Loins, per lb	...	.18
Little Pig Sausages, per lb	...	.25

These, very truly says our Chicago neighbor, are but a few examples of the differences between what the producers receive on the farms and what the city consumers are required to pay for identically the same articles and of the very same quality. These differences amount, in some instances, to more than 100 per cent. So far as the equity of this proposition is concerned, it matters little where this excess of profits goes. It is bound to go to some one who has not earned it. For instance, it cannot cost approximately as much to get a bushel of potatoes to the city and sell it to the consumers as it does to furnish the land, the seed and the team, to cultivate and harvest and deliver to the local market. Yet the consumer must pay for it almost twice as much as the farmers receive. For apples the consumer pays twice as much; for tomatoes four times as much; for milk twice as much, and so on.

Hence it is readily seen that the farmer is not the one that puts the extortionate price upon the consumers, and he is not the one that gets the profits wrapped up in those high prices. Producers and consumers ought to know each other better. Consumers ought to get their supplies much cheaper than they do, and yet farmers ought receive more than is paid them. Equity proposes to bring about just such a readjustment.

HOPEFULLY LAUNCHED

What "A Friend of the Farmers" Has to Say

Editor Up-to-Date Farming:

I have watched with interest the Equity movement to put farm marketing on a better business basis. At times I have ben discouraged. But it is nothing new that dissentions should arise. Human beings are ambitious, and when men see a great thing going to be accomplished, there is a little demon somewhere within that tells them they ought to do it, and whispers that they can certainly follow the road after it has been blazed out, and be in "at the killing," as the old fox-hunters used to say, and get the glory and the pie.

Hence every great movement must necessarily pass through its initial storm, but history stands out unmistakable that when the real principle emerges from the clash it comes purified and strengthened. You may readily understand, then, that I was an interested spectator at the recent Equity Mass Meeting held in your city. I was surprised at the earnestness of the men who composed that meeting, at the great distances they came, at the number of States represented, and at the unanimity of sentiment as to what should be done.

It is unreasonable to expect a body of intelligent people, assembled in a Mass convention, to have no divergent views, but the spirit in them which prompted fair discussion, and the open-mindedness which enabled all to accept the deliberate judgment of the majority was admirable, and augurs well for the future work of the society. The absolute oneness of mind on the vital points was the most remarkable I ever witnessed in any deliberative body.

I think the convention did well, and as a lover of justice and fairness to all classes, I am exceedingly hopeful. The farmers are now about the only class that has no organized protection, and for lack of it, they have naturally been crowded pretty close by the organized classes around them. And that is why I am anxious to see them organized, not absurdly but on an equitable basis, that the equilibrium of rights and opportunities may be restored, that human effort may again move on in smooth channels.

I congratulate the people, and especially you, Mr. Everitt, on what was accomplished.

A Friend of Farm Organization.

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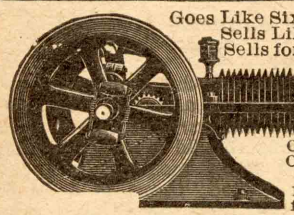

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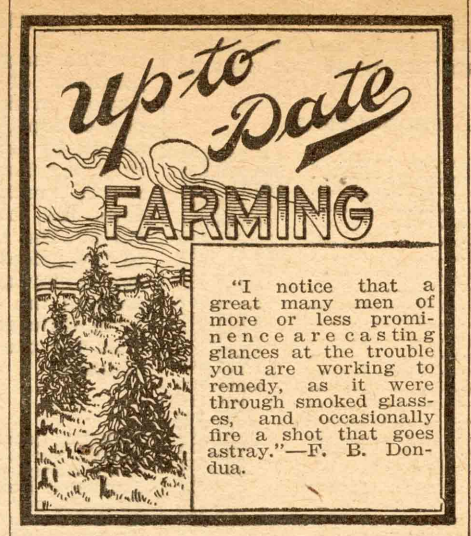

No more forcible demonstration of the value of range control now existing with the National Forests of the United States can be found than that afforded by the meeting of the advisory board of the Carbon County Wool Growers Association, which was held at Rawlins, Wyo., October 29, to arrange for the grazing of sheep upon the Hayden National Forest during the season of 1909. The Hayden Forest is situated in southern Wyoming, a part of it extending into Colorado, and has been one of the important summer ranges of the West, its open parks and ridges among the timber being of particular value for the grazing of livestock.

In past years, before the land in the Hayden Forest was placed under administration, numerous conflicts took place between the opposing livestock interests. The sheepmen found that these summer ranges were essential to the welfare of their business, and brought in their sheep in constantly increasing numbers. The cattlemen who had previously occupied the country, viewed these advances of the sheep with disfavor and alarm, and range wars of the most serious character, not only threatened, but occurred. The rivalry among the sheep-owners themselves was also keen, there were long hard races for the choicest ranges, resulting in heavy losses of sheep and in still further clashes.

Under the administration of the forest service conditions have been changed for the better. There are no encounters between the two interests, as both sheep and cattle owners know that they will be protected in the use of the range in which they have an equity, and there is no further necessity for a sheep owner to go on to his summer range before it is ready for use, against his best judgment, in order to hold it against some other sheep man.

In 1906, the wool growers of Carbon County, Wyoming, who were users of the Hayden National Forest, secured official recognition from the Forest Service in accordance with the regulations, and in the spring of 1907 the advisory board of their association, working in co-operation wth the Supervisor of the National Forest and other Forest Service officals, settled some very important questions of range division, allowances, and grazing periods during the year.

This year, the services of the board were again requested by the supervisor. It was pointed out that the ranges within the forest were carrying a greater number of stock than they should, with due regard to all interests represented, that a reduction in the number allowed was necessary, and that an equitable method of reduction should be established. The meeting of the board at Rawlins was the result. There the various matters were taken up and discussed, the amount of the reduction was decided upon, a satisfactory sliding scale to be followed in making the reduction in each individual case was established, the grazing periods were changed to conform to the needs of the stock owners while giving attention to the proper protection of the forest interests, changes in sheep driveways or trails were taken up and approved, and the short meeting resulted in a harmonious agreement whereby the stock owners received all consideration requested by them, while the forest interests were fully protected.

Under the old regime such an agreement would have been impossible, for each stockman would have been prompted by his desire for individual gain, rather than by a wish to promote the general welfare of his industry, and his range. The number of stock allowed on the Hayden forest for the season of 1909 is 6,000 head of cattle and horses and 240,000 head of sheep.

THE march of progress compels revolution—the abandoning of the old, the inauguration of the new. Those who bring this about are called Revolutionists, dangerous people, and they are indeed undesirable citizens to those who are in power. Revolution means death to the old, but it also means birth to a better life.

Revolution is fraught with great danger, much sorrow and suffering. The leader is a man with a prophetic vision, who knows that in order to bring harmony radical measures are necessary.—Thomas Jefferson.

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WHAT THE DISC DRILL HAS DONE FOR THE FARMER

It may not be known to the users of grain drills in general, but nevertheless it is true, that the disc grain drill has practically revolutionized the method of sowing small grains. Thousands upon thousands of acres, where it would be absolutely impossible to put in grain by the employment of old style grain drills, have been transformed into golden-hued grain fields by the invention of the disc drill. Not only is this true, but the disc drill has lessened the labor for both man and beast. It has also enabled the farmer to reseed his worn out meadows and run down pastures. The farmer nowadays who has a Kentucky Disc Drill need not worry if his fields are trashy and the ground covered with pea vines, crab grass and trash. He no longer worries if his fields are muddy, or his ground is hard and difficult to sow. He knows full well that his Kentucky Drill will go through it all, put the seed in the ground and cover it well. The Kentucky Drill is made in a wide range of styles and sizes—plain and fertilizer—by The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, Richmond, Ind., whose ironclad warranty protects every purchaser. You can get in the Kentucky line a drill that will do your work right, no matter what state or territory you live in. Send to the manufacturer for the Kentucky Drill catalogue, read about Kentucky drills and then call on your retail implement dealer and insist on seeing the Kentucky drill before buying any other. Should you want any special information, ask for it, and the manufacturers will be pleased to send it to you.

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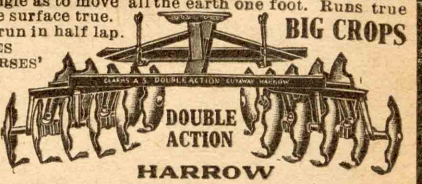

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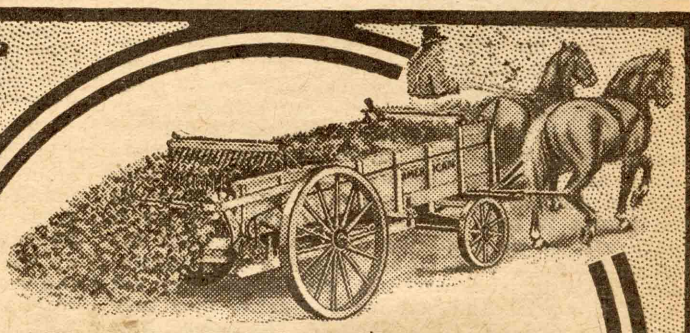

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Our branches enable us to make prompt shipments. Get an American Manure Spreader or a Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow by ordering early.

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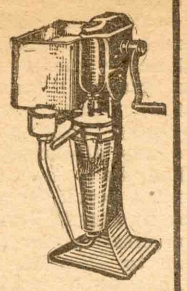
Bargain Counter Separators



The so called cheap (?) ones that are offered by Cheap Johns' at bargain counter prices, should never be tolerated; because they are not only worthless but unsafe.

It's throwing money away to buy one. If you are in need of a separator investigate the

Tubular Separator

the machine that has stood the test.

Tubulars not only **do the work,** but they are simple, durable and reliable.

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$20.75 NEW LOW DOWN AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

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AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1105, **BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.**

up-to-Date LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY

The see-saw movements of the prices of live stock will end when the demand is known and the supply directed to equal it and no more be sent to market.

BETTER PRICES FOR CATTLE

Col. Pryor, president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, is of the opinion that beef cattle must bring better prices, and he gives as his reason for that belief that cheap range land is a thing of the past, and the big ranches are cut up into small ranches or farms. After the farms have been improved the farmers will raise more cattle in the same territory, perhaps, but they will be more expensive to raise, and must bring higher prices than the range cattle. On a big ranch, a section of land, says Col. Pryor, will take care of 30 or 40 head of cattle. When that land is turned into a farm it will care for at least twice as many, besides growing some other farm products, but the farmer cannot afford to sell his steer for the old price of grass fed cattle, and prices must be so he can sell at a profit.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN CATTLE

The Department of Agriculture is alarmed over what threatens to become an epidemic of foot and mouth disease in cattle. It was hoped that the disease might be kept east of the Alleghenies, but it is said to have appeared in portions of Michigan, and it is now officially known to exist in New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, besides Michigan. It spreads rapidly and is very difficult to keep within limits. Once a herd is attacked, it goes through the entire herd, large or small. It is seldom fatal, but it destroys the value of the cattle, and makes the milk of the dairy herds absolutely unfit to use.

Though not generally fatal, say the authorities, its ravages financially are more terrible than any other of the known pestilences among animals, and it spreads more rapidly and insidiously than any other disease.

If the disease spreads westward, it is said, the losses to cattlemen will run into millions. Extra precautions are being taken to prevent its spread, the transportation companies being careful to disinfect all their stock cars.

There was an outbreak of this disease in the New England States in 1902-03, to stamp out which a half million dollars were expended. The present epidemic seems to have started in Buffalo, N. Y., less than two months ago, and it is now known to exist over a larger territory than did that of 1902-03. Secretary Wilson, it is said, proposes to use half a million in fighting this outbreak and risk Congress to approve his action. A million dollars may be asked for.

This disease is said to have been introduced into this coutry from Belgium in 1869, and seems to recur more and more frequently, and each time spreads over a larger area. It attacks sheep as well as cattle, and may be transmitted to swine, and even to the human family, hence the danger of using infected milk. It is a specific poison of obscure origin, and remains in the system from one to four days before the symptoms become manifest. Then an increase in the temperature of the body is followed by an eruption of small blisters, of the size of a dime, on the tongue, the roof of the mouth, inside the lips, and occasionally on the udder. Such blisters also appear in the clefts of the hoofs and along the upper margin of the coronet.

The disease is reported now as prevalent in Belgium, France, Italy and other European countries, which would seem to indicate that world conditions are favorable to the spread of the disease, and makes its present stubborn appearance in this country all the more alarming. We will not presume to suggest a remedy, for the Department of Agriculture will no doubt soon make an official recommendation of a course of treatment. Meanwhile we urge our readers to take every precaution against infection. The department now is said to have at work in infected districts a force of 125 experienced men. These are divided up into forces. One force kills the diseased cattle and buries them in quick lime, another fumigates the entire premises where the disease was found, another investigates the neighborhood to be sure there is no other point of attack, and so on. The government pays for the cattle thus killed. The disease, it is thought, may be carried in the clothing, or by pigeons or sparrows, or by flies when the weather is warm enough for flies to be abroad.

SHELTERING FARM STOCK

There is a great outcry now about a scarcity of feed, and feedstuffs of all kinds are high. As a consequence much stock is being rushed into market prematurely and at a sacrifice. This scarcity of feed calls for shelter for the stock. It is well known that sheltered stock will winter well on less feed than those exposed to winter weather. If that is true, the cheapest feed is shelter for the stock, saying nothing of the humanity of it.

THE TRUTH ABOUT STOCK TONICS

A stock tonic is not a medicine, a cure, a remedy, but an aid to the digestive and assimilative process of nutrition. It is thus a preventative of disease. A rightly compounded stock tonic simply supplies the animal artificially with certain necessary elements for the perfect regulation of the process of nutrition, just as does the supplying of salt in the same way.

Note that we say a rightly compounded tonic. For either an excess or a lack of certain ingredients depreciates the value of a tonic, just as an incorrectly balanced feed lowers its nutritive value.

There is no secret about the composition of the well-known stock tonics. Indeed most states have laws requiring that the ingredients of the contents be plainly printed on every package.

The exact proportion of certain elements differ in different brands, but the approximate proportions are known to most stockmen, or can be obtained from the national department of agriculture or from the different state experiment stations.

The question then arises, why cannot a farmer make his own tonics? He can, just as he can make his own clothing, if he can spend the time, get the correct proportions and accomplish the most effective combination. For it must be remembered that the right amount of each material simply put together in some sort of a way—does not make a suit of clothes—no more does it make an effective stock tonic. Not only must the proportions be correct, but the condition of each ingredient must be right and its consistency such that it will properly blend with all others. The makers of stock tonics have the proportions and the proper consistency of the elements "down fine" and the thrifty stockman knows that he is not only buying the right material in a reputable stock tonic, but he is also buying the skill and experience it takes to compound the tonic correctly.

TIME TO BUY CREAM SEPARATORS NOW

There never was a better time to buy the best of Cream Separators than right now.

The advantages derived from the use of the good Cream Separator are greater in the fall and winter than at any other time,—when the cows are old in lactation, the loss of butter-fat is otherwise greatest, and butter prices are highest.

Likewise are the advantages of the superior DE LAVAL separators greatest over imitating separators when the milk is hard to separate and the weather cold and variable.

In every case a DE LAVAL separator, of suitable size, will surely at least save its cost between now and July 1st next, and go on returning 100% per year on the investment for twenty years to come.

The agricultural and particularly the dairying outlook was never brighter and more promising.

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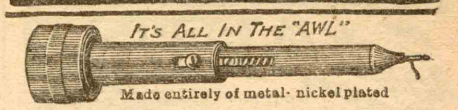

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Made entirely of metal- nickel plated

Automatic Sewing Awl

¶ A simple, practical, labor saving device. Sews anything from a belly band to a buggy top; and sews it to *stay* sewed. Sent prepaid upon receipt of price—$1.50. Agents wanted

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"Easy to Use"—no Veterinary experience necessary. Contains $3.00 Milk Fever Outfit and eight other "Easy to Use" Cattle Instruments needed by every cow owner. Complete in Oak Case $10.00, regular value $15.00, sent prepaid with "Easy to Use" directions on receipt of $10.00. Send for Free Booklet 'Q'

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DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary Remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. *Strong recommends.* $1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid.

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$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 17, London, Canada.**

Metal Hame Fastener

Does away with straps. Every farmer and teamster delighted. Outwear harness. Fasten instantly with gloves on. **AGENTS 200% profit.** Indispensible when once used. FERRY'S HANDY HAME FASTENERS bonanza for agents. Many sell dozen an hour. Sample 25c, doz. $1.10. Circular and wholesale price free. **COONER & FORTUNE CO. Dept. A, INDIANAPOLIS, IND**

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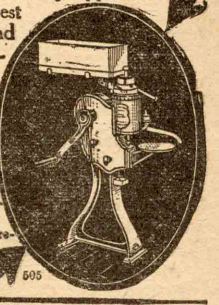
THE WORLD'S BEST CREAM SEPARATORS KING OF THEM ALL

Are built more thoroughly, skim more cream, run with less power and have more practical improvements than all other makes combined.

U. S. Cream Separators have been built for the past 17 years by a company having

Forty Years' Experience

in the manufacture of dairy appliances and nothing but the best material obtainable and highest class of workmanship possible are contained in their construction.



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RELATIVE STRENGTH OF CAST IRON MALLEABLE IRON WROUGHT IRON STEEL

HERCULES STEEL STUMP PULLER

Absolutely the first Triple Power and only genuine Steel Stump Puller. 60 per cent lighter, 400 per cent stronger than any other. Guaranteed for three years. Catalog free. Address

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Look Out for ROUP!

The symptoms of Roup are moping, sneezing, swollen heads, choking and gasping. Don't kill the birds—save them!

Conkey's Roup Cure

will conquer the disease every time. We absolutely guarantee it, and

We'll Pay You 50 Cents

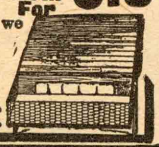
for the empty box if the remedy fails. It kills the germs! An absolute preventive! A splendid tonic! A powder, given in the drinking water. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will! Prices 50c and $1.00, postpaid. We make a remedy for each disease. The Conkey Book (Price 25c) FREE; for name of your poultry supply dealer and 4c postage. Write for it today—now. Addre

G. E. CONKEY CO.

Dept. W Conkey Laboratories, Cleveland O.

125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For $10

If ordered together we send both for $10 and pay freight. Well made, hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them.



Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 62, Racine, Wis.

Ertel's POULTRY DIARY

is our new book for the use of poultry raisers. Keep account of your eggs, chicks and profits. Our Diary shows how and also tells about our new Incubators. It tells why our prices are so low. The Diary is free. Better write for it today. Tell us if you are thinking of buying an Incubator and what size you want. We pay freight. **Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.**

THIS INCUBATOR GIVEN AWAY

We are giving away hundreds of these incubators to our seed customers. This Incubator is guaranteed to be one of the best Hatchers made.

Do you want a good Incubator? If so get your application in at once. Full particulars free.

Send For Our Great Seed Catalogue for 1909 which is full of offers of choice Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Novelties from all parts of the world. Many Great Bargains. Its free to all who ask for it.

MILLS SEED HOUSE, Dept. 6, Rose Hill, N. Y.

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Concise, practical. How to make money with poultry; information as to buildings, treatment of diseases, etc. Fifteen attractive chromos; sixty prominent varieties. 10c postpaid. Fine, pure-bred stock and eggs at low prices. GREIDER'S GERMICIDE—a sure preventive and an excellent disinfectant. **B. H. GREIDER, Rheems, Pa.**

Hatch Chickens by Steam

Stahl "Wooden Hen" and "Excelsior" Incubators assure big hatches. Well-built, reliable, practical—thousands in use. Catalogue free.

GEO. H. STAHL, Box 79 B QUINCY, ILL.

40 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Largest poultry farm in the Northwest. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. Send 4c for fine 80-page Annual Poultry Book. **R. F. Neubert, Box 818, Mankato, Minn**

Build Your Own Incubators and Brooders and save half the purchase price. Any one can do it. I furnish mechanical parts, Tank, Lamp, Regulator, etc. at low prices. Over 25,000 in use not one failure. LAMPLESS BROODER will cost you only $4.00. Complete plans only 25 cents to cover cost. Worth Dollars to you.

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Will Trade Good First Mortgages That Pay 6 Per Cent for Farm

We have a client who has good first mortgages on Cleveland city and suburban real estate that pays 6 per cent. interest semi-annually and will prove A 1 on investigation. Our client is not particular as to buildings, but the land must lie good. Give description, location and price asked. Address

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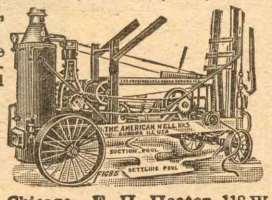
FREE 3 beautiful silk embossed Post Cards, in colors, for 2c stamp; 10 cards and 3 mos. sub. for 10c. Valley Farmer, 309 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

59 Styles and Sizes AND FORTY YEARS AT IT

has established the standard by which others are judged in the

"American" Drilling Machinery

Rotary, Coring, Rock or Earth drilling, any depth, any size, thru any formation, for water, coal, oil or mineral prospecting, the "American" is the standard.



Our new complete catalog is the encyclopedia of the drill hole.

The American Well Works

Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A.

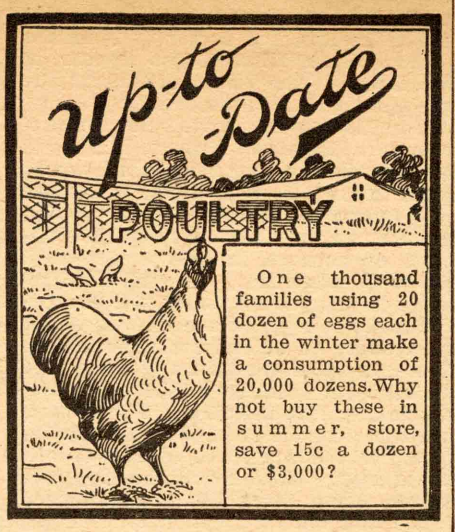
1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago. E. H. Heaton, 118 W. 5th St., Joplin, Mo.

A RELIABLE HEN'S NEST

That shuts out all other fowls. A perfect trap nest. All poultry raisers should use them. CHEAP AND DURABLE; for prices address

P. G. TOWNSEND MFG. CO.

629 E. 6th St., Hutchinson, Kan.



One thousand families using 20 dozen of eggs each in the winter make a consumption of 20,000 dozens. Why not buy these in summer, store, save 15c a dozen or $3,000?

RAISING PULLETS FOR BEST RESULTS

Except where roosters are raised for special breeding purposes, the growing pullet is the most interesting fowl in the poultry yard; and it has long been a disputed point whether it is best to force the pullets in their development by high feeding, or to retard them by scant feeding. Prof. James E. Rice, of Cornell University, has made a test of this very matter, and gives the following results as he reached them:

Forced pullets made a better profit than retarded pullets.

Forced pullets ate less food per hen at less cost per hen than retarded pullets.

Forced pullets produced more eggs of a larger size, at less cost per dozen than retarded pullets.

Forced pullets produced more eggs during early winter than retarded pullets.

Forced pullets have better hatching results of eggs than retarded pullets.

Forced pullets made a better percentage of gain in weight than retarded pullets.

Forced pullets showed less broodiness than retarded pullets.

Forced pullets had less mortality than retarded pullets.

Forced pullets showed better vigor than retarded pullets.

Forced pullets showed the first mature molt earlier than retarded pullets.

He found also that pullets fed on dry mash gave better results in gain of weight, production of eggs, hatching power of eggs, days lost in moulting, mortality, health and profit per hen than those fed wet mash.

Early layers gained as rapidly in weight as those that began to lay later, but the ones that laid earliest did not always lay the most eggs during the winter.

THE DUST BOX

The winter poultry house without a good sized dust box lacks one of its most important accessories. The dust bath is necessary to the health and happiness of the fowls. Without it they cannot do their best, and in winter it must be provided by their keepers.

The dust box should be large enough and deep enough to provide a free and easy bath, if for two or three hens at a time all the better. A supply of dust should be gathered while it is yet dry, and stored in boxes or barrels, so that the dust in the dust box may be changed occasionally—perhaps it is better to say frequently.

A box of gravel or grit and crushed shell or ground bone is another important piece of poultry house furniture that will add to both health and eggs. An occasional feed of meat scraps, and of chopped or crushed roots or other vegetable substance, with clover, millet or pea hay to pick or scratch in, goes far toward completing the list.

LEVEL AND MOVABLE ROOSTS

The old idea of having the roosts in poultry houses on an inclined plane, rising one above the other like seats in an amphitheater, is clearly not the best arrangement. It is the nature of fowls to want to roost high. This is true of the heavier breeds as it is of the smaller ones. The Cochins and the Brahmas go as high as they can get by easy stages. They roost low because the distance from the lower to the higher perch is a material obstruction to them.

The objection to the inclined roosts is that the fowls all try to get on the higher perches. Crowding is the result, excessive warmth frequently, to be followed by colds and roup. If the perches are on a level there is no inducement to crowd; the birds will comfortably distribute themselves, an even temperature will prevail, and they will come from their roosts in the morning in much better condition.

Movable perches need only be tried to realize their advantages. There should be too sets, so that when one set is in use the other set can be "taking the weather," and a set should not be used more than two or three days in summer, and a week or so in winter. Such change of perches reduces the trouble from lice and mites to the minimum. And movable perches make it so much easier to clean the poultry house. Remove the perches, and the way is open; only the frame work is to work under and around, and only the frame work and walls are to treat for pests.

THE WINTER EGG

The hen that is kept busy to keep dry and warm has no time to make it. The hen that must pick around a barren lot or yard what food she gets, and is compelled to swallow lumps of ice for water, has nothing to make it of. The hen that is chased around the barn and never knows where she'll get her next grain of corn, nor where she'll find her next roosting place, is kept too busy thinking of other things to give any attention to making eggs.

The hen that has a comfortable home, a perch for a roost, a dry, dusty floor to amuse herself upon, plenty of good clean water to drink, enough of grain to keep her strong but not too fat, a mess of warm mixed feed every day or two, meat scraps to supply the place of the insects she got in summer, a little lime to make the shells and supply the need of the bones, some sharp grit to keep the mill in order—that's the hen that must be depended upon for the winter egg.

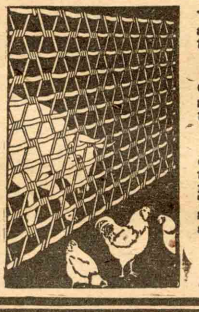
PROGRESSIVE POULTRY CULTURE

Farmers—most of them— neglect their poultry. It could be made a profitable adjunct to nearly every farm. Study the industry. Learn all about the different breeds, select one and go into the business to win. It is interesting work too. A book that should be read by everyone who keeps chickens for profit is Progressive Poultry Culture by Arthur A. Bingham. Published by The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Price, $1.50.

WHY RENT

This is addressed to thousands of people who rent their farms. Do you know that farms can be bought for nearly what high priced eastern and northern land rents for per year? The land is often better and certainly the climate is if you go south. R. Duddles, of Spurlington, Ky., advertises in the Business Exchange a fine farm he will sell on favorable terms. Write him.

STRONGEST FENCE MADE



When you buy our **High Carbon Coiled Spring Fence** you buy strength, service and durability combined. Twenty years of experience—hard knocks, has taught us that the best fence is made from heavily galvanized **Coiled Spring Steel Wire**

CLOSELY WOVEN FROM TOP TO BOTTOM

Our Fence is so closely woven that small pigs cannot "wriggle" through it. So strong the vicious bull cannot "faze" it. We have no agents. We do not sell to dealers but sell direct to user

AT WHOLESALE PRICES FREIGHT PREPAID

Coiled Wire provides for expansion and contraction and prevents sagging between posts. Every pound of wire in our fence is made in our own wire mill from the best high carbon steel. We give ***30 DAYS FREE TRIAL*** That our customers may be sure they are satisfied. We have a full line of **FARM AND POULTRY FENCE.** Our **Wholesale Prices** will save you money. Write today for our 40 page free Catalogue.

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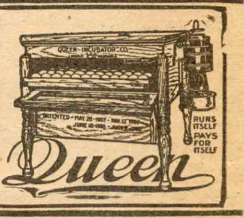
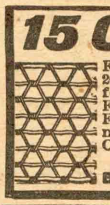
QUEEN INCUBATORS and BROODERS

hatch and raise chickens, better than other kinds. Nearly 90,000 of our Machines are proving this right along. They will do the same for you. Write me for proof. With the **Queen** it is easy to have early "friers" and "broilers" when prices are the highest. Five sizes, from 80 to 360 eggs. $8.00 to $18.50 and **I pay the freight.** Binding **5-Year Guaranty** and 90 days **Free Trial.** Send today for my **free catalog.**



Wickstrum, Box 19, Queen Incubator Co., Lincoln, Nebr.

15 Cents a Rod



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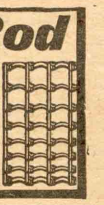

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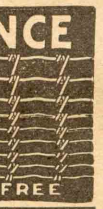

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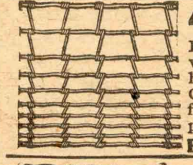

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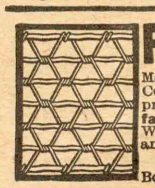

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"The development of the country has made marvelous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable." Extract from correspondence of a Missouri Editor, who visited Canada in August last.

The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers $20 to $25 per acre. **Grain-raising, Mixed Farming and Dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; Social Conditions the best; Railway Advantages unequaled; Schools, Churches and Markets close at hand.**

Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies. For "Last Best West" pamphlets, maps and information as to how to secure lowest Railway Rates, apply to **Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can.,** or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

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Buy Cheap Texas School Land $1 to $3 acre. Forty years time. Any size tracts; send your name today. Box 709, Houston, Texas.

THE KIEFER PEAR

A few years ago Kiefer pear stock was the best seller that came from the nursery. The agent had only to show the large, beautifully formed pear and dwell upon the hardiness and blight proof quality of the tree to get orders fast and large. Just about that time the writer of this article had an attack of pear fever, and it was an easy task for the agent to land an order for trees enough to set a very respectable pear orchard.

And we were just about as well pleased when the stock came, nice, thrifty looking, tall slim trees, as we were when we gave the order. And they grew rapidly, made fine uniform trees, and before we expected it, were full of bloom. Then in a little while they were full of pears —nice, big pears, just like the ones the agent showed. By and by they were ripe, or were supposed to be, and eating time came. Ah, then is when we took the shivers, and sighed for the old Bartlett's of youthful memory.

But the trees still looked pretty, and were full of bloom next year. But what meant the black leaves and twigs that appeared toward the middle of the summer? Blight; as clearly defined and as fatal a case as we ever saw. The dream of Kiefer greatness was over.

But it is said now the Kiefer is coming into favor again. Treated as a winter pear it is claimed that it redeems itself, and when kept late develops fine flavor. This report comes from Michigan, but the agent must bring a pear to be tasted as well as to be seen when he comes for the next order.

ORCHARD PLANT LICE

The study of plant lice, aphides, is very interesting, as well as it is an important economic study. Almost all plants are preyed upon by lice, most plants having lice peculiar to themselves. They are small, soft insects, generally bare, though a few of them, the wooly aphis, are clothed with wool that seems much too long for the size of their bodies, and most of them have two small tubes projecting from the hinder part of their bodies from which exudes a honey like substance called honey dew. Whether these aphides or plant lice produce all the honey dew that sometimes appears on the leaves of certain trees in spring and from which bees gather a great deal of honey some seasons, is a question; but it has been traced to no other source.

It has been observed that wherever these aphides or lice are abundant in a tree ants are there in abundance also, and are very busy. Some have concluded from this fact that the ants live upon the lice, and are therefore useful as destroyers of them. But not so. The ants are there for the honey dew exuded by the lice, and are never seen to attack the lice themselves. Some have even asserted that the ants tickle the little tubes we have mentioned, apparently to increase the exudation. From this fact the lice are called the ants' cows.

But these plant lice have insect enemies, the most important of which are the "lady birds" or lady beetles. There are also a few flies that prey upon them.

These food of these insects is the sap of the plants they infest, which they obtain by inserting a beak thru the bark and sucking the sap. They never eat the leaves.

They are preserved thru the winter by a few eggs that that survive the inclemency of the weather by being protected in sheltered cracks in the bark of the body or branches of the trees, or in still more secure places on the roots beneath the surface. Tho not many are thus saved, they multiply very rapidly. A single female may give life to from 75 to 150 lice, and and as they mature from eight to ten days from hatching, they begin to multiply very early, and keep it up till late in the fall. The living lice all die as winter comes on, but eggs enough have been put carefully away to insure the ceasless round of production and destruction next season. The wooly aphis, however, which looks more like a lump of mold than an insect, is an exception, and lives thru the winter in the insect form.

This woolly aphis is about the worst orchard pest of this kind, and nursery stock should be carefully examined before it is set out. If the roots are puddled in mud or covered with any substance, it is almost certainly done to hide the aphis, and the purchaser is justified in rejecting the trees unless he can be convinced that the trees are not infested.

A great many remedies are recommended and employed more or less effectively. But we shall mention here only the Kerosene emulsion. Take half pound of soap, one gallon of water and two gallons of kerosene or coal oil. Dissolve the soap in one gallon of soft water. When well dissolved and boiling hot, remove from the fire, and add two gallons of kerosene, stirring all the time as brickly as possible. The water must be kept hot or the mixture will not properly emulsify. Sometimes it is necessary to reheat it after the oil has been added. In that case it must be carefully watched, as it may quickly boil over and take fire. The vessel should be some distance from the fire while the kerosene is being added, for the same reason. After heating continue to stir. When properly emulsified it should have the appearance of whipped cream. When finished add to 27 gallons of water, and it is ready for use—should be used at once as a spray.

We recommend the making of this emulsion on a fire out of doors, away from the buildings. There is absolutely no danger if any caution at all is observed, but the safe side is always safest.

Not the Best

"We've had a splendid time," said the guest starting home.

"I'm so glad," replied the host, "but what a pity it is that the storm kept our best people away!"

Cream separators have been sold for many years and there is not a community in the country where leading and up-to-date farmers do not use them. Still there are some who have not invested in one of these money making machines. If you keep three or more cows a separator will pay for itself. The liberal principle on which Sharples Separators are sold, "try before you buy," is winning friends all over the country, and making sales for this big company. We suggest that readers send for their catalog 136, which explains these points of merit. Address Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa.

Free to Farmers

By special arrangement Ratekin's big 1909 seed catalog, with a sample of "Diamond Joe's Big White" seed corn that made 153 bushels per acre, will be mailed free to every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who is interested in the crops they grow. This big book tells how to make the farm and garden pay. It's worth dollars to all who plant or sow. Write for it and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The address is Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Ia.

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HEALTHY TREES AND SEEDS —grown on new land—therefore hardy, sound and free from disease. Prices absolutely the lowest. No agents. Forest tree seedlings $1.25 per 1000. Apple 7c and up. We pay freight. Largest Nursery Catalog free
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From sworn statement of H. S. CUNNINGHAM.
AGENTS are coining money—selling from 50 to 500 sets per week. You can do it. Send your address today and let us PROVE IT. Experience unnecessary. We show you how to make $3 to $10 a day. OUTFIT FREE to workers.
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Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office. **$60** a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association** Dept. 12, **London, Canada.**

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UKA-THOL CATARRH CURE
destroys the microbes and germs and arrests developments; affords unrestricted breathing, and is delightfully soothing and healing to all inflamed and irritated tissues. Price 25c. Sample free.
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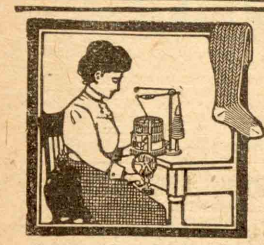

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Knits everything for home or trade, from factory or home-spun yarns. Big money earned the year round. Write and learn what others are doing. Catalog and sample work free. All yarns at first cost. Address, **J. E. Gearhart Box 104, Clearfield, Pa.**

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IN TWENTY EASY LESSONS
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They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. **Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c postpaid. Agents wanted.**
Collette Mfg. Co., Box 83 C, Amsterdam, N. Y.

I'm Afraid to Come Home in the Dark

and 216 other Latest **SONGS** and **MUSIC** 10C. Love's Golden Dream; Sweetheart Days; Stingy Moon; Flower of Youth; Dreaming; REDWING; 'Cause the Moon Can't Tell on You; I Think It Must be Love; Stars and Stripes and You; Iola; Ida Ho; Honey Boy; Bird on Nellie's Hat; When the Whippoorwill Sings Marguerite; Somewhere; San Antonio; Cheyenne; Love Me and the World is Mine; Waiting at the Church; Yankee Doodle Boy; Waltz Me Around Again Willie, etc.; 10 Pieces Piano **MUSIC**—Merry Widow Waltz, etc. New 1908 hits, best collection ever offered—The 216 sent with Coupon good for GOLD PLATED WATCH CHAIN AND CHARM for 10 CENTS. Address
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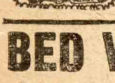

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BED WETTING Cured. 25c Pkg. **FREE** C. H. ROWAN, Dept. 12, London, Can

THE CHRISTMAS TIDE

The Year's Glad, Merry Time

"Peace on Earth! Good Will to Men"

The child of civilized parents must be very young not to know of Christmas, and the civilized man or woman must be very old not to enjoy it. Since the angels sang for the shepherds in the fields of Bethlehem, Christianity has welcomed Christmas day, and made it a time of happy greetings, exchange of presents, and expressions of good will.

That is the poetry of Christmas, but in reality it is a day arbitrarily fixed by the Church to commemorate an event which did not occur at that time. The ancient church was great in the observance of holidays and feasts. In lieu of books and miscellaneous sources of amusement the church arranged festivals to bring the people together for sociability, recreation and relaxation. What day could be more fitting to celebrate than the birth day of Christ? And the church decreed that December 25 should be celebrated as that day, and it has ever since had a fixed place not only in the calendar, but in the hearts of young and old. It appeals to the young as the first of their merry days, and the time for gladness, presents and good words. To these the fingerboard of time points forward, and they are far down a road where naught is visible but sunshine and flowers, triumphs and achievement. To the aged on these days the fingerboard points backward, and the path it lights up is strewn with sorrows as well as joys, with thorns as well as victories. But there is a fascination in looking them over again.

But there is a great mystery in Christmas days—to the young they are so far apart; to the old there is so short a span between! Let us then, with the poet—

"Shake off the pressure of business,
Lay aside work for a season,
lay aside work for a season,
Christmas is now at your door,
Happy lips are proclaiming
Bright expectations in view;
Hopes the dear hearts have long cherished
Claims recognized from you.

"Cast to the winds every selfish,
Miserly feeling of gain;
Let the heart's noblest promptings
Just for one day hold the rein;
Make it the merriest Christmas,
Happiest, brightest of days;
Fill your own heart with the sunshine,
Till all shall feel warm in its rays.

"Many a bosom is throbbing,
Weary and sick at the core,
Held by successive misfortunes
Closely to poverty's door.
Open your eyes to the needy,
Open your purse to their aid,
Give them one day of glad sunshine—
Lift them up out of the shade.

"Shame on the hoarder of riches,
Giving to Christmas no share,
Shutting his stony heart coldly,
Deaf to humanity's prayer.
Happier the humblest boot-black,
Filled with the jolliest glee,
Sharing his two-penny purchase
With those who are poorer than he."

And Santa Claus! We must not forget that—

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

"There's a jolly little fellow who comes riding into town
When the north wind blows his trumpet, and the snow is dancing down;
In a coat of fur and ermine, he is muffled to his chin,
And his face, whate'er the weather, always wears a pleasant grin.

"He's a friend of all the children, for he carries on his back
Gifts to make their bright eyes sparkle, safely stowed within his pack;
And they always hang their stockings by the fireplace, because
Christmas eve is sure to bring them presents from old Santa Claus."

Let the children rejoice. Cares of which they now know little, will soon be upon them, and they will have problems to solve that they do not find in their arithmetics. What matter if, as the glad day comes, they see only—

"Pies of lemon, apple, mince,
Jams and jellies, peaches, quince,
Purple grapes and apples red,
Cakes and nuts and gingerbread;
That's Christmas.

"Turk or goose! A great big fellow,
Fruits so ripe and rich and mellow,
Everything that's nice to eat,
More than I can now repeat;
It's Christmas.

"Lots and lots of jolly fun,
Games to play and races run,
All as happy as can be,
For this happiness, you see,
Makes Christmas.

"We must love the One who gave
All the good things that we have;
And for His sake observe the day,
Giving gifts, good people say,
Merry Christmas.

But in their joys the young folks must not forget that their parents have been busy providing the very pleasures that seem to have come so naturally. Many a mother has made sacrifices to bring joy to the hearts of her children, that, if fully known, would bring tears to the dryest eyes; and many a father's heart has been saddened because he could not do more. It is all for love, and love sanctifies the effort. The following quaint verses describe the situation in many a home:

"I must own that all this fussin's
Rather tryin' on the nerves;
For a week back I've been runnin'
To the cellar for preserves,
To the loft to bring the hams down,
To the barn for eggs; you see
All our young folks are a-comin'
Home to mother and to me."

We said Christmas pointed backward for the old, and there is a sad, sweet pleasure in living the old days over again. Let the poet tell it:

"We sat beside the old-time fire,,
And in its ruddy gleams,
We talked about the old time things,
And dreamed the old time dreams;
And wife was knittin' slowly,
While I was hummin' low,
And both of us were thinkin'
Of a Christmas long ago.

"We old folks—well, we ain't so gay
On Christmas now-a-days,
Although the Lord has led us along
On all our wanderin' ways;
But, sittin' by the old fireplace,
The bright flames seem to glow
And light a little face we loved,
Each Christmas long ago.

"A little face, the sweetest face
Of all the village girls,
Like spring's red roses blossomin'
Rimmed round with golden curls,
A face we've kissed, but that we've missed
For many a weary year;
How sweet this Christmas time would be
If that dear face was here!"

Christmas emphasizes the broken homes, and, while it is well to let tender sentiments soften the heart, we must not forget that the dominant spirit of Christmas is joy and gladness, the dominant sentiment good will to men. Then let the—

"Christmas bells chime out triumphant
Over land and over sea!
Send their happy tidings floating
On sweet waves of melody;
Softly tell the tender story,
O'er and o'er and o'er again,
'Glory in the highest, glory,
Peace on earth, good will to men.'

"To some doubting, weary spirit,
Bring a gentle, holy calm;
May the notes on hearts sore wounded,
Fall like consecrated balm.
To some life's storm troubled waters
Christmas chimes say 'Peace, be still!'
And our sleeping souls awaken
With a glad, exultant thrill.

"On your wings of music, sweet bells,
Bear our thoughts to Him above;
Teach our hearts to time their pulses
To the rapturous song of love.
Oh, ring out all strife and malice,
With the story of His birth;
Ring in Faith, and Hope, and Love,
An the reign of peace on earth."

And we wish Our Up-to-Date People a merry Christmas and a happy, successful New Year.

CHRISTMAS INFLUENCE

Christmas is generally considered a time of rejoicing and festivity, and so it is to most people. But to many it is a time of sad retrospect. If one is lonely, he is doubly so on Christmas, for that is the time when memories come thronging, thick and fast, of

POST CARD COUPON

Dec. 15, 1908

Keep This Coupon. One will appear in each issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for sometime to come. When you get 10 coupons send them in to us and we will exchange them for a complete set of beautiful rare Souvenir Post Cards. Coupons must be from different issues.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dress Economy

Simpson-Eddystone calico prints are fine long-wearing cotton goods. The patterns are stylish and beautiful, and the colors are absolutely fast. Some designs in a new silk finish. They solve the problem of stylish dressing at little cost.
Standard for over 65 years.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Three generations of Simpsons have made

SIMPSON TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
EDDYSTONE PRINTS
Founded 1842

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

XMAS GIFTS

For Christmas Presents there is nothing more lasting and appropriate than a beautiful sparkling diamond or high grade watch. On the Loftis system the outlay of ready money won't be as great as if you paid cash for some cheaper articles. By giving credit and lowest prices we make $5 or $10 do the work that $50 does in a cash store. We deliver the goods on a small payment, balance you pay in 8 equal monthly amounts. MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS NOW from our Christmas Catalog. You will find it a veritable gold mine of Xmas gift suggestions, and with its aid you can quickly select appropriate presents for all. Write for catalog today.

LOFTIS BROS. & CO. Dept. P221, 92—98 State St., Chicago
Diamond-Cutters, Watchmakers, Jewelers

"days that are no more," Our happy childhood looms up before us, for childhood is generally happy, even when there are privations. As life goes on, illusions gradually drop away from us and we see things as they really are. The pathos of life takes a firm grip on our hearts and the glamour of youth fades away.

To those who have lost most of their illusions, Christmas means sadness and loneliness. These are the people who should be remembered with kindness and cheerful words at this time. Go over the list of your acquaintances and pick out the people whom you know to be lonely, and if you can't send them a gift, at least send them a post-card with a few cheery words on it. The mere remembrance will go straight to their hearts, and although you may not know of it, there will be a grateful thought for you in the minds of those lonely people whom you have thus remembered. It is not the rich and happy ones of earth that need our remembrance; it is the ones who have lost their illusions.

Above all things, be kind at Christmas time. Speak a cheerful word to everyone, lest at this time of sad memories you might leave a wound where it is not intended. We are all more susceptible to hurts and unkind words when the bars of worldy influences are down, and those bars are much weakened just at this time. Taken up with our own affairs, as most of us are, we must not forget that there are sad and lonely people who can be deeply hurt by thoughtlessness.

So, in these days of merry-making, let us not forget to be good-natured, cheerful and kind, especially to the erring ones, for they feel every slight more keenly now, when the tender influences of the Christmas days is over all.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST HOLIDAY

How to Prepare for Christmas and How to Observe It

In all Christian nations, Christmas is a day of festivity and thanksgiving. Everywhere good cheer reign and the sending of Christmas gifts is still recognized in most countries as the proper mode of expressing personal regard. The Christmas season is also looked upon as the most fitting time for the exercise of charity and deeds of friendship. Here, as in other lands, a portion of Christmas day is spent in religious services, but aside from that, feasting and merriment prevails over the whole country.

There are many superstitious and curious customs connected with the coming of Christmas. It is believed in some parts of Europe that on Christmas Eve oxen kneel in honor of the manger, that bees sing a Christmas hymn, and that bells are heard from under the earth.

In Norway, the peasants extend their Christmas hospitality to the birds. They hang an unthreshed sheaf of grain on a pole outside the barn doors and this draws the sparrows and other small birds, where they feast and make merry.

Christmas is made a great feast day in most the European countries. Cheer and good-will prevail generally, enmities are forgotten for the time being and humanity seems to reach up to a state of exaltation seldom touched at other times.

In the United States the anniversary of the birth of Jesus is honored with solemn worship as well as social joy. In the large cities, the poor are provided with food and fuel, and the homeless are fed and clothed, "Down on the farm," the sturdy farmer gives the horses and cattle double rations, and even the chickens get an extra "feed."

There are various ways of celebrating Christmas in different parts of the world, but all nations who have the christian spirit unite in the one grand sentiment of "peace on earth, good will to men."

THE SPIRIT OF GIFTS

Everyone just now, even the ordinary prosiac and dull person, is laughing excitedly and looking musterious and smuggling bundles into closets and corners, while the children are fairly on tiptoe with expectation of what Santa Claus has for them in his great pack. The universal tide of mirth flows about all humanity. The blessed Yuletide is here once more.

Christmas sentiment finds expression in the exchange of gifts. One of the nicest things about this custom is the fact that everyone knows it is bound to come and there are twelve months in the year to prepare for Christmas. One who has any foresight can watch for hints long before Christmas of what family and friends would like to have for a present. It is just as easy to give what people want as it is to load them up with things for which they have no earthly use. But there are a great many people in this world who don't care what they give, so long as they can get the matter done with and off their minds. Misfit Christmas presents might be termed inappropriate tokens of regard which convey the idea of obligation. To express the real Christmas spirit, a gift at this time must be personal, chosen with a real meaning and full of a loving message. The sordid motive the thought of reciprocity, should never enter into the giving of a Christmas present. As much as possible, the idea of cost should be eliminated. A gift should mean the spirit of love and kindness, and one should not feel that he must make the gift a testimony to the fullness of his purse. A Christmast card sent with the right spirit is better than a costly gift which carries only a feeling of obligation.

What to Give a Boy

Think how much healthful fun a boy on the farm can have with a good gun. No wonder the gift a boy will prize most is a

STEVENS

It's a gift that will give pleasure for years. And it's useful. A boy with a Stevens Rifle will soon rid the farm of all rats and hawks and similar thieving pests. And he'll bag rabbits for the family table.

Every boy should know how to shoot. It's only the boy who doesn't know how to handle a gun, who meets with accidents.

Stevens Firearms are straight-and-true to the aim, hard-hitting, far-carrying. More marksmanship records have been made with Stevens Rifles than with any other.

Send for the **Stevens Catalogue.** See for yourself the superiority of all Stevens firearms—Rifles, Shotguns, Pistols. It will help you to choose the right style of gun. 5c. for postage brings it.

Your boy will also like **Dan Beard's book, "Guns and Gunning."** He'll learn about hunting, shooting, camping, etc. Sent postpaid, 20c. paper, or 30c. cloth cover—stamped in gilt.

If you cannot obtain the Stevens from your dealer, we will ship direct, express prepaid, on receipt of catalogue price.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.
225 Grove Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Here's What Will Please a Boy or Girl for Christmas

Of all things the young people like, and long for, they'll get the most fun, and the most good, out of skates.

It's because skating is such fun—because it fills the lungs with so much beneficial air—that it does them more good than any other winter exercise.

It develops them all over—lungs, legs, the whole body; makes them strong, husky and healthy. So, let your boys and girls make the most of this great winter sport.

Give them a pair of Barney & Berry Skates for Christmas—the keenest, the truest, the best skates you can buy.

The kind which fathers for three generations have bought for their children.

These best-of-all Skates cost but little. Yet they'll give longer-lasting delight than any other gift. Think of the fun ahead—not only this year, but for years to come.

Skating is always plentiful. We're sure to get our full share of ice every year. If not in December, then in January and February.

You can get Barney & Berry Skates at almost any dealer's. In all styles. Should your dealer not have the particular kind you want, he will get them for you.

Our free catalog will help you choose the skates your boy or girl wants.

Write for it to-day, while you've time before Christmas.

BARNEY & BERRY
135 Broad Street, Springfield, Mass.

Barney & Berry Skates

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION FOR MEN

An excellent Christmas present is offered by The Vegetable Shaving Cream Co., in an advertisement appearing in this issue. It consists of a shaving outfit usually costing $5 but the entire outfit is offered by them to our readers for only $1. Read their advertisement and write them for particulars.

A CHANCE FOR FARMERS

Here's a Splendid Way to Get a Big Farm Paper Easily

We will send you our great farm paper, absolutely free three months, if you do us a small favor. Just send names and addresses of ten good farmers and enclose 2-cent stamp. Address Valley Farmer, 515 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

FLOWER POST CARDS Free to You

In order to introduce our large illustrated monthly, The Epitomist, which is of interest to every member of the family, we make this big offer to you.

Send 10c for a six months' trial subscription and we will send you, prepaid, twelve beautiful flower post cards absolutely FREE. These cards are strictly high-class and are something entirely new. Each card represents a scenic view and has THE LANGUAGE OF THE FLOWERS worked out most beautifully in mottoes in flower designs. For instance, in this series the violets spell out the words "Faithfulness;" the sweet peas, "Wish You Joy;" Chrysanthemums, "I Love You;" roses, "Love," etc. You won't be disappointed, for these cards are not like any you ever saw, and REMEMBER, we have a surprise for everyone that sends for these cards. There are only a limited number, so send today if you want them. THE EPITOMIST, 55 Main St., Spencer, Indiana.

Your Boy's Reading

Give him reading that not only *interests* but *develops* him. Fiction, History, Biography by master writers—Photography, Mechanics, Electricity, Collecting, Sports and Athletics—all combine wholesome entertainment with beneficial moral influence when read in

The
American Boy

Every issue is filled with beautiful illustrations and timely articles, every page presenting the finest kind of reading for your boy. $1 yearly—an investment that will yield bigger returns than any other outlay you could make. Subscribe to-day. Sample copy, 10c.

SPRAGUE PUBLISHING CO., 86 MAJESTIC BLDG., DETROIT, MICH.

FARM WANTED

Hundreds of readers of Up-to-Date Farming want to buy a farm. Have you one for sale? Advertise it in the Business Exchange for quick purchaser. Rate 4c a word.

F. S. E. OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Farmers Society *of* Equity

(INCORPORATED)

This is a farmers society. Its chief object is to secure profitable prices for all farm crops to the producers thereof. Its other objects, plan of operation, etc., and constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the officers.

OFFICERS

President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President, W. E. Greilich, Traverse City, Michigan.
Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Rous, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DIRECTORS

President and Vice-President, and the following: N. M. Ashby, Sebree, Ky.; J. M. Myers, Ramsey, N. J.; R. Sherod, Keosauqua, Ia.; W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Johson, Attico, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; A. G. Schmidt, Madison, South Dakota.

HEADQUARTERS
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Please turn to page three of this number and see if a notice is marked. If it is, we want you to cut it out and send to us for UP-TO-DATE FARMING another year.

There is also a loose subscription blank enclosed in this paper. While we want you to use the one on page three if a renewal, because of the information it gives us, we hate to have the loose subscription blank go to waste. Won't you help us by using it to send a new subscriber?

Every present subscriber must be interested in the mission of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Are you not enough interested to do this much and thus help a great movement that helps all the people?

* * *

The Farmers Society of Equity is spreading.

This is the time of the year to increase the frequency of your local union meetings. While the by-laws provide for meetings at least once a month, all locals should meet twice a month for the next three months and might well meet weekly.

The old trouble, how to make the local union meetings attractive, entertaining and profitable, is completely solved by the new features of the F. S. E. So valuable and interesting are these features that we believe the tendency now will be to err on the side of too frequent meetings rather than the opposite. This is a remarkable statement, but investigate and you will find it true. Local union meetings, if made what they can be by the new features provided in the Farmers Society of Equity, will be as great centers of attraction as your home or church, and will supply what cannot be gotten in either of these.

* * *

Is there an organizer of the Farmers Society of Equity in your community?

If you know there is none, won't you recommend a man? Or if you don't know and want to know, write to headquarters and we will tell you.

Five hundred organizers are wanted at once. The Farmers Society of Equity is organizing now to stay organized. The plan insures this as certainly as the great railroad systems, great insurance companies and great manufacturing corporations are sure of the perpetuity of their organizations and the effective working of their systems.

Satisfactory compensation can also be insured to those who engage as organizers and they will be put in a position where they can, through industry, and fidelity to their trust, be insured of a permanent position of increasing honors and emoluments.

A position as organizer of the Farmers Society of Equity is not confined to getting members only. Its scope is far broader than this.. The organizer or representative of this society will be one of the important personages in the community he represents and will be sought for counsel and advice on subjects affecting farming and the marketing of crops.

This movement is a serious one. It will not be built today to be thrown down tomorrow and forgotten next year. It will be built on the foudation of agriculture itself—it will be a component part of the business of agriculture—absolutely necessary to it and will be as permanent as that industry.

Therefore we fully appreciate the necessity for a sound plan of organization. Our plan is sound and it is capable of giving to agriculture what all other great industries have, viz., a system of marketing its products to supply the legitimate demand and no more.

To accomplish this our organizers are made an essential part of the great machine. We need them. They will be given to understand that the success of the movement depends on them as much as on the national headquarters, or the state, county or local unions. They will be well compensated for good work and since their positions will be growing in importance and profits to them, they will in turn be anxious to render good service and to continue in the enjoyment of a position second to none to be given by any company or institution, or county office.

Therefore we ask again: is there an organizer of the Farmers Society of Equity in your community? If not, please refer this matter to a capable, deserving man, one who is well acquainted with the people or who will cultivate their acquaintance. Notify headquarters of such a man in your community.

* * *

This number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING is sent to all old members of the society who did not renew their subscriptions for 1908.

It is not up to the usual standard—the usual standard is 24 pages—but it is the best we could do with the print paper in stock after the decision was made. Time would not allow getting more paper from the mill.

We say, "this number is sent to all the old members of the society who did not renew." Our experience proves that, except for the treachery and perfidy of about a score of people who were the enemies of the editor of this paper and of the society itself, practically all these people would have renewed their subscriptions.

All such are referred to page two of this number. Read it carefully. After being enlightened as regards the few things stated there, you can well afford to forget the past and let us all unite to make 1909 enough greater in education, organization and co-operation that we may count past troubles blessings in disguise.

Trust UP-TO-DATE FARMING to make up for all lost time. With the education that has reached every farming community in the country, and with the matchless plan of the Farmers Society of Equity, it is not going to be near as difficult to build up now as it was six years ago when scarcely an individual was ready to accept the truth or to receive the society. Keep in mind the stupendous results of the first four years.

National Organizer Sherman has sounded the people in many places and he reports that they are ready and waiting for the Farmers Society of Equity. They cannot see their Fredom and Independence through any other source. And this reminds us again of the great necessity for more organizers. The harvest is truly great, the harvesters must be great, too.

Farmers should be hopeful. There is more reason to hope now than ever before. The society has gone through the fire and for a truth it has come out stronger, better and more beautiful than before. This paper sees no excuse for souding a single note of discouragement. Always looking on the bright side, and having sublime faith in the ultimate triumph of truth, right and Equity we are more optomistic now than ever before.

OSCEOLA COUNTY (Mich) MEETING

The annual meeting of Osceola County County Union of the Society of Equity will be held in Reed City, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1908, at 10 a. m. Let every member who was in good standing in 1907 or 1908 consider himself a delegate and attend the convention. At this meeting we must decide whether we will go with the F. S. E. or stay with the A. S. of E.—G. G. Schlegel, County, Sec., Hersey, Mich.

ORGANIZERS

The Farmers Society of Equity wants organizers. Any person who considers himself competent to present the grand principles of this grand movement should send at once for terms and particulars. With the instructions and assistance we will give success is sure to attend your efforts.

Don't conclude that this does not interest you. t does, or should interest every person whose interests are in agriculture, and others who have time to engage in an honorable and profitable business.

☞The F. S. E. has added some new features that furnish entertainment and novelty in local union meetings and which will serve to hold the interest of the members until enough organization is secured to accomplish the main object. This supplies what the Society heretofore has lacked.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, (Inc.)
Indianapolis, Ind.

Michigan Ladies Society *of* Equity

President, Mrs. James Howey, East Jordan.
Vice-President, Mrs. M. N. Drake, Trufant.
Secretary, Mrs. Bertha Hammond, Traverse City.
Treasurer, Mrs. Nellie Thompson, East Jordan.

NOTES OF THE SOCIETY

Rose Local

Rose Local met with the president, Mrs. Frank Kidder. Meeting opened in usual form—singing, prayer and Bible lesson. The president, vice-president, five members and three visitors were present. No sickness reported. Expressions of sympathy were recorded for sister Mrs. Nellie Thompson on the loss of her mother. In the communications read was one from the board of directors with plans for work. It was approved.

The resolution by the National Mass Convention that the ladies should orbzganize a National Society of Equity was read, and it was discussed. A vote showed all in favor of such a step. Mrs. Kidder, in a short address, reviewed the forward progress of the society.

Report was received from the delegate to the State convention at Traverse City.

An article in the Fort Branch (Ind.) Herald, published by Chas. A. Speer, and referring to the recent convention at Indianapolis, was read and discussed. The result was that the article was condemned and Speer was held as an object of derision. A unanimous endorsement was made of the Farmers Society of Equity and its National officers.

Mrs. Kidder, just home from a visit to the south, told how true and loyal the members are in the south and urged that we do all we can to become a strong organization of farmers' wives.

In new business, a box and shaddow social was arranged for to be given at Mrs. Murphy's on Dec. 4.

Meeting adjourned and our kind hostess invited all to the dining room where we enjoyed a bountiful supper with Mr. Howey and Mr. Kidder as guests of honor. This was voted an Equity supper because it did equal and exact Justice to all, and all did the same ti it.

MRS. JAMES HOWEY.

Golden Rod Local

This local met Nov. 11 with Mrs. Ella Johnson. Ten members and one visitor, Mrs. Cash, were present. Opened in usual form. Reading by Mrs. Ross, "The Old-fashioned Woman"; recitation by Mrs. Alice Shepard and Mrs. Carrie Lanway; question box, and closing hymn—Sweet Hour of Prayer. Next meeting with Mrs. Shepard. After the meeting, our hostess, assisted by Mrs. Danto, entertained us at an elegant supper where all also enjoyed a delightful social time.

On the Benefits of Organization

By Martha Myers, Evart, Mich.

DEAR EQUITY SISTERS:

In response to your request for plans and suggestions to help the work of our society I can only give thoughts suggested by my own limited experience.

In this practical age, women, especially farmer's wives, look for some direct benefit from joining a society which asks even a small part of their time and money, so much needed in their home. And we who have looked into this matter believe that Equity, rightly understood and applied, would bring a satisfactory benefit to its followers.

We have the privilege while our society is yet young, to engraft into it much that will make it a blessing in Uplifting, cheering and brightening the lives of the noblest of our nation's women, the class who, more than any other are the actual helpmeets of their husbands, the farmer's wives.

We have before us a large uncultivated field and our work seems to lie not in what to do, but rather in how to begin. We are so often told that farmers and their wives cannot be organized into a permanent union, and yet no other class could form so powerful a union if once organized and successfully managed. Much can be done where unions have been started to advance the society by members being true to each other in every way. Let outsiders see in our daily lives those to whom we are joined in this union are indeed our sisters, and while we are kind as usual to others, we are just a little nearer and dearer to our Equity sisters in business affairs, and in the joys and sorrows that come to each of our homes let us truly rejoice with those who do rejoice and weep with those who weep. Nor should sympathy alone be our limit, but in the practical and financial affairs let thise to whom the Lord has entrusted the five or six talents help the sister to whom perhaps but one has been given, and the result of such work, in bringing sunshine into our home of life will be an advertisement for our society which will endure through time and into eternity.

Let the public know we are on earth through the press. Use every oportunity to furnish our papers with spicy, well written accounts of the good things we are enjoying and the benefits we are receiving through equity. Let the outsiders feel that they are missing great privileges, and they will seek admission as members. Never permit gossips or unkind words or criticism in our unions. This miserable habit does more to bring discord into women's societies and clubs than all other causes combined. If a bright idea comes to us, let us in a kindly way make it known. It may help and be used by our officers who may act upon it and value it very highly. But if not, let us remeber that this sister has been elected to her position by popular vote and is no doubt doing the very best she can to fill her position creditably and our duty is to loyally support and assist her in every way in our power, and let our criticism be of the unspoken variety.

To my sisters, the board of directors I send greetings. I very much regret that I cannot meet with you but I hope and look for a very successful year through the fuller teachings, principle and practice of equity.

A HINT FOR CHRISTMAS

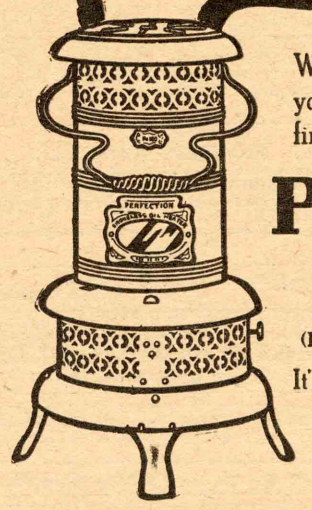
Just now parents are beginning to wonder what to give for Christmas. Wondering what will give a boy or girl the greatest delight.

Why not a good pair of skates?

There's nothing a boy or girl enjoys more than skating. And the invigorating air and the exercise do them an immense amount of good. Winter never fails to bring plenty of good skating weather—maybe not right at Christmas, but before the season is over.

Skates are a gift all parents can afford. If you'll send for the free catalog of Barney & Berry Skates, the kind which a boy or girl will like best, you'll find they cast very little. They're made in all sizes. Write to Barney & Berry, 135 Broad St., Springfield, Mass.

Glowing Heat
From Every Ounce of Fuel

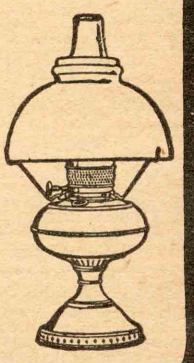


When the mercury drops out of sight, and you just *can't* keep the house warm, you'll find it wonderfully convenient to use a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

It's very light—carry it about—heat *any* cold room. Turn the wick high or low—no danger—no smoke—no smell. Easily cared for and gives nine hours of cozy comfort at one filling of brass font. Finished in nickel and japan. Every heater warranted.



The **Rayo** Lamp with its flood of steady, brilliant light is ideal for the long winter evenings —read or sew by it—won't tire your eyes. Latest improved central draft burner. Made of brass, nickel plated. Every lamp warranted.

If your dealer cannot supply the Rayo Lamp or Perfection Oil Heater, write our nearest agency for a descriptive circular.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

CANCER CAN BE **CURED**

Personal or Home Treatment. Both successful. Scores of testimonials, from persons who gladly write to those now suffering, all tell of permanent cures. My Mild Combination Treatment destroys growth and eliminates the disease from the system. FREE BOOK "Cancer and It's Cure" and 125-page book of testimonials from CURED patients in all parts of the country, No matter how serious your case, how many operations you have had, or what treatment you have taken, don't give up hope, but write at once. DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO., 1233 Grand Ave. Suite 481, Kansas City, Mo

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. 55 St. Paul, Minn.

DROPSY Cured; quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box K, Atlanta, Georgia

Fits Epilepsy. Only CURE. I insure an entire and rapid cure to stay cured for life. I ask no fee. DR. KRUSE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

"Keep Your Money in Your Own Pocket"

Says Wm. Galloway to You

Wm. Galloway
President
Wm. Galloway Company

I'm the man whose spreader is so much the best that I can afford to send one to you.

Freight Prepaid

All Freight Prepaid and I don't keep you waiting. I don't delay to write a lot of letters. I trust you to make the fair month's trial of my Galloway Spreader when you get it direct from the factory at Waterloo, Iowa, or shipped at once from one of my Factory's Transfer Stations—**Minneapolis—Kansas City—or Madison, Wisconsin.** Write me so you can get one for

30 Days Real Free Trial

Here's the idea—Keep your money in your own pocket. Order now—direct from this offer—by letter or postal. Let me send you one of my **Galloway Spreaders on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.** No money down. Freight prepaid. I know you are a responsible man if you have any need for a manure spreader. Keep your money in your own pocket until you try my Spreader. Tell me to send you my Special Manure Spreader Proposition. I back the Galloway permanently with every guarantee that any practical and reasonable man could ask for. I back the Galloway to give **Genuine Satisfaction. If it is not everything it is claimed to be—if it does not do all that the best spreader ought to do—send it back, and I will return every cent of your money without question.**

I challenge the world to produce as practical, durable and all round satisfactory a spreader at any price as my

GALLOWAY'S

THE ONLY ENDLESS APRON FORCE FEED

WAGON BOX MANURE SPREADER

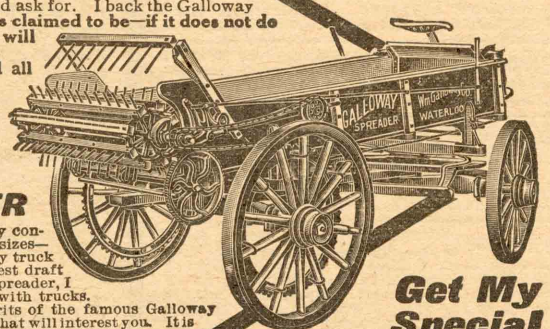
Take my hand and signature and bond on that—as legal b'nding as any contract ever made on earth. My Wagon Box Spreader is made in three sizes—capacity 50 to 60 bushels. It is built to last a lifetime and it fits any truck or high wheeled wagon—narrow or wide tread. It's the lightest draft and simplest machine made. For those who want a larger spreader, I have just perfected a 60 or 70-bushel pattern, complete with trucks. It's new. It's in a class by itself. It has all the merits of the famous Galloway Spreaders with some additional exclusive features that will interest you. It is 45 inches wide and has adjustable bolster stakes. Ask for full information about this new machine—all explained in my **New Free Spreader Catalog** for 1908-9.

YOU JUST WRITE ME ONCE. Just say on a postal or by letter that you want to get my **New Free Spreader Catalog** and my **Special Spreader Proposition.** I'll take care of you right.

Wm. Galloway, President
Wm. Galloway Co.
509 Jefferson St.
Waterloo
Iowa

This Spreader Beats the World

—Galloway's is NOW the Standard



Get My Special Proposition

which is real co-operation between the Manufacturers and the Farmer. It gives you a chance to cut down the cost of your spreader and almost pay for it in one year. It means exactly what it says.

Every statement I make to you and every Galloway spreader is backed by my

$25,000 Bank Bond Guarantee

DEAFNESS CURED
By New Discovery

"I have demonstrated that deafness can be cured."—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

The secret of how to use the mysterious and invisible nature forces for the cure of Deafness and Head Noises has at last been discovered by the famous Physician-Scientist, DR. GUY CLIFFORD POWELL. Deafness and Head Noises disappear as if by magic under the use of this new and wonderful discovery. He will send all who suffer from Deafness and Head Noises full information how they can be cured, absolutely free, no matter how long they have been deaf, or what caused their deafness. This marvelous Treatment is so simple, natural and certain that you will wonder why it was not discovered before. Investigators are astonished and cured patients themselves marvel at the quick results. Any deaf person can have full information how to be cured quickly and cured to stay cured at home without investing a cent. Write today to Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 3800 Bank Building, Peoria, Ill., and get full information of this new and wonderful discovery, absolutely free

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE can be made the most valuable department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It can be made the medium of sale for surplus crops and as valuable to buyers to supply their needs. It should be used to a much greater extent than it is and thus one of the missions of this paper will be accomplished.

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 4c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first word will be set in two-line black letter without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than thru this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. Advertisements under this head are small and we cannot investigate every advertiser. Our "Guarantee of Advertisers" does not apply. Rogues shall not advertise here if we know it. Report any unsatisfactory transactions promptly. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Agents Wanted

Agents: $75 monthly, Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample Free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 241. Dayton, Ohio

Agents wanted—Household Necessities, large profits. Stamp for mammoth catalog. Shipman Agents Supply Dept., 651 Prospect Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Three Agents wanted in each county, farmer's sons preferred. The cheapest, quickest, simplest, best all round wrench ever made. grips any size or shape immediately, no adjusting, no "monkeying." 100 per cent profit. Sells itself on sight. Circulars and samples sent prepaid for 75c. Money back, write quick. Lake Superior Wrench Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Auctioneers

Auctioneer farm and live stock; any locality. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. W. Marmaduke, Washington, Ind.

Dogs and Pet Stock

For Sale Collie Pups and Ferrets, best of stock at very low prices. Ralph Miller, Lowell, O.

Business Chances

Feeding at greatly reduced cost. As much as half the grain saved. For details and testimonials from representative feeders address F. Goetz, 1575 Lill Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Farm Lands

Eugage in farming in the Dakotas or Montana along the Pacific Coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. You can buy rich farm lands there from $15 an acre upwards. Homestead lands are still to be had close to the new towns on this new line. Fertile soil; mild climate; ample rainfall; no irrigation required, long growing seasons; convenient markets. Descriptive books free. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Farm for sale cheap. 150 acres in Central Kentucky. Fine location; lays well. Adjoining railroad town, school and church. R. Duddles, Spurlington, Ky.

Farm for sale. 40 acres; fine farm; fine improvements. C. A. Dewey, Festus, Missouri.

For Sale. Account owner getting old, ranch of 12,220 acres, adjoining Roswell, New Mexico, on north, fenced, convenient buildings; 450 acres alfalfa, 7 acres orchard, 50 acres corn, 500 acres under ditch, water-right, 2,900 acres in the flowing Artesian Belt, balance can be irrigated by shallow pumping plant. An ideal farm with trees and prairie. Productive for fruit, corn, small grains, alfalfa. Sunshine 300 days year round. $20.50 per acre, part cash, balance 6 per cent. Roswell Title & Trust Co., Roswell, N. M.

For Sale good stock and grain farm. 170 acres in cultivation, 70 pasture. All fenced. Good buildings. $46 per acre, part time. Address owner for particulars. Isaac Bowles, Rock, Kan.

For Sale, 320 acre farm in the famous Sturgeon district. 140 acres in crop. Near post office and store. 14 miles from Edmonton. River through pasture field. Coal on place; also phone. Apply D. B. Wilson, Namao, Alberta, Canada.

Free information sent about Oregon lands for sale, cheap country acreage or higher prices suburban adapted to platting. Potatoes, general gardening, fruit raising, poultry and dairying will make you a splendid living in a country where there is no cold weather. Room 1218, Chamber of Commerce, Astoria, Oregon.

If you want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Michigan Farms. In the greatest fruit belt in the U. S. Just as good for all heavy farming. Wheat 40 bushels per acre, corn 40 bushels per acre, potatoes 200 to 300, timothy 2 to 3 tons. Lands sell, unimproved, $10.00, improved $20 to $50. Write for my list of farms and further particulars. J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Michigan.

$9000 cash will buy section of land with all belongings; 5 miles north of this city. Sam Franzen, Ardmore, So. Dak.

Nineteen years experience ranching, farming and gardening qualify me to properly assist you selecting a new home. Irrigated, unimproved and ranch land for sale. Homesteads near R. R. Longest electric R. R. in world now building. Write me or come 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Howard Brown, Granada Prowers Co., Colo,

Rich Texas land for sale. Open prairie, ready for plowing. Near several railroad stations, and beautiful Victoria, Texas. J. Wellington Fort Worth, Texas, gives full information.

Snaps in land in Central Minnesota; send for list A. Murray, Wadena, Minn.

Write me for free booklet, descriptive of Smith Co. Texas, the heart of the great fruit and truck belt. The best "Poor Man's" country on earth. Chas. T. Bonner, Sec'y Com'l Club, Tyler, Texas.

For Exchange

590 Acres farm and timber land, incumbrance $5,250.00. 200 acres farm, prairie and timber land, incumbrance, $1,600.00. These properties lie in Ashley County, Arkansas, mortgage held by foreign Loan Company, interest payable annually, rate 8 per cent. I have other farms and timber lands for sale and exchange; write for descriptive write-ups and list. Jas. C. Norman, Hamburg, Ark.

For Sale—Tobacco

30,000 pounds leaf tobacco for sale. Send stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, R. R. 5, Box 34, Franklin, Ky.

Ferrets

Ferrets for sale. Stamp for prices. Calvin Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

4000 Ferrets for sale. Write for price list; it's free. Safe arrival guaranteed. DeKleine Bros., Jamestown, Mich. (Successor to Lewis DeKleine)

Furs and Tanning

Fur robes coats and mittens, from your cow or horse hide. We tan and manufacture to order. Samples free. Logansport Robe & Tanning Co., Logansport, Ind.

Live Stock and Dairy Supplies

Angora and milch goats for sale; 12,000 head. Ranches are located on government timber reserve and we must sell out and vacate. Gila County Angora Goat Co., Globe, Arizona. Branch Ranch, Millersburg, Ohio.

Excelsior Swing Stanchion. Warranted the best; 30 days trial; stationary when open; noiseless, simple, sanitary, durable. The Wasson Stanchion Co., Box 615, Cuba, N. Y.

For Sale Standard Delaine rams; Angus cattle; two Duroc sows and a boar—sows bred—Low price. Wm. Noonan, Hartford City, Ind.

Poland Chinas with quality. Priced to sell. H. C. Milligan, R. R. 1, Pinckneyville, Ill.

Movable Fence

Up-to-Date Movable Fence. Storm proof. Made at home from old fencing or wire. Can set a rod a minute. Mad River Fence Co., West Liberty, Ohio.

Patent Attorneys

Advice and book relative Patents sent on request Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 60-62 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Patents Books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. I procure patents that protect, Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Supplies

Free—Valuable book on poultry or picture of your breed in colors. Send 4c postage. Feed, $2.00; charcoal, $1.75; grit, 60c, per 100 lbs etc. Conkey's Roup Cure, 50c and $1.00 prepaid. Harry Ruble, Albert Lea, Minn.

For sale, Buff Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks, Duroc pigs. Write your wants. Z. Swonger, Box K, De Graff, Ohio.

40000 poultry keepers use the Potter System of selecting laying and non-laying hens and Potter Poultry Fixtures. This system teaches you how to pick the layers from the loafers in your flock and how to make more money on your flock. Send for full particulars and large 64-page catalog on Potter Fixtures, Perfection Feed Hoppers, Trap Nests, etc. Write us today. Potter Poultry Products are for Particular Poultry People. Are you particular? T. F. Potter & Co., Box V, Downers Grove, Ill.

Winter eggs and how to get them. A guaranteed method. Receipt free. Send for it. Schild Poultry Supply Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Miscellaneous

A Lullaby "Shadows Deepen, Day is Done." The tenderest, sweetest song of the year. Send us the names of five persons interested in good music, together with ten cents, and we will send you an introductory copy, postpaid. Viquesney Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

Debts collected anywhere. Legal advice $1.00. Fidelity Credit Co., Atty's Washington, D. C.

Everybody listen. No more deception. We sell everything you need to make life comfortable. Initial Silk handkerchief 50c; don't go wrong. Send today. W. J. Overbey, King, N. C.

No More Abuse! No More tears! You can stop your husband, son or father from drinking without sending them to any sanatorium. I know a harmless method which will do the work. Write me and I tell you how. Address E. Fortin, 95 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill., R. 98. Absolute secrecy promised

Wing Pianos best toned and most successful. Est'd 40 yrs. Recent improvements give greatest resonance. Sold direct. No agents. Sent on trial—freight paid; first, last and all the time by us—to show our faith in our work. If you want a good piano, you save $75—$200. Very easy terms. Slightly used "high grades." 1 Steinway, 3 Chickerings, etc., $75 up, taken in exchange for improved Wing pianos—thoroughly refinished. Send for bargain list. You should have anyway—"Book of Complete Information about Pianos." 152 pages. N. Y. World says: "A book of educational interest, everyone should have." Free for the asking from the old house of Wing & Son, 361-391 W. 13th St., New York.

Xmas presents that are guaranteed. Watches and Rings for all members of the family. Prices of each $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00 up to $35.00 each. All rings solid gold. Send for catalog. Ontario Novelty Co., Lakewood, N. Y.

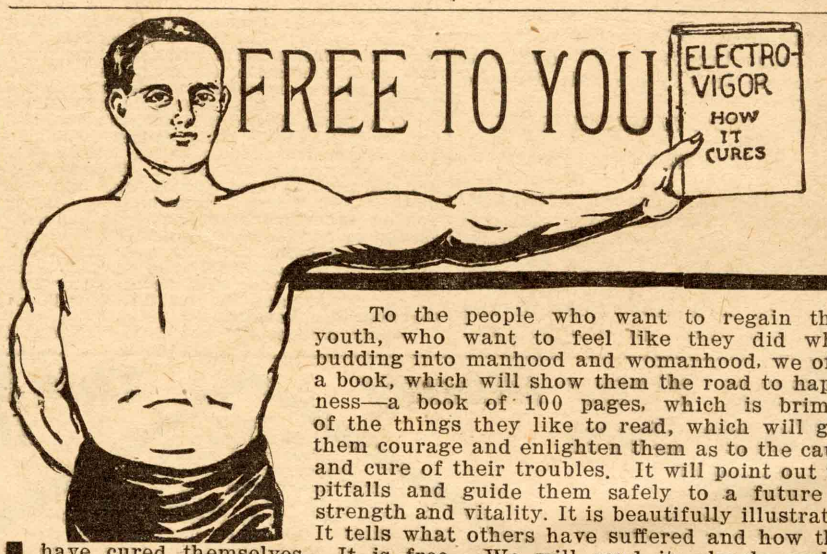
LATE IMPROVEMENTS IN STOVES

The newest and latest improvement in base burner construction is the hot air flue, which takes the cold air off the floor, passes it up through the stove, throwing out hot air at the top, creating a circulation that will change the air in a room 15 feet square every 40 minutes. This was not had by the old style construction. The Hoosier Stove Co. have just built the latest thing in this line. The hot air flue in Hoosier Stoves is guaranteed to have 54 cubic inches more heating capacity than any stove heretofore put on the market, and it is said, on account of this improved hot air flue, to heat at least one room more, with the same amount of fuel, than the old style make of corresponding size. One can easily see the advantage of getting a stove with those new improvements, as the saving in fuel will soon pay for its cost. The Hoosier Stove Factory is located at 161 State St., Marion, Ind. To anyone that will send their address on a postal they will mail free one of their 64 page catalogs, and quote their lowest factory price direct to you. They allow you to try a Hoosier Stove or range thirty days free, in your own home, and will send it to you freight prepaid, so that you are not out one penny. If you need a stove you should try one of these before buying.

STUART'S RUPTURE CURING BUSINESS VERY SUCCESSFUL

The Stuart Plaster-Pad Co., Block 59, St. Louis, Mo., have built up a large business on the Plaster-Pads, the newly patented support and cure for hernia (rupture) in only a short time. A few days ago, Mr. Stuart made the following remarks to a representative of UP-TO-DATE FARMING: "About a year ago a Reverend Father who has charge of a parish in St. Louis County called on us and we found he was suffering from a severe hernia (rupture). We explained the Plaster-Pads to him and he was at once impressed with their simplicity and immediately ordered them. Soon after we received another order from a Reverend Father in Kansas City, who wrote us that his friend who had charge of a parish near St. Louis had recommended the Plaster-Pads to him. Since that time we have received orders from Catholic institutions and the clergy from all over the United States. All the result of the first buyer who was well pleased. Truly a satisfied customer is the best advertisement. The mere fact that we send out a trial of our remedy without money or without price is conclusive evidence that the treatment must be meritorious. Every ruptured sufferer has a chance to try the remedy first and see if it proves beneficial. Our treatment has cured old men who had been suffering from rupture and the truss for years, in only a few days. As the Plaster-Pads have no buckles, straps or springs attached to them it is easily seen that they must work on the correct principle, and cannot cause the troubles due from the great pressure. We base our statements, not upon theory, but upon facts, and what the Plaster-Pads have already done prove that they are the greatest treatment the world has ever known for rupture."

Raphael Tuck & Sons of New York, London, and Paris, have done more than any other firm to promote the use of beautiful post card remembrances at Christmas and New Years. Their work in cards, calendars, books, etc., is the heighth of the printers' and engravers' are. Ask to see the Tuck production at all the best stores.



To the people who want to regain their youth, who want to feel like they did when budding into manhood and womanhood, we offer a book, which will show them the road to happiness—a book of 100 pages, which is brimful of the things they like to read, which will give them courage and enlighten them as to the cause and cure of their troubles. It will point out the pitfalls and guide them safely to a future of strength and vitality. It is beautifully illustrated. It tells what others have suffered and how they have cured themselves. It is free. We will send it, closely sealed, without marks, if you will mail us this coupon. If you are not what you ought to be, send for it today. Electro-Vigor, Dry Cell Body Battery builds up broken-down people, restores youth and vigor and makes them look and feel strong. It will cure Nervousness, General Debility, Weakness of any kind, Stomach, Heart, Liver or Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, pains in the back and shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia and all evidences of physical break-down in men and women.

"For many years I was afflicted with Prostatic trouble and the various remedies that I tried did me no good. At last I tried your Electric Belt and it cured me completely."

LOUIS KOHLMEYER.
914 Bayard Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

"I am a farmer sixty years old,, had been suffering with Nervousness, Back and Stomach Trouble for a long time before I purchased one of your Belts. I tried all the local doctors, but they could do nothing for me. You Belt cured me."

STEWART HENDERSON.
R. R. No. 1, Triplett, Mo.

WRITE TO-DAY

Cut out this coupon and send your name and address to Dr. A. O. Hall Co., 84 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., and we wil send you our 100-page book, in plain wrapper, closely sealed and prepaid, free.

DR. A. O. HALL Electric-Vigor Co.
84 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Please send me, prepaid, your Free Book. (UP-TO-DATE, 12 1, 08.)

Name .....

Address .....

ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY.

NAPOLEON'S name fills more pages in the world's solemn history than that of any other mortal. The advance of his Grand Army into Russia is the turning point in his career and marks the beginning of his downfall. The picture shown herewith from Ridpath's history, the original of which was displayed at the World's Fair at Chicago, marks but one event out of thousands which are fully described and illustrated in the world-famed publication.

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THE PUBLISHER'S FAILURE placed in our hands the entire unsold edition of this monumental work. BRAND NEW, down to date, beautifully bound in Half-Morroco, which we must sell immediately. We are offering the remaining sets

AT LESS THAN EVEN DAMAGED SETS WERE EVER SOLD

We will name our price only in direct letters to those sending the coupon below. Tear off the Coupon, write name and address plainly and mail now before you forget it. Dr. Ridpath is dead, his work is done, but his family derive their income from his History, and to print our price broad cast, for the sake of selling these few sets, would cause great injury to future sales. Send Coupon Today. The sample pages are free.

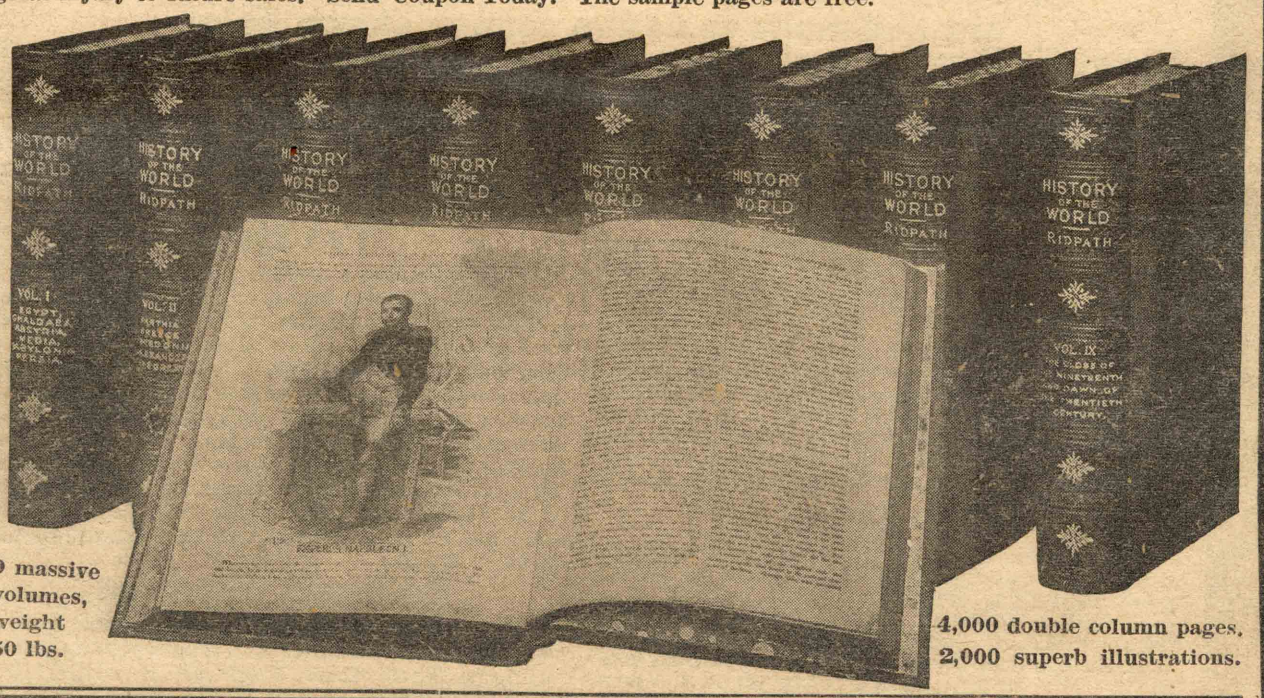
President William McKinley said: "I am familiar with the merits of Ridpath's History of the World, and cordially commend it to the scholar as well as to the plain people generally.

Prof. Warren, President Boston University, said: "I should be glad to see it placed in the library of every young person in the United States, and even in the English speaking world. In families where there are bright children it will render excellent service to the cause of popular intelligence."

Prof. Long, Supt. Public Schools, St. Louis, said: "I unhesitatingly commend Dr. Ridpath's History of the World as the ablest work on that subject which I have ever examined. The engravings, maps and charts are alone worth the entire cost of the set."

The Boston Post said: "John Clark Ridpath is above all things an historian. His historical works are accepted as standards in schools and colleges, as well as in business houses and homes. His style is simple, his manner charming."

The Christian Herald said: "No other work of its kind has ever supplied a history so well suited to the needs of all classes and conditions of men. We cheerfully commend this most popular and complete of all world histories to our readers.



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RIDPATH in your home means you need never spend a lonely evening. You can associate with the world's heroes; you can cross the Rubicon with **Caesar**, after which Rome was free no more. You can sit at the feet of **Socrates**, the loftiest genius of the ancient world. You can kneel at the shrine of **Lincoln**, "the greatest character of all time; the gentlest memory of our world." It is ennobling to commune with these children of destiny. To be associated with great men and events is to be great one's self, and you will add to your store of knowledge, which is power, and to the richness of your life. You owe it to yourself and family to place this book in your home.

Send Coupon Today

RIDPATH takes you back to the dawn of history, long before the pyramids of Egypt were built; down through the romantic, troubled times of Chaldea's grandeur and Assyria's magnificence; of Babylonia's wealth and luxury; of Grecian and Roman splendour; of Mohammedan culture and refinement; of French elegance and British power; of American patriotism and religious freedom, to the dawn of yesterday. He covers **every race, every nation, every time**, and holds you spellbound by his wonderful eloquence. Nothing more interesting, absorbing and aspiring was ever written by man.

RIDPATH throws the mantle of personality over the old heroes of history. **Alexander** is there; patriot, warrior, statesman, diplomat, crowning the glory of Grecian history. **Xerxes** from his mountain platform sees **Themistocles** with three hundred and fifty Greek ships smash his Persian fleet of over a thousand sails, and help to mould the language in which this paragraph is written. Rome perches **Nero** upon the greatest throne on earth, and so sets up a poor madman's name to stand for countless centuries as the synonym of savage cruelty; **Napoleon** fights Waterloo again under your very eyes, and reels before the iron fact that at last the end of his gilded dream has come. **Bismarck** is there, gruff, overbearing, a giant pugilist in the diplomatic ring, laughing with grim disdain at France, which says, "You shall not." **Washington** is there, "four-square to all the winds," grave, thoughtful, proof against the wiles of British strategy and the poisoned darts of false face friends; clear-seeing over the heads of his fellow-countrymen, and on into another century, the most colossal world-figure of his time.

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Western Newspaper Association
204 Dearborn St. Chicago

Please mail without cost to me, sample pages of Ridpath's History of the World, containing photogravures of Napoleon and Queen Elizabeth. Engravings of Socrates, Caesar and Shakespeare, Map of China and Japan, diagram of Panama Canal, specimen pages from the work, and write me full particulars of your special offer to Up-to-Date Farming readers.

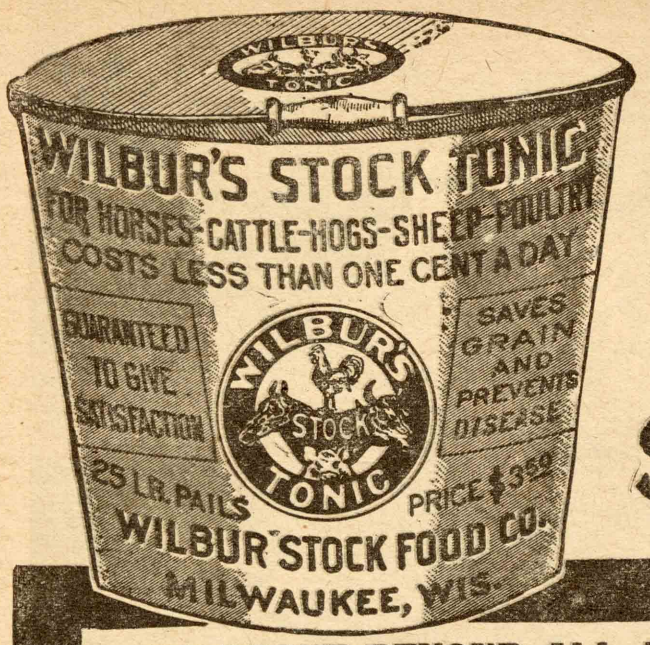
FOLD HERE, TEAR OUT, SIGN AND MAIL

Name.....

Address.....

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

200,000 AMERICANS OWN AND LOVE RIDPATH



FREE THIS $3.50 PAIL

TO PROVE BEYOND ALL DOUBT TO EVERY INTELLIGENT STOCK RAISER THAT

WILBUR'S STOCK TONIC

Is the World's Greatest Conditioner and Feed Saver we will actually give this 25-lb. Pail Absolutely Free where we have no agent, to Every Reader of this Paper who fills out and mails to us the coupon shown below

What Wilbur's Stock Tonic Is

NEARLY a quarter of a century's actual experience has proven beyond all doubt that Wilbur's Tonic is a money-maker for feeders. We KNOW THIS. It has been PROVEN to us thousands upon thousands of times in the most forceful manner. We want to convince YOU and are willing to do it AT OUR OWN RISK.

You know the value of the pasture for any kind of stock: how it keeps the animals in good condition—nature's own way of doing it. There is no argument about the value of the pasture, but it does not last the year 'round. We prepare a tonic which, mixed with grain and fed to stock, furnishes in stall and feed box, in the proper proportion, the ingredients of pasture diet, invigorates and fattens stock at small enough cost to make the tonic a money-making investment for the owner of one cow, horse, hog or sheep, and a proportionately larger one for the owner of thousands of head.

For Cows

You know when the pasturage goes down in the fall, the milk goes, the butter goes, the flavor goes, until all are shortest when the price is highest. Wilbur's tonic invigorates cows; it supplies the needed roots, barks and leaves of the pasture, sustains the flow of milk and color, quantity and flavor of the butter. Take a cow right off the pasture, feed her Wilbur's Tonic in the stall and she will show very little loss of milk, and one cent's worth of Tonic per day saves one dollar's worth of grain per month.

For Horses

Wilbur's Tonic builds up run-down horses, prevents colic and keeps them in good appetite. If keeps the bowels loose, water clear, blood cool and in a healthy condition. They are always ready for work. Wilbur's Tonic makes them relish their food, keeps the hair smooth and sleek and prevents that rough looking coat. It is a pure vegetable food, positively prevents disease, and makes horses strong, large and full of life. Wilbur's Tonic should be fed mares while they are suckling the colt and mixed with the colt's grain while weaning. It will prevent scour and keep them healthy and growing. Stallions should be fed Wilbur's Stock Tonic during the standing season every day. When out of the standing season, feed Wilbur's Tonic two or three times a week, to keep them regular and healthy.

For Hogs

Hogs, you know are the most susceptible animals to contagious disease. But you know, too, if they escape contagion, they are kept cheaper than any other stock. If you keep your hogs healthy they can resist contagion, will fatten quickly and cheaply. If they get sick and refuse to eat you know how quickly they will die. Nothing will save them; medicine is useless. To keep them healthy you must feed them something they will eat, and something that will satisfy the demands of their systems, We believe that there is only one thing in the world that will do this, and that is Wilbur's Tonic.

Prevents Abortion

By counteracting colds, and soothing the nerves while the mother is in a delicate condition, Wilbur's Stock Tonic PREVENTS ABORTION and saves for the breeder at least one-half more of his increase. Wilbur's Stock Tonic, fed in small quantities to young animals, will make them grow large, strong and fat.

Wilbur's Tonic

It is not medicine. It is a pure vegetable conditioner, made from selected barks, roots and seeds. For calves you are raising, or ones you are fattening for veal, you can obtain the most wonderful results by using one-half measure of Wilbur's Tonic, mixed with one pint of ground oats or corn meal.

Our Responsibility

Nearly a quarter of a century in successful business has given us a very enviable position in the business world. Any banker can tell you whether we are responsible, and the publishers of any large agricultural paper can tell you whether we do as we agree. Further than this, we can refer you to any bank or wholesale house in Milwaukee, or to R. G. Dun & Company, Bradstreet, or any other commercial agency, and the First National Bank of Milwaukee in particular. Ask your local banker.

HOW TO GET THE PAIL FREE
FILL OUT THE COUPON AND MAIL TO US TODAY
WRITE NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY
CUT ALONG THIS LINE

WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO., 401 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Gentlemen:—Please send me the 25-lb. pail of Wilbur's Stock Tonic absolutely Free.
Name.....
P. O.....
Freight Office.....
State.....
Kindly answer this question:
What live stock do you own?
.....Hogs .....Cattle
.....Horses

WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO. 461 HURON ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

$1,000 REWARD

Remarkable Letter Received by Editor of Up-to-Date Farming.

A few days ago the Editor of this paper received the following letter from Mr. F. P. Wilbur, President of the Wilbur Stock Food Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Editor, Up-to-Date Farming,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find a few letters selected at random from thousands on file in my office, all of which were sent to us without solicitation. You will notice that these letters are all from intelligent stock raisers who have used Wilbur's Stock Tonic and testify that it is the greatest conditioner, feed saver and preventive of disease in the world.

Now in order to prove beyond all question to your readers that Wilbur's Stock Tonic will give the wonderful results mentioned in these letters I hereby authorize you to print a few of the letters in your paper and I also unconditionally agree to pay $1,000.00 cash to any man, woman or child who can prove that these letters were not sent to us voluntarily, without solicitation by us or that the original of any or every letter you publish is not on file in my office, and my files are open to inspection at all times. Furthermore, I want every reader of your paper who feeds stock to try a 25-pound pail of Wilbur's Stock Tonic ABSOLUTELY FREE and find out for himself what a money maker my tonic is.

Yours very sincerely,
F. P. WILBUR, President."

The Editor of Up-to-Date Farming has selected the letters printed below from those sent in by Mr. Wilbur and can only add that any reader of this paper who owns stock and fails to take advantage of Mr. Wilbur's generous offer of a $3.50 pail of his tonic absolutely free is missing a grand opportunity.

The Wilbur Stock Food Company has been in business for 25 years and bears a reputation for honesty and fair dealing second to none. The following letters and $1,000.00 offer to prove that they are genuine should convince the most skeptical that Wilbur's Tonic is a wonderful conditioner and profit maker.

Read These Letters Carefully

Wilbur Stock Food Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen: Your Stock Tonic is more than I expected it would be. There is so much poor stuff put off on the farmers that I had lost all faith in any kind of stock tonic. I thought at first that yours was so dear I could not afford to use it, but when I received the 5 pails and found that one teaspoonful was actually a dose, not a handful as I had used of the other tonic, I find now that your Stock Tonic only costs about half the price of the other stock tonic that is inferior to yours.

I find it works on the bowels and keeps them open and in good condition, and don't weaken the kidneys as most other stock tonics I have used do. You may think I am writing you a long love letter, but I cannot help from telling you your Stock Tonic is just what you advertise it. I sold two pails the next day at home before noon.

You may send me 5 pails more of your Stock Tonic, and oblige. Yours truly,
Lilley, Mich. E. L. GORDON.

Wilbur Stock Food Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen: We have been using your free pail of stock tonic since March 1st, and can recommend it to anyone as a sure thing and no fake. Our farm team has gained so much in flesh since we began feeding your tonic, that we will have to get larger collars for them. They have not had any change in their daily ration in weight or quality to make this change, but your STOCK TONIC. Yours truly,
MRS. F. W. DAVIDSON.
Waupaca, Wis., R. No. 2.

Wilbur Stock Food Company.

Dear Sirs: I thought I would drop you a few lines to let you know I am well pleased with my pail of stock tonic and those who bought of me seem to be pleased with theirs. We received very good results from your tonic and our stock are in better condition than they ever were. They look as though they had been on clover pasture. No worms and no ailments in any way. My horses have a good appetite and look well and are ready for work and they all have a good, clean coat as if they had just shed off. My friends who tried your tonic all tell me the same about their stock. We fed it to horses, cows, hogs and chickens and they are all in good condition. A number of parties have been inquiring for the tonic, but I had to tell them I was out. Please make me prices on larger quantities. Yours respectfully,
HARRY K. WISEMAN.
Oblong, Ill., R. D. No. 2, Box 87.

Wilbur Stock Food Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sir: I am well pleased with the Tonic and I do not care if I sell any of it or not, as I have a good many stock to feed it to. We fed it to our cows and we are making just double the amount of butter. I will take great pleasure in advertising your Stock Tonic and will guarantee it to everyone who wants to use it. I think I can sell lots of it to my friends. I would not take $50.00 for the five pails I bought, if I knew I couldn't get any more. Respectfully,
Vera, Okla. R. E. L. JORDAN.

Wilbur Stock Food Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen: I would like to handle your goods because it is the only tonic and appetizer, also preventive of Hog Cholera I have ever used. Everything I fed the tonic to went right on thriving, and will send you an order for another pail soon. If I had time to act as your agent I could sell a car load for hog cholera alone. Yours truly,
Groveland, Ga. C. N. CORNELL.